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THE TIMES

Sir Ian Trethowan:
Should gunmen be given air time? Page 14

Benn rejects Foot's challenge to fight party leadership

By Richard Evans, Political Staff

Mr Michael Foot last night dramatically invited Mr Wedgwood Benn to openly stand against him in a fight for the leadership of the Labour Party.

The challenge, contained in a 24-page written statement which he read out at a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet attended by Mr Benn, was greeted with joy by the majority of Labour MPs at Westminster.

Mr Benn said last night that there was no question that he would stand against Mr Foot for the Labour Party leadership. He would continue to campaign for the deputy leadership "strictly on the issues in support of Labour Party policy".

Mr Foot was heard in complete silence as he took 20 minutes to give his reasons for choosing a face-to-face confrontation. At the end all those attending, except Mr Benn, thumped the table in approval.

Mr Benn, whose recent open defiance of the long-established doctrine of collective responsibility sparked off last night's challenge, was said to have been clearly shaken and surprised by the move. Afterwards he was saying nothing.

Mr Foot reportedly told the meeting that Mr Benn's campaign for the deputy leadership of the party, and could "throw away" the whole prospect of victory at the next general election.

He referred to Mr Benn not toeing the official line in the defence debate. Such behaviour made it virtually impossible to conduct Shadow Cabinet business. He then referred to recent statements Mr Benn had made and invited him to comment.

Mr Benn spoke for about a quarter of an hour, and then Mr Foot read his personally drafted statement. Only the very closest of his colleagues were privy to what was planned.

Earlier Mr Benn sought to turn the tables on his Shadow Cabinet critics by arguing that they were the ones guilty of disloyalty to party policy.

As expected, Mr Benn carried the conference of ASLEF, the train drivers' union and its 27,000 block vote after expounding his socialist "alternative strategy" to the Government's economic policies.

The union became the sixth in the last month to declare for him in the deputy leadership election.



Election moves 'an attack on my good faith'

In his challenge to Mr Benn last night Mr Foot said there could not be "one rule for Mr Benn and another for everybody else". The Opposition Leader said:

"In view of what he has said and done over recent weeks, and in the light of his latest statement to the Shadow Cabinet tonight, I have told Tony Benn that, in my judgment, his only honest course now is to stand against me in the coming election for the leadership of the party.

It is clear that what he is challenging is the good faith of the Shadow Cabinet in carrying out its duties under the Labour Party constitution. That is, above all and directly, an attack on my good faith. Since that is now indisputably what appears to be his view, he should have the openness to act upon it.

Of course, it would have been better for the party and better for the country, if we could, during these precious months before the next election, have concentrated all our energies on quite different themes—the campaign against mass unemployment, the campaign for Labour's alternative economic strategy, the campaign to stop the nuclear arms race. These are the great questions of our time.

But the responsibility for distracting us from these issues must rest with Tony Benn himself, partly because of his decision to contest the election for the deputy leadership and, more especially, because of the grounds on which he has chosen to conduct the argument.

I urged him weeks ago not to thrust the movement into this divisive and, as I believe, futile contest, as did, for example, many members of the *Tribune* group, when they had the chance. But he would not agree.

First, then, let me clarify the point about the so-called collective responsibility of the Shadow Cabinet. I have never held the view that this collective responsibility needs to be, or can be, as absolute and assured as it should be in the Cabinet itself. The principle can be applied with some liberality and common-sense give-and-take.

One shadow minister may stray into the province of another, and each should not be too touchy about it, and there may be occasions—such as the dispute over the nature of the new system of voting for the leadership—when differences in the Shadow Cabinet can quite properly be presented to the party meeting.

However, there are some matters—indeed the main matters with which the Shadow Cabinet is charged to deal—which must be conducted with a sense of common trust between those who are members of it. The business of the Shadow Cabinet is to conduct the affairs of the Labour Party in Parliament, and a large part of that duty is to direct the attack against our principal opponents, the Tories, the Thatcher Government.

It is the duty of the Cabinet to seek to unite the Labour Party in the House of Commons in delivering the attack, and, also if we can, to divide the enemy.

That is what would have happened in the recent defence debate, according to the decision made by the Shadow Cabinet and accepted without a single voice of dissent being raised at the party meeting. If the debate and the vote had been conducted on the terms recommended by the Shadow Cabinet, the party would have been kept united, without any abandonment or weakening of the party's policy, and the most dangerous course, as I believe to be, now being pursued by the British Government on great issues would have been exposed. But Tony Benn's tactics destroyed that possibility.

[redacted]w, as I understand it, Benn insists that he must the right to adopt the kind of tactics whenever he chooses, and, presumably, on his reckoning, the same right could be claimed and exercised by every other member of the Shadow Cabinet.

There can't be one rule for Tony and another for everybody else; no ward party in any constituency in the country could be run on that basis. Such a method of proceeding would utterly disrupt any chance that the Shadow Cabinet or the parliamentary party could properly conduct its fight against the Tories in the House of Commons.

There is, apparently, a difference between Tony and myself about the rights and duties of the Shadow Cabinet, and I propose at a suitable time to take that issue to the parliamentary party. Meanwhile the elected officers of the party will continue to do what I consider to be their duty—to maximize the attack on the Tory enemy.



Mr Foot: 24-page statement



Mr Benn: Clearly shaken

Now let me turn to the so-called conference policy decisions about which Tony Benn is questioning my good faith. It is true that the last conference of the party made or confirmed several major departures on policy questions, and that the future health and success of the party depend on how intelligently and unitedly those decisions can be carried forward.

But that is not a question, as Tony Benn and some others seem sometimes to imply, of merely transferring resolutions from the conference agenda to the House of Commons order paper. Indeed, the national executive committee of the party itself with Tony's approval, has set up procedures to see how progress can be made in preparation for the next party conference and the next general election.

I deal here with four such questions—economic policy, Common Market policy, defence policy and the arms race, and Northern Ireland.

Of course, this list is not exhaustive, but these four do cover some of the main issues where Tony Benn is questioning my allegiance to party policy. I want to state clearly the point which the discussions in the party have reached.

Economic policy: There is, I am glad to say, widespread agreement within the party as a whole, within the national executive, within the Shadow Cabinet, within the parliamentary party, on a new economic strategy—the alternative to Tory monetarism and all its works. That was set out, in general terms, in the document issued on April 29 1981 and will be covered more fully in a further statement which is being prepared by the national executive committee.

However, there are two broad fields of policy where further work is now being conducted and where fresh work will be required to shape the necessary policies for the next Labour Government. One covers the whole wide subject of industrial democracy, and another covers the question of anti-inflation and how a future Labour Government would conduct its relations with the trade unions in dealing with it. It is idle for anyone to pretend that past conference decisions have settled these matters. The plain truth is that they have not.

Either conference decisions on the subject are non-existent or they are contradictory or they are too blurred to be effective guides to action. And, of course, in these future discussions the parliamentary party must have the right—and does have the right under the existing party constitution—to help shape the conclusions.

I must mention, however, that Tony Benn does appear to be suggesting once again that this right of the parliamentary party and the parliamentary leadership should be abrogated. That in my opinion is a recipe for perpetual discord between the parliamentary party and the party conference itself and therefore of perpetual comfort to our Tory or Social Democrat opponents.

I trust that conference will throw out this proposal, as it has wisely done on previous occasions. The idea that elected Labour Members of Parliament should have no effective influence in devising the manifesto they are charged to carry out is offensive to any idea of parliamentary democracy known to me. Tony Benn's policy for the House of Commons sometimes looks like a plan for transforming it into another castrated House of Lords. On the contrary I'm in favour of strengthening the Commons—that means giving MPs more power—by abolishing the Lords.

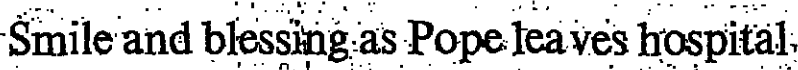
And those MPs exercizing greater power must be not honourable midgets or right honourable marionettes, but real men and women exercizing their own independent powers of judgment on the great complex issues of the age. Those are the kind of representatives the Labour movement most needed in the past and those are the kind we will need in the future to win the votes of our people and to make our Parliament more than ever a true servant of those who elect them.

The Common Market: The last party conference passed by a considerable majority a resolution outlining the burdens imposed upon us by our membership of the Common Market, and urging that the Labour Party should support a plan of withdrawal.

As a long-standing opponent of Britain's entry into the Market, I supported that resolution, and still do. It will be the business of the next Labour Government to carry through the policy, starting as I believe we should, with the repeal of the European Communities Act of 1972, which was the decisive instrument which transferred power from Westminster to Brussels. However, the means and methods by which the work is done are still matters of serious debate. In the interests of our own economy itself, the legal and economic implications have to be carefully considered, and there is—just to take one example—a point of principle involved.

Is there to be a new referendum on the question of withdrawal? There are powerful arguments for, and as I believe, perhaps even more powerful arguments against. But it is no use anyone in the party saying that the awkward question is already settled. The TUC Congress, for example, carried a resolution on this aspect of the

Continued on back page, col 1



Smile and blessing as Pope leaves hospital

Rome, June 3.—Smiling and waving, the Pope was today unexpectedly discharged from hospital where he had been recovering since the attempt on his lift on May 13. In his traditional glistening white robes he gave a papal blessing to hundreds of patients watching from balconies and walked unaided to his car.

He was driven to the Vatican where he was received by a group of cardinals and was presented with a bunch of flowers by a Korean girl who last week had offered the Pope her pet nightingale, to keep him company in hospital.

A little more than half an hour after he had arrived back in the Vatican, he appeared at the window of his study on the third floor of the Apostolic Palace to bless a group of 300 Poles in the square. Among them were about a dozen representatives of the Solidarity trade union movement. The Pope waved to them.—AP.

H-block compromise offered by Catholics

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

In a statement intended to offer both sides a way out of the Maze prison hunger strike deadlock, a commission of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland yesterday asked the British Government to make general changes to the prison regulations affecting all prisoners.

The statement opposed the claim for political status for IRA prisoners and called on its supporters not to make demands the Government would find it impossible to accept.

The statement was drawn up by the Justice and Peace Commission of the Irish Bishops' Conference and therefore carries a good deal of weight. Indications yesterday were that those who prepared it may have made confidential contacts on both sides of the H-block dispute.

On behalf of the Irish bishops, the commission holds a general brief to watch and comment on Northern Ireland. Last year it called on IRA prisoners in the Maze to call off their "dirty protest".

The statement recalls that the Government promised last October to continue to review all aspects of prisoners' living and working conditions "guided by a humane and responsive approach". It asks the Government, in the light of that declaration, to make certain changes throughout the Northern Ireland prison system.

Prisoners should be allowed to wear their own clothes all the time, as they are at the women's prison at Armagh. There should be increased opportunities for association between prisoners "while making it clear that military training, or any other activity which would be illegal in society at large, would not be tolerated".

Arrangements for prison work should be reviewed to ensure that it was of the greatest possible cultural and educational value.

It adds: "If these reforms were implemented throughout the Northern Ireland prison system, this would not constitute the granting of political status to which the commission has already indicated that it would be opposed."

It goes on to offer the British Government the prospect of improving the present emotional climate, however the hunger strikers themselves react.

"Even if these reforms did not result in the ending of the hunger strike they would certainly satisfy many people of good will who resent the failure of the Government to show flexibility on issues where no matter of principle is at stake."

The prisoners themselves are urged to make it clear that these proposals would provide the avenue for a solution". Statements such as "nothing less than political status will be acceptable" are, the commission says, only likely to cause further deaths in prison, and in the community.

The commission quotes from Pope John Paul II's speech at Drogheda in which he said that violence delays the day of justice and that those with political responsibility should avoid giving pretexts to men of violence.

Dr Runcie's condemnation, page 2



Mrs Reagan for wedding

Washington, June 3.—President Reagan will not attend the wedding of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer, but his wife, Nancy, has accepted the invitation, the White House said today.

Mrs Reagan was quoted as saying: "I am very happy and flattered to be asked and I am excited at the prospect of being present at such a historic and romantic occasion."

President Reagan had expressed a desire to attend the wedding, and jokingly hinted at one point that he wanted an invitation. But he will be attending the economic summit in Ottawa in July. There were also indications that his advisers do not want his first visit to Europe as President to be for strictly a social occasion.—UPL

Guess who? The hand of a sculptor applies the finishing touches to the clay model for a wax exhibit at Madame Tussaud's. The answer is on Page 3

TV film shows patients in cages

A film on life in two hospitals for the mentally handicapped, due to be shown on ATV next week, includes shots of a child tied to a post and adults confined in caged areas outside. Filming took a year and was mainly at St Lawrence's Hospital, in Caterham, Surrey, and Borocourt Hospital, near Reading Page 4

Four new hospitals

The British United Provident Association is to spend £20m this year to build four new hospitals to meet the growing demand for private medicine Page 3

Reform in France

The French Cabinet yesterday introduced a package of social reforms that are likely to cost taxpayers an extra £700m by the end of the year Page 5

Coe leads the world

The Olympic 1,500 metres gold medallist, Sebastian Coe, ran the fastest 800 metres in the world this year last night, returning 1min 44.06secs during the Philips Night of Athletics at Crystal Palace

Whitehall conflict on EEC

Chancellor urges budget reform

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night [illegible] Britain's attempt to change the [illegible] of the EEC and put a [illegible] end to Britain's [illegible] budget contribution [illegible].

In a speech to foreign affairs [illegible] in The Hague, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the [illegible] ought in future to make a [illegible] decision about how [illegible] would affect each of [illegible] member countries.

In a special plea aimed at helping the United Kingdom, the Chancellor said that Community rules should also be aimed at ensuring that poor countries do better out of the EEC than do rich ones.

Sir Geoffrey's speech was laced with references designed to secure the support of the West German Government. Germany is now the largest net contributor to the Community budget, and Sir Geoffrey's comments were designed to get across the message that the budget issue is no longer a problem peculiar to Britain.

He stressed that problems over the Community's budget and the farm policy were prime causes of a dramatic fall in the popularity of the EEC. He drew particular attention to the recurrent quarrels over who pays what. The solution, he argued, was to find an answer to the Community's financial problems which could be generally acceptable.

The Chancellor said that, in future, the Community should try to ensure that spending took account of the need to balance the distribution of benefits fairly between member countries. He called for the Community to accept the rational principle that benefits should flow from richer countries to poor ones.

However, evidence given in private by the Treasury to the House of Lords Committee on European Affairs recently shows that the United Kingdom would be satisfied with a financial transfer mechanism which limited the cost of the Community, rather than ensuring benefits for low income countries such as Britain.

Sir Geoffrey last night outlined a scheme which is likely to be the basis of British initiatives during the rest of this year. The United Kingdom takes over the Presidency of the EEC in July.

The main elements of the scheme are that spending on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) should be cut, that the revenue which the Community is allowed to [illegible] should continue to be [illegible] down, and that there sh[illegible] a special system to en[illegible] each country's net contributions are fair.

Sir Geoffrey put forward three main principles for reforming the CAP. The first was that the European subsidy for farm products in surplus, such as milk and cereals, needed to be cut.

The second was that there had to be a greater role for market forces. The United Kingdom is worried that efforts to cut farm subsidies might hit British producers particularly hard. Sir Geoffrey therefore warned against any measures which might discriminate against particular types of efficient producers.

The third principle was that spending on farm support had to be kept under tight control in future years.

Sir Geoffrey warned against curing the problem of some countries paying in more than they get out by giving another big boost to Community spending. He said that it would be necessary to develop other spending programmes slowly.

Sir Geoffrey also took a tough line against giving the Community more money by easing the present limit on the amount of revenue it receives.

The United Kingdom is particularly worried that the enlargement of the EEC to include Greece, and in future Spain and Portugal, will bring in countries who will impose heavy demands on Community finances.

Leader comment, page 15

Minutes highlight Treasury doubts

By Peter Hennessy

A deep divergence of view between the Treasury and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office about prospects for Britain's attempts to reform the European Community's budget lies behind last night's call by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, for the reform of Europe's finances.

This is shown by secret minutes of evidence, obtained by *The Times*, to a House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities by two treasury officials, Mr David Hancock and Mr Andrew Edwards. They told the Committee they see little hope of the Government achieving its goal of getting the EEC to switch to a system of finance which would benefit the poorer EEC countries like Britain.

In a clear reference to differences with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Hancock told the committee he did not understand why Britain should be [illegible] to the European Community Budget. "At least the Treasury does not," he added. Treasury officials have consistently felt that the Foreign Office has taken too soft a line on this with Britain's European partners.

The Treasury, though pessimistic, hope discussions on the Chancellor's idea will at least lead to some compromise financial mechanism that will limit the amount which net contributor countries have to pay. Referring to Sir Geoffrey's suggestion that contributions to the EEC budget should be related to wealth, Mr Hancock said: "I do not imagine for a moment that it will be the result of these negotiations, but

Continued on back page, col 8

Chiefs of staff and Thatcher discuss defence

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Service chiefs of staff held a 75-minute meeting with the Prime Minister yesterday to discuss the recent political upheaval at the Ministry of Defence and the Government's current review of defence policy.

The chiefs asked for an audience some time ago to express their concern over future allocation of resources. Yesterday's meeting, however, was said to be at Mrs Thatcher's request and was attended by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr John Nott, Secretary for Defence.

There was no agenda, and both political and military sources said that the atmosphere was amicable. "A friendly and wide-ranging discussion of defence and foreign affairs", was the official description.

The chiefs last met at 10 Downing Street in the autumn to protest against the threat of large cuts in the defence budget.

Fresh reports of strained relations after the dismissal of Mr Keith Speed, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Navy, for speaking out against forthcoming reductions in the Royal Navy's budget.

Then came last week's announcement that Mrs Thatcher had abolished all three Service parliamentary under-secretaries' appointments and replaced them with ministers whose responsibilities were strictly functional.

Amid talks of still more fundamental changes in the ministry's organization later this year, Mrs Thatcher is said to have decided that an early meeting with the chiefs of staff would be in the best interests of everyone.

Reports have been circulating of cuts of up to £10,000m over the next 10 years, the Royal Navy shouldering three quarters of the burden.

At yesterday's meeting were: Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of the Defence Staff; Admiral Sir Henry Leach, Chief of the Naval Staff; General Sir Edwin Bramall, Chief of the General Staff; and Air Chief Marshall Sir Michael Beetham, Chief of the Air Staff.

Rail unions to meet BR head

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the three railway unions are to meet Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, on Monday in an attempt to secure a joint meeting with the Government to press for increased investment

Sir Peter agreed yesterday to an urgent request for a meeting by the unions, which have said that further industrial action against cuts was possible unless promises are made soon by the Government on electrification

The move came as unofficial stoppages by guards at Waterloo station, in London, last night caused the cancellation of almost a fifth of services in the Southern Region's south-western division.

The unions want Sir Peter to join with them in pressing Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, to hold a tripartite meeting, at which they hope to be told more of government plans for the industry.

Mr Fowler told the Commons yesterday that he hoped to be able to make a statement on electrification in a few weeks.

STRIKE MAY AFFECT THE DOLE

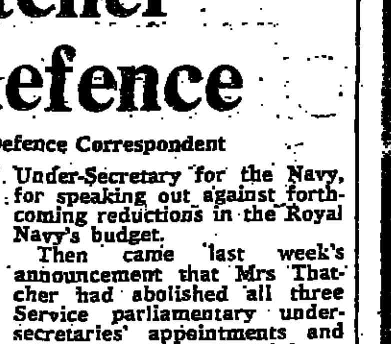
By David Felton

Civil servants working in unemployment benefit offices are being urged not to cooperate with emergency methods of paying dole money if, as seems likely, their pay dispute is stepped up next week.

The nine unions representing civil servants plan to call out on strike staff in Department of Health and Social Security Computer centres on Monday if the Government continues in its refusal to increase the 7 per cent pay offer in talks with union leaders tomorrow.

National union leaders have instructed staff in benefit offices to write out giro unemployment cheques by hand when the supply of cheques from computer centres starts to dry up. But, in defiance of the wishes of the union leadership, officials of the Department of Employment group within the Civil and Public Services Association started sending circulars to members yesterday urging them not to cooperate with the emergency system.

The Cabinet meets this morning to decide whether to improve the seven per cent offer



Dr Runcie with the Bishop of Derry, Dr Daly, in Londonderry yesterday.

Runcie condemns suicide of hunger-strikers

From Tim Jones, Belfast

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, yesterday condemned the action of the hunger-strikers at the Maze prison in Northern Ireland.

Speaking in Belfast during a four-day tour of Ireland, Dr Runcie opposed the prisoners' demands for political status, but suggested that there might be a new initiative on the question of prison discipline.

Referring to the Government's attitude, he said: "I do not think there is any give and I do not think there should be any give on that ground. It would raise all sorts of other precedents in other places."

As a Christian, he said, he *had sympathy for the families* of the hunger-strikers. "But I cannot condone that kind of protest, which is bound to create and increase the violent attitudes and great fear." He made clear that he considered the hunger-strikers were committing suicide; that raised grave moral questions.

The archbishop was clearly upset by allegations that he had asked people to pray for the soul of Robert Sands. "How people got hold of something I never said at all and then paraded it as a reason for objecting to my presence here I do not know."

Asked about a protest about his visit by the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, Dr Runcie said that he would welcome a private meeting with him to have a rational discussion on ecumenism. Mr Paisley responded by challenging the archbishop to a meeting on a public platform, where he would "expose his treachery to the Reform faith".

Later, when Dr Runcie addressed the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Belfast, he called for cooperation with the Church of England in tackling the province's difficulties.

About fifty of the 1,200 delegates walked out to protest about his "close relationships with the Roman Catholic Church".

Later he travelled to Londonderry for private talks with the Bishop of Derry, Dr Edward Daly.

While he was there a civilian was shot dead by terrorists who fired at an Army foot patrol in the Greggan district.

Terrorism Act 'like Soviet system'

A strong attack on the Government for operating a Soviet-style system of internal exile through the Prevention of Terrorism Act was made yesterday by the National Council for Civil Liberties (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

In a review of the Act, which was introduced after the 1974 Birmingham public house bombings, the liberties group says it has "destroyed at a stroke the edifice of safeguards built up in this country's legal system to protect the citizen against wrongful arrest, detention or conviction".

The authors, Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the group, and Miss Catherine Scorer, call for its repeal and argue from research into individual cases that it is both unnecessary in the fight against terrorism and counter-productive, stifling debate and playing into the hands of extremists.

In particular, they criticized the exclusion orders made under the Act, which have led to 201 people being returned from Britain to Northern Ireland and 34 to the Irish Republic.

The Prevention of Terrorism Act, The Case for Repeal NCCL, £1.75).

BBC and terrorists, page 14

Haughey is angered by Ulster move

From Christopher Thomas Dublin

The British Government's plan to make another attempt later this year at political reform in Northern Ireland has intensely embarrassed Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic.

It has had the immediate effect of discrediting his ace card in the election campaign, the claim that the Anglo-Irish studies set up in January are a precursor to a new constitutional arrangement between the republic and Ulster.

The two main opposition parties in the republic could easily make much of the affair, but so far they have stood by their word not to make a party political controversy of Ulster.

Confirmation of the British Government's intentions was given in a BBC television interview by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. It was implicit in his remarks that the republic would have no involvement.

At a press conference in Dublin yesterday Mr Haughey was clearly angry at the news. Any attempt at political reform involving only Westminster and Belfast would be an ineffective, ineffectual operation, he declared.

He had read about it in the newspapers but had received no indications from the Northern Ireland Office.

"The British Government, like ourselves, is totally committed to the process initiated at the Dublin summit", he added in a reference to his talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Dublin Castle last December, after which joint study groups were established on issues like tourism, economic cooperation and the exchange of energy.

Mr Haughey was challenged repeatedly to say in straightforward terms whether the constitutional position of Northern Ireland was on the agenda of the studies. Although it is beyond doubt that it is not, Mr Haughey was not prepared totally to give away his best electoral card.

He returned promptly to the possible new political moves in Northern Ireland. "It would be very foolish. It would get nowhere, just as the last exercise got nowhere but which wasted a lot of time."

Economic issues seem gradually to be assuming a greater place in Mr Haughey's campaign. He began last Friday week with a bold statement about Northern Ireland, and economic matters came a distant second in his early speeches.

The opposition, however, has succeed in focusing attention on prices and jobs.

Rate curb threat could destroy councils' freedom, Shore says

From Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent, Bournemouth

The Government's threat of legislation to curb rate increases could destroy the whole basis of local government freedom, Mr Peter Shore, Opposition spokesman on economic affairs, said yesterday.

At the annual conference in Bournemouth of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy he also criticized Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, for his threat to cut local authorities' grants if their budget totals exceeded spending targets.

"Public expenditure cuts, in a period of severe recession, only compound the difficulties of the British economy. A careful and well planned expansion of public expenditure is now essential if we are to break out of this vicious spiral of decline and begin the long march back to rising output and increasing prosperity", he said.

Public expenditure totals had failed to be cut during the past two years, mostly because of the effects of the recession.

"Of course, the Government has cut community and social services, particularly those supplied by local government, but these cuts have been more than counterbalanced by the inevitable increase in other forms of public expenditure."

He was not surprised that large overspending for 1981-82 had appeared in the local councils' preliminary estimates. Many authorities had had to make large increases in the rate and sharp reductions in their spending programmes because of the new grant system and because of the switch of government grant from the London and metropolitan areas to the counties.

"The threat of grant reduction if authorities do not cut still further is bound to be bitterly resented. More, reductions on the present proposed scale can only be achieved at a heavy cost in community and social services."

Selective reductions in grants to allegedly overspending authorities would be particularly resented.

There was a sense of unfairness which could damage the long tradition of partnership between central and local government. "The further threat of new legislation to limit the freedom of local authorities to determine their own rates will, if pursued, destroy the whole basis of local autonomy."

Many delegates, certainly from Labour authorities, are defiant about Mr Heseltine's threats. A special meeting of the leaders of the Labour has controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities has been called for June 15 to discuss possible action. Mr Jack Smart, the chairman, has given a warning that supplementary rate increases by many authorities are inevitable if they lose grant.

Mr Illtyd Harrington, deputy leader of the Greater London Council, claimed that Mr Heseltine was stripping local councils of the right to make the decision that local people voted for.

"We believe that this big brother behaviour is both damaging and undemocratic. We intend to set about our business in a sensible and workmanlike way, and to be punished by the Government for carrying out our basic housing, transport and employment programmes is ridiculous.

"Local councils should be accountable to their electorates without the Treasury being involved in detailed control."

Mr David Daniel, deputy leader of West Yorkshire County Council, said that if Mr Heseltine tried to act against councils in the North again there would be the prospect of a real constitutional crisis.

"We will take all legal steps to fight these cuts, and we cannot allow the latest attacks to take place."

☐ County councils whose budgets are above the Government's target, yet who are still spending at or below what the Government has estimated would be required to provide a typical standard of service, are likely to escape the full force of the proposed penalties for overspenders (Diana Geddes writes).

Mr Heseltine announced on Tuesday that the Government would withhold up to £450m unless local authorities revised their budgets for this financial year within the target of 5.6 per cent less than total local authority expenditure in 1978-79, excluding the effects of inflation

Of the 39 county councils, most of which are Conservative-controlled, all but two, Dorset and Northamptonshire, have budgeted to spend above that target. However, nearly half are still spending at or below their so-called grant-related expenditure (GRE), the level deemed necessary to bring their standard of service up to the national norm.

The county councils have long argued that using the 5.6 per cent target as the measure of overspending was particularly unfair because they had already had to make substantial cuts in spending before 1978-79 as a result of the former Labour government's shift of resources away from the counties to the cities.

cities. They therefore started from a lower baseline.

The Government is expected to take both the 5.6 per cent target and the GRE into account when deciding how far to penalize an overspending authority.

Mr Heseltine had originally argued that the Government should withhold up to £900m in grant if local authorities failed to reduce the budgeted overspending of £1,250m. Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, fearing the effect that would have on education, tried to get the threatened grant loss reduced to £300m.

The compromise figure of £450m was reached after other Cabinet colleagues, including Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, expressed concern about the effect on the rates and industry of too large a cut in grant.

Ronald Butt, page 14

Benn gets an opponent at his reselection meeting

By Ian Bradley

Mr Wedgwood Benn, the leading proponent of the submission for reselection of MPs in the Labour Party, will himself face a challenge when he faces his constituency reselection conference next month.

The executive committee of the Bristol, South-east, Labour Party has taken the unusual step of nominating a candidate to oppose Mr Benn at the meeting on July 5.

The challenger, Miss Vivien Bath, aged 36, a local councillor and teacher at Brislington comprehensive school in Bristol, says that she agrees with Mr Benn on all main issues of policy.

However, she denies that she is standing as a face-saving gesture to Mr Benn, who has strongly argued that there should be more than one candidate in reselection contests.

She said yesterday: "I believe in the principle of members of the party being given a choice and there are two areas that I would stress. One is the fact that I am local and live in Bristol. I think perhaps that we do not seen enough of Tony Benn in the constituency. I also think that it is important to have a woman."

Mrs Dawn Primarola, secretary of the local party, said that the executive had nominated Miss Bath because it felt that after the decision of the last Labour conference, since clarified by the national executive committee, there should not be a shortlist of one.

She said that the executive had every confidence in Mr Benn as an MP and had no intention of ousting him. He had not been informed of the decision to put up a challenger.



Miss Vivien Bath: "Important to have a woman candidate".

Evacuation best nuclear defence

By Our Science Editor

The different ways in which civilians can protect themselves against a nuclear attack are examined in a book published today. It also lists places in Britain which are obvious targets.

Mr Peter Goodwin, the author, compares the value of *evacuation with staying, and he* lists the costs and usefulness of modifying *homes*, buying shelters, gathering *supplies* and preparing medical equipment.

The effects of present and proposed weapons, how they work and what happens to people and buildings in the vicinity of an explosion are described by Mr Goodwin, a *physicist and a member of the* Central Office of Information.

Large-scale government programmes to build shelters in Britain and most other countries would probably not be sensible, given the cost and destructiveness of nuclear weapons. He suggests that at a national level planning for evacuation is a more promising approach.

But there are severe limitations because much of Britain and the east coast of America are too densely populated to make widespread evacuation feasible. The Soviet Union is in a similar position, as its population and industry are in even more concentrated areas than those in the United States.

Nuclear War: The facts on our survival. (Ash and Grant, £5.95).

DAME NAOMI OUT OF YACHT RACE

Dame Naomi James, the yachtswoman, had an emergency operation for the removal of an ovarian cyst yesterday—only four days before she was to have skippered her boat, Kriter Lady II, in *The Observer* Two-handed Transatlantic Race.

The Exeter hospital where she is a patient said last night that she was quite comfortable.

It was announced that Mr John Oakeley, the leading British yachtsman, would skipper Dame Naomi's boat in the race.

Another sailor in the race, Mr Robin Knox-Johnston, was taken to hospital in Plymouth yesterday for an X-ray after hurting his back. An examination showed he had strained a muscle.

CRIME RISE

A big police reorganization has begun in Humberside to combat the rise in crime. For the first time the number of reported crimes has exceeded 50,000, an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year and

The Weather appears today on the back page



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir. 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.50. France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00. Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.55; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1,100; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.430; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf [illegible]; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $A 5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£3.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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*All subscription rates on request.

Meals staff backed by Thatcher

By Our Political Staff

Walsall councillors may have to pay compensation out of their own pockets to six dinner ladies who face losing their jobs with the council because they have refused to join a trade union.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave the warning in a letter in which she said the council's disgraceful behaviour would be taken fully into account in assessing the case for further legislation against the closed shop.

"The council are threatening their own employees with dismissal in violation of their statutory rights and they are doing so knowingly and with complete disregard for the consequences," she told Mr Richard Shepherd, Conservative MP for Aldridge-Brownhills.

Mrs Thatcher added: "No local authority which is prepared, for purely ideological reasons, to dismiss people who are performing a valuable social service can claim to be genuinely concerned about the welfare of its school children or about the problem of unemployment."

The Prime Minister, who expressed her admiration and support for the stand taken by the six, said that if they took their case to an industrial tribunal and were awarded compensation the District Auditor might well find that *compensation should be paid* out of the councillors' own pockets.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, who has met the six, has been coming under increasing pressure to introduce legislation in the next session to deal with the closed shop.

Consultations on the Green Paper on trade union immunities are due to finish at the end of this month

Many Conservative MPs believe that Mrs Thatcher is strongly in favour of further legislation.

Gleneagles sale is asset stripping, MP says

By a Staff Reporter

The Government was accused yesterday of selling off three of Scotland's best known hotels at £4m below their true value. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, had announced in the Commons that he had agreed to allow British Rail to sell the Gleneagles hotel, in Perthshire, and the Caledonian and North British hotels, in Edinburgh.

The British Railways Board announced that it had floated a new company, Gleneagles Hotels, to acquire the hotels. British Rail would be allowed to retain a one-third stake in the new company, and was entering detailed discussions with institutional investors, many based in Scotland, to put up the rest of the capital.

Mr Fowler said: "We are talking of proceeds of more than £10m". But for the Opposition Mr John Prescott claimed British Rail's advisers believed the hotels were to be sold at a discount of £4m, and that the railways board would lose £1.5m income each year.

Mr Fowler said anyone who knew British Transport Hotels would agree that they had been starved of investment for the past quarter of a century.

That is not immediately apparent at Gleneagles, a palatial imitation of a French chateau standing among lawns and faultlessly maintained gardens in a park of 700 acres with the most extensive range of recreational facilities provided at any hotel in the country. The hotel has three championship golf courses.

Mr Fowler's concern might be more easily justified at the North British and Caledonian, typical Edwardian station hotels at either end of Princes Street. In both, a few of the rooms still lack private baths or showers.

Mr Robin Cook, the Labour MP whose Edinburgh Central constituency includes both hotels, accused the Government of asset stripping. "British Rail have been bullied into taking a step which they know is against their financial interest", he said.

Mrs Williams on why she will not stand

By a Staff Reporter

Mrs Shirley Williams confirmed last night that she will not be the Social Democratic Party candidate in the Warrington by-election.

She told close colleagues on Monday, as disclosed in *The Times*, but it was only last night that she made an official statement.

She said: "After careful consideration I have concluded that I can serve the party better in the months immediately ahead by helping to establish it throughout the country rather than being a candidate in a by-election whose timing is uncertain and which would demand a very great deal of my available time, already heavily committed to a heavy programme of SDP meetings throughout the country".

It is the uncertainty of the timing of the by-election, caused by the appointment of Sir Thomas Williams as a circuit judge, and the best use of the months immediately ahead that has prompted Mrs Williams to say now that she will not let her name be put forward for consideration.

She says the SDP is right in its decision to fight the by-election. The question of a candidate will be considered at a meeting of the Warrington SDP next Thursday.

Names being mentioned as likely SDP candidates are Professor David Marquand, former MP for Ashfield, and Mr David Williams, son of the former MP. But whoever fights the seat faces a Labour majority of 10,274, and although Liberal Party leaders are urging their constituency officials in Warrington not to put up a candidate, the seat has been seen as traditionally safe for Labour.

Mrs Williams was Labour MP for Hertford and Stevenage until the 1979 general election.

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BUPA announces further £20m hospitals scheme

By Nicholas Timmins

The British United Provident Association is to commit £20m this year to building four private hospitals, and possibly the same amount for four more next year, to help to meet the growing demand for private medicine.

The provident fund, which covers most of the private medical insurance in the United Kingdom, already owns the 68-bed Nightingale BUPA Hospital in London. It has just built a £4,750,000 hospital in Manchester and is in the middle of a £20m building programme to provide another 180 private beds in four hospitals at Bushey and Harpenden, in Hertfordshire, at Cardiff and in the Wirral.

The plans for further expansion were announced yesterday by Mr Derek Damerell, chief executive of BUPA, at the association's 93-bed hospital in Manchester. It is the largest private hospital to be built outside London and is to be opened officially later this month.

There has been a spectacular increase in the number of people buying private health cover. Subscribers rose by 27 per cent last year and more than 3,750,000 people are now covered. BUPA accounts for nearly three million of them.

Sites for the four new 50 to 60-bed hospitals have not been selected, but areas that BUPA is examining include Bromley and Chislehurst in Kent, the Essex border to London, Crawley, in Sussex, Portsmouth, Norwich, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham and Peterborough.

A decision on whether to commit a further £20m to four more hospitals next year will depend on whether the demand for private medicine continues to grow at the present rate.

Despite the swing to Labour in recent council elections, BUPA is optimistic that it will be able to gain planning permission for new hospitals. Opposition to private medicine by Cardiff's Labour-controlled city council led to the BUPA hospital there being sited just outside the city.

Dr Michael Smith, executive director of BUPA Hospitals, said: "It is not common for councils to take a decision with obvious political bias because they will be overthrown on appeal. Normally we have sensible negotiations."

Mr Damerell said the rise in the number of subscribers has held up so far this year and "it is not easy to see what numbers of beds are going to be needed".

There had been a significant change in the pattern of subscribers away from the traditional middle-class and company executive type, to many more shop-floor and younger workers belonging to a variety of trade unions.

Dr Beric Wright, chairman of BUPA Hospitals, said: "This means we are changing our concept of where there is a need for hospitals; private medicine is no longer mainly a middle-class activity."

Many of the self-employed, including taxi drivers or those who run corner shops, were taking out cover because they could not afford the loss of earnings that went with the long wait for treatment.

A study of members of the electricians' union, the EEPTU, who have a group scheme with BUPA, had shown significantly more potential illness, through heavy smoking and drinking and conditions such as high blood pressure, than was found among company executives.

King's visit causes BBC to put off show

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC has postponed the reshowing next week of the two-part television adaptation of the Harold Robbins novel, The Pirate, because it might give offence to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, who will be in Britain on a state visit.

The decision recalls the controversy after the showing a year ago of the ATV film "Death of a Princess", which led to strained relations between the two countries. The BBC said yesterday that there was a possibility that parts of The Pirate might have been offensive to the king.

It was while the Saudi ambassador was at the Foreign Office yesterday to discuss the visit with Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, that he expressed concern at the effect the programme might have.

But it is understood the BBC had already decided to transfer it to a later date, substituting two programmes in the Moviola series next Monday and Wednesday, when the original programmes were to have gone out.

The Foreign Office made clear yesterday that it did not put the BBC under any pressure or ask it to change its mind about the timing of the programme. Yet it would no doubt have explained to the BBC that the Saudis were very sensitive about such matters.

The Pirate was first shown in September, 1979, being billed as "Harold Robbins's saga of power and passion". The story is set against the background of the Arab-Israeli conflict; the principal character, Jewish by birth, had been raised by a wealthy Arab ruler.

He becomes "a manipulator of world politics, an international playboy and the central figure in a high life of sex, intrigue and danger".

He is played by Franco Nero



A clay model of Lady Diana Spencer, draped in a damp cloth, being finished by Muriel Pearson, the sculptor, at Madame Tussauds, in London. When cast in wax it will be clothed in an evening dress given by Lady Diana.

Pay policy in public sector 'erratic'

By Peter Hennessy

The Government's attitude towards employment in the public sector and public service has been erratic and bedevilled by serious inconsistencies, according to a volume of case-studies on the implementation of Conservative policies since the 1979 general election published today as an interim assessment by the Royal Institute of Public Administration, the Westminster-based "think tank".

Dr Philip Beaumont and Mr David Heald, of Glasgow University, note that "the Government has stopped the hitherto almost inexorable growth in public employment; though the numerical decline in the first year is relatively small, its significance should not be underestimated".

But, the authors note, by a striking irony awards recommended by the now-defunct Clegg commission on pay comparability led to a rise in the relative cost of public employees in its first year of office.

They comment: "Its policy on public sector pay has been erratic; first keeping Clegg, then abolishing Clegg and then setting what amounts to a public sector pay policy designed to claw back earlier gains. By rejecting comparability without specifying any long-term alternative, the Government has failed to tackle the problem of public-private pay desynchronization.

Other essays in the volume, completed under the editorship of Professor Peter Jackson, of Leicester University, embrace economic, industrial, social and transport policy and the relationship between central and local government.

Government Policy Initiatives, 1979-80: Some Case Studies in Public Administration. (RIPA, 3 Birdcage Walk, London, SW1H 9JJ, £3.80p plus postage).

'The Times' to launch health supplement

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Rupert Murdoch announces today an addition to the stable of supplements published by *The Times*. A new weekly, *The Times Health Supplement*, will be lauached in October. It will be edited by Miss Jill Turner, formerly health and social services correspondent of *New Society*.

Mr Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd, said: "The health services are under-reported. This newspaper will attempt to supply the remedy."

The scheme for *The Times Health Supplement* originated under Thomson ownership and had to be rejustified when Times Newspapers was sold to Mr Murdoch's News International earlier this year.

The supplement was originally to have been published from Oxford, but will now be printed, in common with the other supplements of *The Times*, in Northampton. The editorial staff of 12 will work from London.

The new weekly is intended to cover every aspect of health policy and will be addressed to all who take or influence decisions affecting health care.

Miss Turner said yesterday that it was expected that the supplement would sell at 45p. It was hoped to achieve a circulation of 15,000 to 20,000 copies a week in the first year of publication.

Union enters store takeover battle

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The biggest shopworkers' union yesterday stepped into the takeover battle for the House of Fraser with detailed demands on behalf of its members at Harrods and the company's other department stores.

Leaders of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers are to seek talks with both Lonrho and the House of Fraser in an attempt to secure guarantees that manning levels and terms and conditions will be maintained and improved, whoever wins control.

Assurances from both companies that they would maintain and develop their operations in general, and at Harrods in particular, have failed to satisfy shop stewards representing almost 1,000 members at the Knightsbridge store.

The move is said to have been prompted by anxiety among Harrods staff over the Lonrho bid for the company, now referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, and the highly publicized divisions within the Fraser board over the takeover plan.

The union is to challenge both parties to say that there will be no redundancies or increased renting of sections of the Fraser stores to brand name concessionaires using their own staffs.

Mr John Flood, the union's deputy general secretary, said yesterday that Harrods was "unique in European if not in world retailing", and depended on a full establishment of specialist staff.

The union will also say that its policy conference this year pledged to fight for the elimination of part-time staff who do other jobs as well as work in department stores. Mr Flood emphasized that "moonlighting" was an issue throughout the the country and not confined to Fraser stores.

It also wants guarantees that both groups would maintain and develop the share plan, under which an estimated 19,000 of the chain's 32,000 employees have a stake in the company, and that neither party would sell off stores in order to lease them back, with a possible threat to long-term job security.

Fears over private lorry tests

Public criticism of heavy lorries will increase if the Government hands over Department of Transport testing of lorries to private garages, the Road Haulage Association said yesterday.

Bemused by its desire to reduce civil servants and its faith in free enterprise, the Government was proposing to hand over a function in which competition was entirely inappropriate and could lead to abuse, the association told the Commons Select Cmmittee on Transport.

Lorry testing was a public service essental to road safety Mr George Newman, director-general of the association, told the committee. "Public concern about and criticism of heavy goods vehicles are at present contained to some extent b ythe knowledge that they are subject to stringent annaul tests conducted impartially by Government testing stations."

The pesent system had achieved a substantial improvement in lorry maintenance since 1968, much of it because of its assured impartiality.

Both bus and lorry operators have united in protest against the proposals, which is seen as no more than a cosmetic and doctrinnaire device

THIRD MAN QUITS RACE INQUIRY

By Our Education Correspondent

A third member of the committee of inquiry into the education of ethnic minority children has resigned over the Government's dismissal of the committee's chairman, Mr Anthony Rampton.

Mr E. J. B. Rose, chairman until last year of Penguin Publishing, cofounder of the Runnymede Trust and author of *Colour and Citizenship*, the result of a five-year survey which he directed into race relations in Britain in the 1960s, wrote yesterday to Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, informing him of his decision to resign.

Mr Rose learnt of Mr Rampton's removal on returning a few days ago from central America. Two other white members of the committee, Mr Kenneth Millins and Professor Eric Hawkins, announced their resignations a fortnight ago.

Mr Rose said yesterday: "I think Tony Rampton has been very badly treated. It is unwise and unjust. He kept together that committee, which was so full of disparate elements, and I do not believe anyone else could have done that.

"He was very liberal and encouraged every point of view, and that meant that discussions were sometimes long. But he was a very good chairman."

How to bait traps for gourmet mice

By Robin Young
Consumers Affairs Correspondent

Mice prefer chocolate, dried fruit, nuts or lard to cheese in their traps, and if you feed silverfish flour they should stop eating your books.

Which?, the monthly magazine published by the Consumers' Association, has been testing the susceptibilities of household pests.

Its report includes the information that a cat can support up to 15,000 fleas. Each adult flea spends only about 10 minutes a week on the cat. If one has decided to pay you a visit you will probably be bitten around the ankles.

Bites on the arms or face probably mean that you have attracted bird fleas instead. Human fleas, if not an endangered species, are at least extremely rare.

Lice are no sluggards. They can move quickly, so are often noticed only after they have laid their eggs. "If large numbers of lice are present for a long time you can feel quite ill", *Which?* says.

Pouring boiling water into ants' nests "may be psychologically rewarding but is unlikely to be effective", and *Which?* suggests that wasps "do a lot of good—killing flies, among other things" and are best left alone, unless they are boring into mortar between bricks.

Wasps rarely sting unless annoyed, but "quite a few of our members have run into difficulty with do-it-yourself wasp-killing".

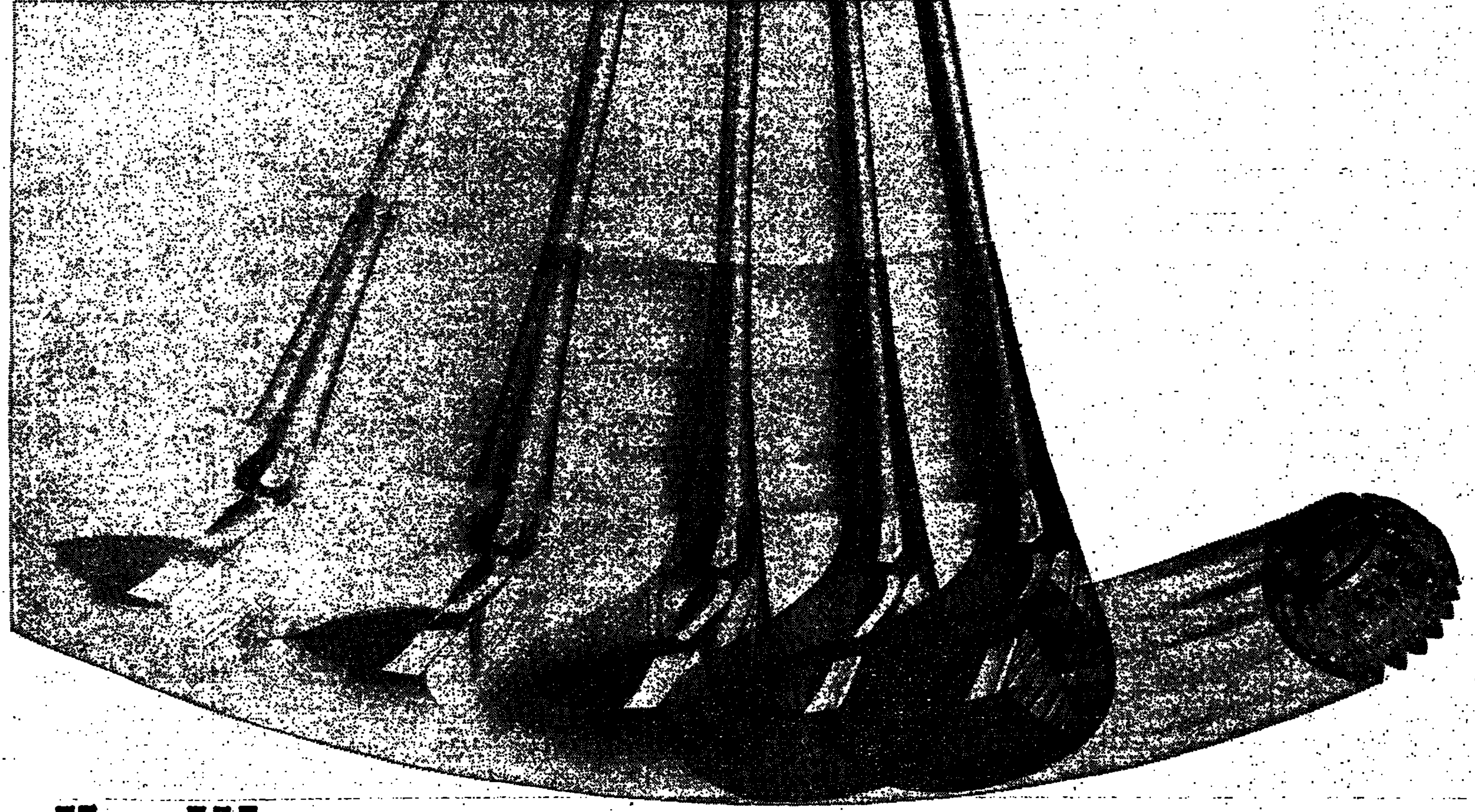
Rats and mice can spread serious disease and cause various catastrophes about the home by their incessant gnawing. Traps are best laid in serried ranks at right angles to the animals' runs, but *Which?* found that mice really do not like cheese very much, so it is not a good bait.

To test the effectiveness of fly-killers, *Which?* killed 30,000 flies, releasing them in a typical room in batches of 500

Fly-papers worked "surprisingly well", becoming ineffective only when overcrowded with victims.

Most aerosols scored a 100 per cent knockdown rate in 10 minutes, but some left victims to buzz and skitter for a while afterwards. *Which?* says that where possible, killers using non-persistent pyrethroids should be preferred to those containing toxic diazinon or gamma BHC.

Mafu fly balls, which are moistened to attract flies, "hardly worked at all". However, *Which?* says that might be because "our flies were well treated and not particularly thirsty before being released into the test room".



TV film shows boy tied to post in hospital

By Lucy Hodges

A shocking indictment of life in hospitals for the mentally handicapped is due to be shown next week on ATV television, in a programme that will include shots of a child tied up for hours on end and adults confined in caged areas outside.

Written and directed by Mr Nigel Evans, a freelance producer, the film, *Silent Minority*, is the first of three being screened by ATV to mark the International Year of Disabled People.

Filming took a year and was done mainly at St Lawrence's Hospital in Caterham, Surrey, and Borocourt Hospital, near Reading.

The film, which was shown to the press yesterday, looks at Greenacres, the children's ward at St Lawrence's. It shows mentally handicapped children, clean, fed and dressed but hopelessly lonely. Two blind children cling together for comfort, others sit alone, rocking back and forth and chewing on their clothes.

In the adolescent ward one of the boys, Nicky, is seen trying to attract the nurses' attention by pulling cloths off the tables. They patiently replace them but give him no attention.

He ends up tied to a post for four or five hours a day, his head nodding up and down repeatedly.

At Borocourt hospital a wire compound has been erected in the grounds, paid for by the League of Hospital Friends. Adults are locked in there unsupervised, for hours.

Many suffer from blisters as a result of hypersensitivity to the sun caused by the drugs they are given. In one ward at Borocourt in 1979 the paients contracted gangrene.

Mr Evans blames the system in these large hospitals as well as the policy makers. He also says there are not enough staff. A former student mental nurse comments: "It's like some sort of horror show that's going on in the background that no one really wants to admit.

"You have not got enough nurses to cope with the patients. You have just been through the experience of trying to wash, bathe and feed 20 sometimes severely ill people between three of you. You have got to relax at that point.

"And so the answer has become to use the compounds; to open the doors and say 'Right, go out there and entertain yourselves'.

"It hurts me to do it. I think it hurts everyone, but I think with time you get used to it. I think with time a soldier gets used to killing people."

The film contrasts those hospitals with a special small unit for spastics, the only one of its kind in Britain, where severely disturbed children are coaxed out of their anti-social behaviour.

There is some doubt about whether the IBA will allow the film to be shown in its present form.

A spokesman said discussions were going on with ATV about the programme, which is due to be shown at 9 pm next Wednesday. "We need to be sure that it is seen to be as fair and impartial as possible," he said.

MIND, the mental health charity, has written to the Secretary of State for Social Services drawing his attention to the programme. "We have urged the Government to stop agonizing and start restructuring mental handicap services", Mr Tony Smythe, its director, said.

"Health regions should be planning the merger of some obsolete mental handicap hospitals and the run-down of the vast majority so that within the next 10 years they are replaced by a network of district-based services."

Mr Brian Rix, the former actor, who is secretary-general of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, described the documentary as a shocking testimony of the deprivation and indignities suffered by thousands of mentally handicapped people living in such institutions up and down the country.

He said there was no doubt the people were brutalized by their environment, which was impersonal, institutional, and, in too many cases, inhumane.

Reprisals fear shuts black youth club

A predominantly black youth club in Thornton Heath, south London, cancelled its regular meeting last night because community workers feared that it would be the target for reprisals by white youths angry over the killing of Mr Terence May, aged 19, on Monday night.

Mr May was dragged from his motor cycle by a gang of black youths and stabbed to death after an attac kon the death after an attack on the Thornton Heath.

Mr Chaudhury Anwar, chief community relations officer for the borough of Croydon, said: "There is a need for calm and all the community leaders will be spreading that message throughout the area."

The borough has a coloured population of about 25,000 out of a total population of 320,000. Most are concentrated in the Thornton Heath, Norbury and Norwood areas.

It is not recognized as an area of black political militancy, nor does it have many of the problems associated with inner-city areas such as Brixton, also in south London. The streets around Melfort Road, where many blacks live, are pleasant and the terrace houses well kept. For youngsters there is the Parchmore youth and community centre, which the organizers want to be multiracial. But it has become almost exclusively used by blacks on Monday and Wednesday club nights.

On the predominantly white Green Lane estate, where Mr May lived, there are few facilities for youngsters and it is poorly served by public transport. Community leaders have pressed the local council to provide more facilities on the estate, recognizing that the apparently better facilities for black youngsters have created tension.

However, they blame the increasing animosity between white and black youths on the activities of the National Front in the area and on the rioting at Brixton which, they say, helped to polarize the communities.

Mr Anwar said: "We are only a few miles from Brixton, and there may have been some spin-oof from the violence. There is some tension in the community and there are extremists who try to make use of that."

The National Front admit that they are active in the area and a cndidate who stood for Croydon, North West, in the recent Greater London Council elections received 395 votes.

Cash award to boost inventions

An award to encourage university and polytechnic staff to become involved in business and industry is to be introduced by the Government later this year.

The idea comes from Mrs Margaret Thatcher as part of a campaign to improve the success rate in translating British inventiveness into commercial development.

The scheme, to be introduced by the Department of Industry will recognize two or three important innovations a year with sums of several thousands pounds each to be spent at the place of higher education.

The details have to be worked out, but the department said yesterday that the criteria for assessing projects were being drawn up with interested parties.

Suitable projects would include specific inventions from research, collaborative ventures between industrialists and academics to solve a particular problem of manufacturing or process engineering, and advanced programmes of education and training to improve efficiency.

The thinking behind the new award was contained in an address recently by Mrs Thatcher on science, technology and business to a private meeting of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee. She regretted that the reorganization of the Commons select committee structure had seen the demise of the one on science and technology, and hoped it could be reestablished.

She spoke of how inventive the British were but how poor in terms of developing and marketing their inventions. There was a long way to go before proper recognition would be given to the country's inventors.

She wondered whether effective use was being made of the engineering and scientific talent in universities and polytechnics. Some were well organized to help inventive firms, and a few had set up bodies through which discoveries in the laboratory were turned to commercial use.

But if the country's future, and that of science, depended on economic wellbeing, then the path had to be eased for innovation.

THEOLOGY UNIT TO CLOSE

The council of Southampton University has approved proposals to close the university's theology department and to reconsider the future of Russian studies when the single member of staff in the Russian department leaves. Degree-level teaching in Russian will continue until that time.

The proposals, put forward in a report by a working party chaired by Professor John Roberts, the university's vice-chancellor, have been approved by the university senate.

Suspended general in accounts inquiry

By Stewart Tendler and Henry Stanhope

Members of the Army's Special Investigation Branch are examining military accounts in connexion with a major-general suspended from duty, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday. The inquiry concerns Major-General Henry Dalzell-Payne, formerly in command of the 3rd Armoured Division of the Rhine Army, who was suspended on full pay almost a year ago.

Last year four summonses accusing him of dealing in vintage port on which duty had not been paid were dropped by customs officials. Magistrates at Dover dismissed the charges and the officer was awarded costs.

The present investigation is not connected with those charges, according to army sources, but refers to the period when the officer was serving in West Germany. West German police are not involved.

The initial suspension took place on June 27 while General Dalzell-Payne was GOC of the division. He was replaced in command there last November when his term of command would have been completed. Since then he has been living in Britain.

The statement issued by the ministry said that no other soldier had been suspended from duty in connexion with the investigation.

'Major-General H. S. L. Dalzell-Payne, late Scots Dragoon Guards, remains suspended from duty on full pay, as is normal in such cases, pending investigations now proceeding ... in connexion with military accounts."

General Dalzell-Payne, aged 52, was commissioned in 1949 and has served on attachment to the ministry as well as abroad.



Major-General Dalzell-Payne: Commanded armoured division

Jewish backing for protest over West Bank twinning

By Frances Gibb

A petition was launched yesterday by a group of MPs backed by the Board of Deputies of British Jews in protest against Dundee District Council's decision to twin with the West Bank town of Nablus and display the Palestine Liberation Organization flag.

The decision by the Labour-controlled council has provoked strong protests both from the city's Jewish community and from local politicians, academics and church leaders.

It was followed by the first antisemitic incidents in the city's history, including the desecration of the synagogue with swastikas and National Front symbols.

Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West and president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, said yesterday that the decision of the council to twin with a town with which it had nothing in common showed incredible obtuse stupidity and insensitivity.

The petition calls on the council to revoke the decision to twin with Nablus and remove the flag. It is expected to attract more than 3,000 signatures, including those of 100 MPs: 1,000 from citizens of Dundee of all politics and faiths; 1,000 from leaders in British political, commercial, industrial, civic and church life and 1,000 from leaders of the British Jewish community.

The petition is to be presented to Parliament during this session. It will be open for public signatures on July 5, when there is a mass rally in Trafalgar Square against the PLO and for peace in the Middle East, sponsored by the British Board of Deputies.

Apart from Mr Janner, its sponsors are Mr Richard Douglas, Labour MP for Dunfermline, Mr William Walker, Conservative MP for Perth and Perthshire, East, and Mr Gordon Wilson, Scottish Nationalist MP for Dundee, East.

Mr Walker said yesterday that the PLO had claimed the twinning with Dundee as a victory. "If the councillors really wanted to further the cause of peace in the Middle East they could have chosen a town like Jeddah or Riyadh, but why one with such historic-at connexions as Nablus and the problems relating to the present situation?"

Mr Wilson said the act had greatly damaged Dundee's image and reputation. The link with a terrorist organization had harmed Dundee's international standing.

Mr Kenneth Fagan, deputy leader of the council and city treasurer, said yesterday that there was no question of revoking the decision,

IN BRIEF

Two feared dead in boat mishap

A woman drowned and her husband was missing, feared drowned, yesterday after a hired motor cruiser went over the "Witches' Cauldron" weir at Cromwell Lock, on the river Trent, near Newark, Nottinghamshire.

A RAF helicopter flying near by was diverted to rescue the couple's two children from the water. One, a boy aged 13, was in a critical condition last night; his sister, aged 12, was suffering from shock and bruising. The family were from Ashford, Kent.

Dog fight

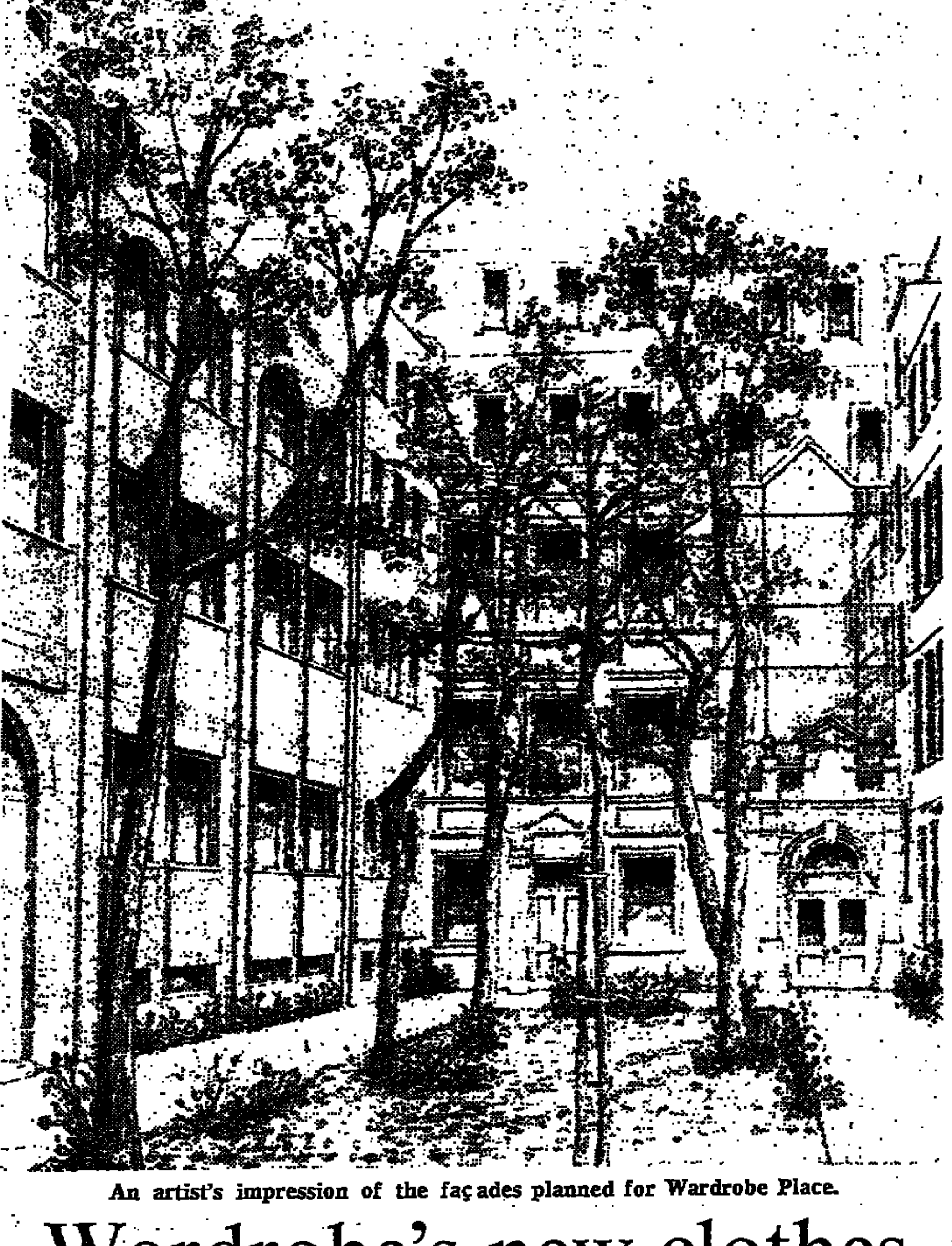
Mr Ronald Mallinson, aged 55, a demolition contractor, and his wife, of Kidd Lane, Melbourne, Humberside, who claimed a barking dog kept them awake at night for two years, received £400 agreed damages yesterday at York County Court from their neighbours who own the dog. Mr Brian Brook and his wife settled out of court.

Escape book charge

Loveinia MacKenney, aged 25, of Crutchley Road, Catford, London, daughter of Mr Henry MacKenney, who is serving a life sentence for murder, was committed for trial by magistrates at Greenwich yesterday on charges of dishonestly handling stolen RAF manuals on escaping from jail and survival on the run.

PC shoplifter

A police constable on the staff of Buckingham Palace was fined £50 yesterday for stealing £3.10 of food from Woolworth's. Inner London Crown Court was told that Police Constable James Esslement Brown, aged 47, would almost certainly lose a £3,500 pension. He denied the charge.



An artist's impression of the façades planned for Wardrobe Place.

Wardrobe's new clothes

By Charles McKean, Architecture Correspondent

New proposals to redevelop Wardrobe Place, near St Paul's Cathedral, will be considered by the City of London planning committee in the next few weeks, if a backlog of applications can first be exhausted. The plans, by the architects, Ronald Ward and Parners, show considerable amendments to the original scheme.

Wardrobe Place is a quiet backwater off Carter Lane, itself saved from a destructive road scheme some ten years ago. It is entered through an archway, and has the atmosphere of the Inns of Court. The offices within are occupied by accountants, publishers and similar small businesses.

The redevelopment proposal deals with three sides of the square: the entrance facing Cater Lane, the east toward Addle Hill, and the south toward Wardrobe Terrace. Most of the U-shaped scheme is a new building, although parts of the north and south wings would be rebuilt behind the present facades. A study of refurbishment demonstrated that it would be about 30 per cent more expensive.

One question raisd is whether the redevelopment might not drive farther out of London the small businesses which inhabit the buildings. Apart from the dislocation during construction, it is probable that the new rents would be of a different order from the old; but then, so would the amenities. The argument then goes that some businesses would prefer old and less well provided offices for reasons of low ren and so forth.

Those are planning questions. It is clear that the City corporation has to decide sooner or later whether to insist that developments provide purpose-designed accommodation for small firms. For, despite the architects' intent that schemes such as this could be subdivided for smaller users, a premium would have to be paid.

On the other hand, if it became a planning restriction that small, self-contained offices were the only planning objective that was acceptable, different economics would apply. As it is, the proposals allow for 75,000 sq ft of office space with limited entrances, with a large public house facing Wardrobe Terrace, a café, and a caretaker's flt.

The architecture of the scheme is a different matter. Ronald Ward and Partners were the authors of the extraordinary Colette House in Piccadilly, with its gay bands of colour and cheerful use of historic details. Here, much of that approach is repeated. The architexture proposed is possibly better than that which exists.

The revised design for the courtyard façade has overcome many of the weaknesses of the original proposal. We now have a series of patterned brick arches the length of the façade, the columns between the arches being of a giant order and running from top to bottom of the façade.

In the centre will be an arched doorway. With the exception of the roof treatment (as in Colette House) the façade would be an addition to this part of London.

The same cannot be said of the façade facing Addle Hill, which is too large and emphasizes the grand scale of this office development.

Dum-dum bullets story 'a lie'

Leslie Cooke, one of two men accused of attempting to murder Police Constable Philip Olds, told the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he was lying when he told the police he had seen his partner, Stuart Blackstock, put dum-dum bullets into a pistol before they set off to raid an off-licence shop.

Mr Cooke, aged 21, of Elm Tree Avenue, Northolt, London, and Mr Blackstock, aged 26, of no fixed address, deny attempting to murder PC Olds, and wounding him with intent to resist arrest.

He lied about the bullets, Mr Cooke said, because "my back was up against the wall. I thought if I could make it worse for Blackstock I could wriggle out of it. I made up answers to the police to make it worse for Blackstock".

Describing the night when PC Olds was shot and paralysed, two days before Christmas last year, Mr Cooke said: "I was not calm about what was going to happen. I was quite nervous."

He told the jury he thought the gun was going to be used only as "a frightener".

The jury will consider its verdict today.

Disabled will suffer under jobless scheme, groups say

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Social Services Correspondent

Disabled people and others needing specialist help to find jobs will suffer if the Government implements the Rayner proposal to make registration as unemployed voluntary, according to two pressure groups.

They say in statements published today that it is only by registering that the most needy come into contact with the skilled help they need.

The Disability Alliance, which represents more than 70 organizations, says the true trend of unemployment would be hidden and that would reduce the pressure for more help for disabled people to find jobs.

The alliance says that the Rayner proposals on payment of benefits to the unemployed, which were published in March, ignored the serious implications for the disablement resettlement service. That service provided the specialist employment help that many who failed to register would need.

People needing help from the service include those who become seriously disabled after an accident or illness, as well as older people who were demoralized by losing previous jobs through chronic sickness or growing disability.

The Child Poverty Action Group says the Rayner report was permeated with a fatalistic acceptance of present high unemployment levels.

"We consider it dangerously negative to plan the long-term future of the employment and benefit services on the depressing assumption that unemployment will continue at such a level", the group says.

The proposals were concerned mainly with policing the unemployed and saving money, with the interests of the unemployed themselves coming a very poor third.

"If the state employment service is going to differ from a private job agency, its role must be to offer a service to those people with special problems in finding work", the group says.

It welcomes the Rayner report suggestion that there should be a single claim form for unemployment benefit and gives qualified approval to the idea that the unemployed should be dealt with in a single office. But it rejects proposals for increased fraud work, for which the group says no convincing case has been made.

Lambeth faces racial bias charge

Lambeth Council, which prides itself on its equal opportunities policy, faces an allegation that one of its employees racially discriminated against an Indian in his department.

Lambeth takes in Brixton, the site of the recent riot. Mr Hartley Dean, director of the Brixton advice centre in Railton Road, said: "This case is a test of Lambeth Council's ability to put its race relations and equal opportunities policies into practice."

The left-wing Labour council is presided over by Mr Ted Knight. Its equal opportunities policy is one of the stiffest in the country, and all employees have to read and sign a document.

The council is now in the embarrassing position of being taken to an industrial tribunal by Mr Shashin Majithia. It denies the charge of racial discrimination.

Mr Majithia, who has worked as a clerk in the council's finance department for six years, filed a complaint last year.

He alleged that Mr David Elsegood, a chief cashier, made rude remarks about him in front of other staff, all of whom were white, and that he frustrated his attempts at promotion. Mr Majithia had applied for 30 jobs, with no success.

He said he was not allowed time off to collect a £750 deposit he had given to a local estate agent and thereby lost the money. He was also not allowed a day off to meet his mother at Heathrow. That treatment was different from that given to other staff.

When Mr Majithia was late for work in March last year because of a bus strike, he says Mr Elsegood shouted at him. He had said he should learn the manners and discipline of this country.

At a formal grievance hearing lasting five days, Mr Elsegood did not deny having said those things, but he did deny racial discrimination. An 18-page report did not find any evidence of discrimination in promotion, but made a number of recommendations. These included discussion of equal opportunities training seminars.

None of the recommendations was implemented because things quickly got out of hand. Mr Majithia claims he was sent to Coventry by the other staff and physically assaulted by one.

After taking a straw poll of the office, the finance director promoted Mr Majithia out of the section. It was the failure to implement the grievance panel's recommendations that led Mr Majithia to take action against the council.

He has been supported by Mr Jay Thakker, of the Asian Community Action Group. Without Mr Thakker's help he said he would have left his job and the country. "It has made my life miserable", he said.

Lambeth council said yesterday that it had a strong equal opportunities policy and that complaints were thoroughly investigated. It said it was denying the charge of racial discrimination at the industrial tribunal.

Mr Elsegood said yesterday that he did not want to comment. "There is no question that I discriminated on racial grounds. It was to do with Mr Majithia's conduct", he said.

BODIES IN WRONG GRAVES

Council officials in Newport, Gwent, apologized to mourners yesterday for burying three bodies in the wrong graves.

The borough council has drawn up a code of practice to ensure that such a mistake does not happen again. It has applied to the Home Office for permission to exhume the bodies for reburial.

Mr George Stephenson, the superintendent at St Woolos cemetery, has been suspended for a month by the council after an internal disciplinary hearing. He has been told he will get a final written warning, subject to appeal.

Mr Alfred Ropke, head of leisure services, said the mistakes took place when unmarked graves were reopened for new burials.

"The error was first spotted by a stonemason who was asked to put a headstone on one of the graves. After that discovery we checked through our records and discovered three cases in all", he said.

Riot police use tear gas on school protesters

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 3

Riot police today mounted a savage attack on Coloured (mixed race) high school pupils who attempted to organize a protest march outside Johannesburg over the detention of a student leader.

The headmaster of one school said it was a normal day until the police arrived. His pupils were writing tests and preparing for examinations.

Mr Henry Petersen, principal of the Westbury High School, said: "I was forced out of my office by teargas smoke. My children were baton-charged, beaten up, and what for? They weren't marching. It was a normal school day."

Police said tonight 38 boys and two girls had been arrested on charges of trespass and two boys on charges of causing malicious damage to property.

The pupils' protest started at the Chrisjan Botha high school in the segregated coloured township of Bosmont where Aziz Jardine, the Student Representative Council president, was detained last week by security police after a demonstration against the celebration of the anniversary of the South African Republic.

Hundreds marched to the Westbury high school to enlist support and, according to police, were planning to march to John Vorster Square, the Johannesburg police headquarters. The police said a small anti-riot squad was stoned by the pupils at

Reinforcements were called in and a "sneeze machine", a Land-Rover fitted with a fan that blows out a cloud of tear gas mixed with powder so that it sticks to the skin, circled the block while the police waded into the pupils with quirts—rubber sjamboks—and batons.

Pupils caught in their classrooms trying to avoid the fumes could be heard screaming two blocks away while others rushed to surrounding blocks of flats for shelter. Mothers stood on pavements screaming at the police.

Girl pupils were beaten as they ran for safety, said Mrs Yvonne Petersen, the principal's wife and housemother. A policeman kicked open the kitchen door and dragged out screaming pupils who were hiding

Pupils from another Coloured high school at Coronationville who tried to march to the Westbury school, were cut off by riot police.

Police said the marching pupils had carried banners proclaiming "Justice now. We demand a people's republic",

The statement said: "Some parents visited the school to fetch their children and the wind blew tear gas in their direction as well as towards the police."

Late tonight a police spokesman said a petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle in one of the Coloured districts and that the situation remained tense.

A Soweto clergyman was taken manacled in leg irons by security police to his mission after being detained by them, it was claimed today.

The South African Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference said in a statement in Pretoria that Father Enoch Shomang, founder-member of the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, was arrested at a police roadblock outside Soweto on June 1, and detained under the General Law Amendment Act, a security law which enables the police to hold people for 14 days without charge.

Blue Sisters win appeal on hospital

From Our Correspondent
Valletta, June 3

The Blue Sisters nursing order has won an appeal against a Maltese Government attempt to take over their hospital.

In one of several legal and bureaucratic contests between the Government and the nuns of the Little Company of Mary—known as the Blue Sisters from the colour of their veils—the Government failed to establish before the court that the nuns' right to use the hospital had ended.

In spite of the court ruling, however, the hospital is likely to remain closed. Because the institution is one of two private hospitals remaining on the island, the Government refuses, in a separate but related legal action, to renew the hospital's operating licence.

When, at a previous court hearing, a judge agreed that a case for licence renewal brought by the nuns should be heard urgently, the Government suspended all superior court judges' duties, effectively closing the doors of the courts.

The judges' duties have resumed, but the licence renewal case is still pending.

The nuns can keep the hospital only if they continue to render the nursing services set out under the Deed of Foundation. They successfully deflected the Government's challenge on this point today, but without a licence they could face permanent closure.

Editor quits over the P2 scandal

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 3

The best that can be said at the moment for Signor Arnaldo Forlani's prospects of forming a government is that they did not vanish in the course of the day.

Fears had been expressed that the Socialists would prove too demanding. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, however, went out of his way to deny Socialist opposition to Signor Forlani personally.

But he produced a list of subjects to be examined and clarified. The first concerned the Masonic scandal which brought down Signor Forlani's last Government. This scandal had a new victim today with the announcement that Signor Franco Di Bella, the editor of the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, had decided to take sick-leave.

Signor Di Bella's name was on one of the P2 lists found by the investigators in the home of Signor Licio Gelli, the Freemason and organizer of the P2 group who is now a fugitive from charges of espionage.

Signor Roberto Calvi, the financier who controls a large part of the holdings in the group owning the *Corriere della Sera* is on the lists.

A report today suggested that the next editor of the *Corriere della Sera* might be Signor Alberto Ronchey, who has formerly edited the Turin newspaper *La Stampa*.

Malta opposition pledges closer links with Britain

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Malta will apply for membership of the European Community and seek closer relations with Britain if the Nationalist Party wins the next election. In a confident account of his policy yesterday, Dr Eddie Fenech-Adeni, leader of the opposition party, said Malta badly needed to regain credibility in its foreign policy.

The present Maltest Government's policy of neutrality, defined as equidistance from the two superpowers, had failed, Dr Fenech-Adami said. Over the last 10 years Malta had gained few friends, antagonized many old ones and was still without any dependable security arrangement.

During his visit to London he called on Mrs Margaret Thatcher to explain his policies and also had talks with Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal.

Dr Fenech-Adami said yesterday that his party was "all set to go for the election fully confident that it stands to win". Elections are due within three months of the dissolution of the Maltese Parliament whose term ends in November.

Although there has been harassment and intimidation in the past, including an attack on his own family, Dr Fenech-Adami said yesterday he was quite sure that any recurrence of violence would be resisted successfully.

"Malta wants elections and they will definitely take place," he said. "My party is strong enough, organized enough and prepared enough to prevent any sort of fiddling of the elections."

Free Democrats split over change of partners

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, June 3

The cartoon in today's *Süddeutsche Zeitung* shows a combined statue of Herr Helmut Schmidt and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the leaders of the ruling coalition, each with an arm round the other's waist, firmly united. But the base on which they are standing is splitting and crumbling beneath them.

Officially the deeply strained Social Demoratic-Free Democratic coalition in Bonn is sound and fully committed to run the country until the next election in 1984. But on lower levels and particularly in the *Länder* the 12-year-old relationship between the two parties is disintegrating.

In some *Länder* tentative moves are being made towards a new alliance between the Free Democrats (FDP) and the Christian Democrats (CDU) which could pave the way for a change of power in Bonn; in present circumstances West Germany can have a new government only if the Free Democrats change sides.

In its early days, the present coalition was reflected in the governments of half-a-dozen *Länder*. Now it survives, none too happily, in only one: Hesse.

At the same time there are deep internal divisions within both parties and, in two *Länder*, rebellious majorities are refusing to toe the official party line.

The resistance is a foretaste of the trouble the FDP could have if it tried to change alliances. A large majority of its national voters favour a coalition with the Social Democrats and although many could change their views, others would certainly not.

Costly social reforms announced in France

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 3

The French Cabinet today introduced a package of social measures, which will cost about another 8,000m francs (£700m) before the end of the year.

President Mitterrand promised to end the project to enlarge the Larzac Army Camp in the Aveyron; to introduce legislation to abolish the Court of State Security; to ensure a nuclear power station at Plogoff in Finistère would not be built; and to carry on the programme of nuclear arms testing in the Pacific.

All these promises relate to controversial subjects, which featured during his election campaign; but they could all become broken promises should the left lose the legislative elections later this month.

The extra cost of the social measures announced today is already causing groans from the employers, while the communist CGT union is complaining that not enough is being done.

Paying for these new measures will be too expensive within the terms of the existing French budget. In consequence a new tax is to be imposed on 100,000 people who last year paid more than 80,000 francs in tax. There is also to be a profit tax on oil companies and a luxury tax

The most far-reaching measure raises the basic minimum wage immediately by 10 per cent from 2,653 francs to 2,900 francs (£254) a month for a 40-hour week. This will affect the wages of about a million people, 75 per cent of whom are women, and will add about 4 per cent to the national wage bill.

The second most important measure is a 25 per cent increase in family allowances from the beginning of next month. This will affect about four million families, with a total of 11 million children between them. A study on the reform of family contributions is also to be carried out.

Other measures to take effect from July 1 are 20 per cent increases for the 1,800,000 old age pensioners and the two million handicapped adults. Both will have their allowances raised from 1,417 francs to 1,700 francs a month.

A final two-stage measure will increase housing subsidies by 25 per cent from July 1 and by a further 25 per cent from December 1 for 2,300,000 householders.

The system instituted last year to cut the cost of the health service is to be ended.

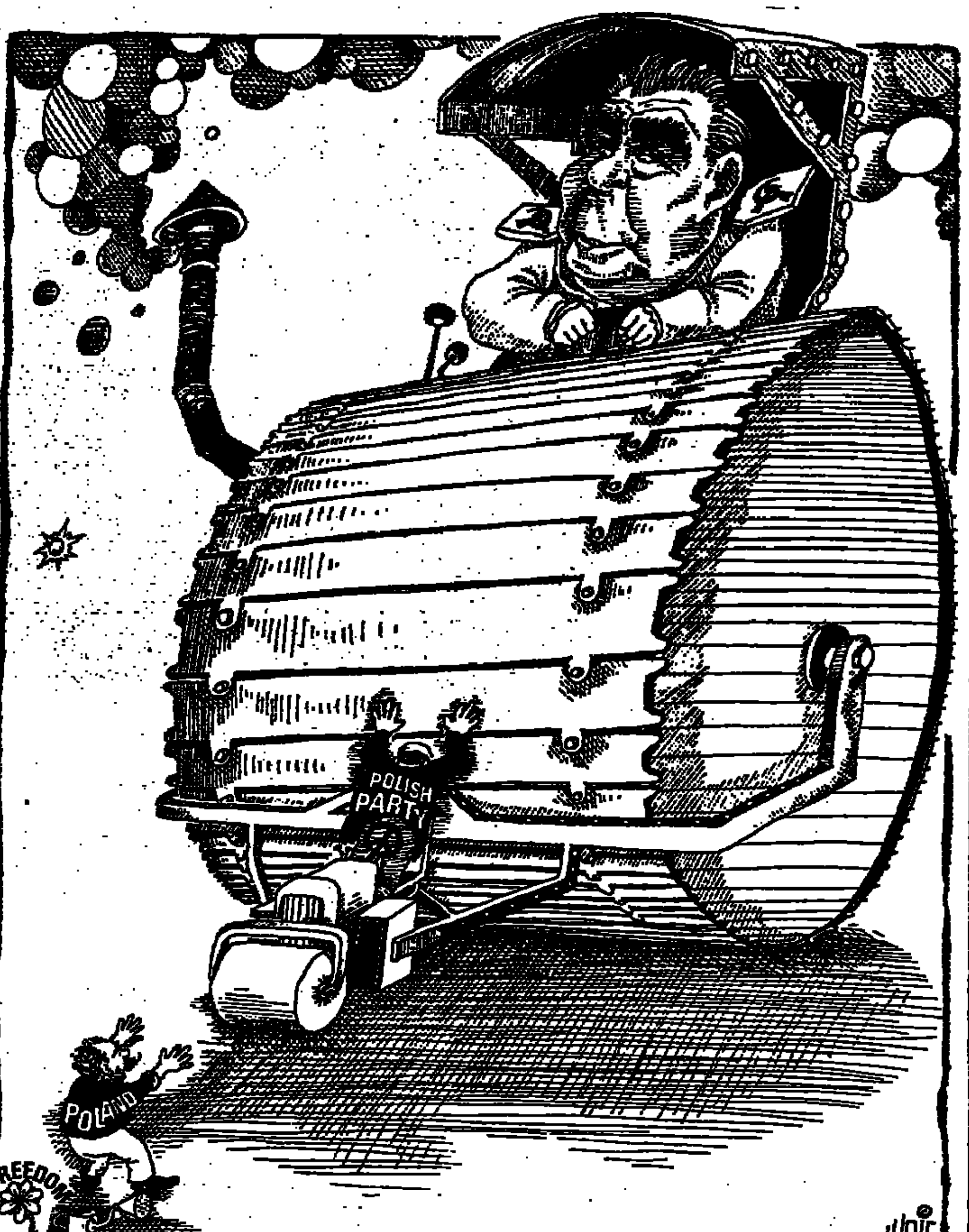
If these social measures were much as expected, the special statement by the President was not. It is clear from its tone that he had been under some pressure to clarify a number of issues, especially the nuclear one.

By cancelling the Larzac project the President has brought to an end a 10-year saga, during which the peasants of the area became the focus for environmental protection groups not only in France but throughout Europe. Huge rallies tended to politicize the fight against the extension of the Army camp.

The President's statement seeks to make it clear that the decision on Plogoff does not mean an end to nuclear energy development in France.

By turning down the concept of total reliance on nuclear energy for the future, he said, it did not mean that work would stop on power stations actually under construction. On the contrary, these would definitely be completed.

☐ Human rights: The Cabinet decided to overturn the previous Government's refusal to allow individual French citizens to put a case before the European Commission of Human Rights. That refusal, M Pierre Beregovoy, the Elysée Secretary-General said today, amounted on its on to a breach of the European Convention on Human Rights.



Polish party hits out at diehards

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 3

The struggle between the conservatives and reformists within the Polish Communist Party took a new turn today as the Polish Politburo publicly accused the party's self-styled Katowice Forum of hindering the efforts to restore unity within party ranks.

One day after the Soviet media gave approving coverage to the Katowice Forum and its resolutions attacking the party's leadership the Politburo roundly condemned the group and thus implicitly the Soviet haste in lending it support.

The Politburo which met yesterday, said in a press statement today that the Katowice Forum's programme was outright damaging to the efforts to forge party unity. The language was mild but the meaning was blunt and certainly going beyond domestic dialogue.

Mr Kazimierz Barczikowski, a Politburo member, said the Polish leadership continues "persistently to explain and argues that Poland needed a strong party.

"Without a strong party there will be no renewal and therefore it is necessary to do everything to overcome the differences", he said.

Continuing dialogue over party reforms was intended to unify different currents so that out of "many clubs" there would emerge "one club with one leadership which will enjoy the confidence of the rank and file".

The torrent of rank-and-file protests against the Katowice group, evidently encouraged the Politburo to launch a counter-attack. For several days the local party organization has been issuing resolutions saying that the stand taken up by the self-styled diehard group was an invitation to intervention or to civil war that could lead to the loss of Poland's sovereignty.

Obviously this group has been biding its time since last November. But, it was in mid-May that it met openly and, possibly, under the protection of some highly-placed local party functionaries. It was obviously encouraged by the evidence that the Russians were not only apprehensive of the reformist trends in Poland but also increasingly suspicious of Mr Stanislaw Kania's moderate leadership.

The Katowice Forum couched its declaration in invective language not used in Poland since the mid 1950s. It issued warnings against revisionism threatening the leading role of the party, questioned relations between Church and state and voiced objections to private farming in Poland.

It would be laughable were it not for the fact that it provides Moscow with the kind of evidence to prove that healthy forces in the Polish party share Moscow's concern. The fact that the Polish Politburo hit back at the group shows that it is being taken seriously.

☐ A fortnight ago five people in Sosnowiec went on hunger strike demanding the release of political prisoners, four of whom, including Mr Leszek Moczulski, the leader of the right-wing Confederation of Independent Poland have been held in prison since last September, awaiting either trial or release.

☐ Mr Rudolf Skvortsov, the Soviet Consul General in Poznan, was today found dead in his home with a bullet head wound, sustained, according to official sources, accidentally while cleaning his hunting gun.

Leading article, page 15

Cheysson tries to reassure America

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 3

Having reassured the West Germans in Bonn yesterday that the coming to power of the left did not imply any shattering changes in French foreign policy, M Claude Cheysson, the new Foreign Minister, is leaving for Washington tomorrow to accomplish a similar mission with the Americans.

The apprehensions of both the German and American Governments are broadly the same: the possible appointment of communist ministers after the general elections later this month; and the emotional approach of both President Mitterrand and M Cheysson towards the developing countries.

The Americans, unlike the Germans, will not beat about the bush over the communist issue. The Germans did not refer to it in their talks with M Cheysson, but it is uppermost in the thoughts of everyone in Bonn

What the German and American governments also find highly disquieting is the appointment of M Regis Debray, an admirer of the Castro regime in Cuba, as adviser to President Mitterrand.

M Debray, who is 40, does not make any secret of his sympathy for the armed struggle against the American "imperialists" and their allies.

Lebanese troops may join Syrian force

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 3

As the first stage of the Arab League's initiative to end the fighting in Lebanon gets under way this weekend, President Sarkis is expected to propose that about 5,000 Lebanese regular troops should be seconded to the 22,000-strong Syrian Army here.

The Lebanese soldiers would then be ordered to take over duties from the Syrians around the besieged Christian town of Zahle and in some western sectors of Beirut.

Mr Sarkis is due to address the Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Syria on Saturday at the presidential summer palace at Beit Eddine and the four men will concentrate on ways of bringing the fighting to a halt.

As nominal commander of the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), Mr Sarkis is able to propose a Lebanese reinforcement for the Syrian troops and is likely to do so with the full support of the Government in Damascus.

It will not be a moment too soon. There were further Israeli raids on Palestinian targets in Lebanon during the night—this time in the north of the country near Tripoli—and the Syrians have, for reasons best known to themselves, recommenced their shelling of Zahle. Right-wing radio stations reported this afternoon that a girl aged 17 and a boy of 12 were killed in the bombardment.

The idea for the foreign ministers meeting on Saturday originated at last month's Arab League summit in Tunis, a conference initiated by Saudi Arabia at the instigation of Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy.

Mr Habib is due to return to the area in the next day or so, and a genuine and lasting ceasefire in Lebanon is an essential part of his formula to resolve the crisis between Israel and Syria.

By putting Lebanese troops into Syrian positions under the ADF umbrella—rather than merely replacing Syrians with Lebanese soldiers under a separate command—Mr Sarkis can maintain the legitimacy and continuity of Syria's military involvement in Lebanon.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said today that it had suffered no casualties in last night's Israeli shelling of targets north of Tripoli. The Israeli Military Command said that its naval forces had fired at a centre of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

☐ Washington: The United States has conceded for the first time that Mr Habib, is working under a time limit to restore peace to Lebanon, (David Cross writes).

Begin castigates Schmidt

From Moshe Brilliant, Jerusalem, June 3

Mr Menachen Begin, the Prime Minister of Israel today again attacked Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and rejected claims that his earlier diatribes had united the West round the Chancellor

Mr Begin complained in Parliament that the Chancellor, who served in East Europe as a German combat officer, had never replied to his question whether he had served at Brest Litovsk, the town where the Prime Minister's parents had been murdered in the holocaust.

Mr Begin said he had many letters from West Germany stating that his response to Herr Schmidt had been the only fitting reply by the Prime Minister of a Jewish state to an officer in Hitler's army.

"He can shout to high heaven and the German press can smear but I don't care", he said. And he declared all Germans who had lauded Hitler as long as he brought them triumph shared guilt for the crimes against Jews whose wounds would not heal in 10 generations.

He said Germans should have no illusions that they purged themselves by paying $800m (£380m) in restitution when they had stolen tens of thousands of millions including the gold teeth of Jews.

☐ Strict security precautions were introduced round the southern Sinai town of Ofira tonight in preparation for tomorrow's summit meeting between Mr Begin and President Sadat of Egypt (Christopher Walker writes).

AIRLINE FARES TO GO UP

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, June 3

A minimum increase of 5 per cent on passenger fares from September 1, and freight rates from October 1, was agreed by senior executives from 57 airlines who met here for the past two days. The increase on the North Atlantic is likely to be twice that.

Mr Adam Thomson of British Caledonian, the conference chairman, pointed out that all airlines operating on North Atlantic routes had been showing significant losses.

As the United States Civil Aeronautics Board had just sanctioned fare increases of between 10 per cent and 18 per cent for American airlines, he expected that some of the British airlines on the route would thus be seeking 10 per cent, rather than trying to stay within the 5 per cent.

He said the extra 5 per cent was estimated to bring in $500m (£250m) in the airlines' aggregate revenue this year, so reducing their expected deficit to $2,100m.

☐ Paris: Increases in British Airports security charges were "a manifest rip-off" in a time of economic recession, Mr Alastair Pugh, managing director of British Caledonian, told an aviation conference here today (Arthur Reed writes).

Athens fires 'politically motivated'

Two department stores in the centre of Athens were burnt out early this morning and the authorities treat the fires as politically motivated arson.

Anonymous telephone calls to two Athens newspapers tonight claimed responsibility for the arson on behalf of two different and unknown organizations—the "Revolutionary anti-Capitalist Action" and the "New Organization". Police are treating these claims with reserve.

Although there is no reason to link this outrage with the rumours of a thwarted military coup on Monday night, the coincidence generates a feeling of uneasiness in the Greek capital.

Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, watched the fire brigade's battle to control the fires, soon after they broke out at 3 am within 13 minutes of each other.

The fire gutted almost the entire block in the Klaoudatos department store on Aiolou Street, and it caused severe damage in the seven-floor Athenee department store on Stadium Street.

The similarity with the twin blaze that destroyed two other department stores in the same district shortly before Christmas, was striking.

Chinese drive to induce Taiwan to restore links

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 3

The Chinese leadership has turned the funeral of Soong Ching-ling, widow of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of modern China, into one of its biggest propaganda offensives aimed at Taiwan.

Mme Soong was cremated last night at the Babaoshan cemetery. Her ashes will be interred beside those of her parents in Shanghai, where she lived most of her life.

It seems as if the forthcoming visit to Peking by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, has given added impetus to the Chinese Government's campaign to isolate Taiwan politically and reintegrate the island province into the People's Republic.

Countless commentaries and personal reminiscences printed and broadcast here have served as reminders that Mme Soong was an active member of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) when it ruled most of China until 1949, albeit an adherent of the party's rebellious left wing.

Mme Soong's entire life has been used as a symbol of the need for Chinese people of any political persuasion to mend their differences and work for the good of the Chinese nation.

Chia's efforts to show that it is taking a moderate and conciliatory line over Taiwan do not disguise the fact that there is considerable disappointment here over the Reagan Administration's intention of restoring some measure of closer links with the Kuomintang regime.

Peking has not neglected to emphasize that its present alignment with the United States on many important world issues and growing bilateral ties are based on a strategic assessment of the world balance of forces.

This does not amount to an actual threat that China, if continually frustrated by American attitudes towards Taiwan, might think of moving back towards some sort of understanding with the Soviet Union and its allies.

The Peking leaders are well aware that it is not links with the United States which stand most in the way of the reintegration of Taiwan. More important, and harder to confront, are the high living standards and prosperous economy of Taiwan.

Many Chinese people on the mainland are puzzled at Taiwan's prosperity, since it contradicts all conventional thinking about the sure decline of capitalism and the superiority of the socialist economic system. It will be decades before China closes this gap.

So a Taiwan living in some form of political association with the mainland would have to be economically and socially quarantined, somewhat as Hongkong is now. This would place in doubt the whole purpose of reintegration.

■ In a report from Peking on May 28 the late Mme Soong Ching-Ling, widow of Sun Yat-sen, and her sister, Mme Soong Mei-ling, widow of Chiang Kai-shek, should have been described as sisters, not daughters, of the late T. V. Soong.

Defectors accuse CIA of breaking resettlement deal

Washington, June 3.—Two Romanian diplomats who defected to the United States have accused the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of breaking promises to resettle them in return for giving secrets about Romania.

The two are: Mr Nicolae Horodinca, aged 35, formerly third secretary at the Romanian Embassy in Washington; and Mr Nicola Traian, aged 32, who held the same rank at the mission in Islamabad.

The CIA has declined to comment on their allegations.

Mr Horodinca, his wife and three-year-old son were given asylum in March, 1980, after he drove into nearby Fort Belvoir, Virginia. His wife and son have since returned to Romania.

Mr Traian defected in November, 1979, with his wife and two children. He said he had been the Romanian intelligence agency station chief in Islamabad.

The main complaint of both men was that after months of giving secrets, and while they were still learning new professions, CIA support was barely above subsistence level.

They said the agency cut off health and child education benefits despite their inability to make up the losses. Because nothing was ever put in writing, they felt at the mercy of their resettlement officer.

Mr Traian is now on a CIA retainer of $20,000 (£10,000) a year. Mr Horodinca, with a smaller family, receives $16,000 annually.

In addition, each received $50 for each day of debriefing and a lump sum of $16,000 to cover furniture and belongings left in Romania.



Abstract canvas: A visitor pausing beside Kandinsky's 'Construction No 6' at the Pushkin Museum yesterday.

Moscow shows off secret pre-1930 art

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 3

One of the most important art exhibitions ever held in the Soviet Union opened here today, showing for the first time to most Russians the explosive post-revolutionary art that has been locked away for more than 50 years in the vaults of Soviet museums.

The long-awaited exhibition "Moscow-Paris 1900-1930" is the Soviet version of the immensely successful exhibition "Paris-Moscow" at the Pompidou Centre in Paris two years ago, which brought together the works of the world's two most important centres of avant garde art of the epoch.

Almost half the Russian works on display have never been on public view here before.

The comprehensive exhibition at Moscow's Pushkin Museum comprises more than 2,500 paintings, sketches, theatrical and costume designs, architectural models and plans, sculptures and posters of an era that was extraordinary in both Russia and France for its vitality and innovation.

But about 1930, as the grip of Stalinism began to strangle Soviet intellectual life, the exuberant flowering came to an end in Russia, many of the painters having left the country and others forced to conform to the new strictures of socialist realism.

In recent years, however, the Soviet authorities have begun cautiously to acknowledge and rediscover this great heritage, and there has been a quiet but steady rehabilitation of such artists as Chagall, Kandinsky, Malevich, Tatlin and Yuon.

Some of their paintings now hang in Soviet galleries in Moscow and Leningrad. A new section of Moscow's Tretyakov Gallery is to be built to house many of the others.

The exhibition, which will run until October and expects at least a million visitors, is of crucial importance in freeing this "lost generation" of artists from the taboos and political shackles that constrain their works and influence.

"For this reason it is expected to have a profound influence on Soviet painting today, and to shock many Russians with the range of what had already been accomplished so long ago.

Nevertheless the organizers, aware of the sensitivity of the works, refused to say how many were on view for the first time or guarantee that they will remain on public display after the exhibition.

The Soviet version of the exhibition differs from the one at the Pompidou Centre in several ways. First, by Soviet request, there are more French works represented—Impressionist and avant garde painters such as Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Renoir, Cézanne, Marquet, Delaunay and Derain, architects such as Le Corbusier, Lurçat and Mallet-Stevens as well as designers, stage and ballet artists.

Second, the Moscow exhibition does not give the context of the works, their history or significance. Whereas in Paris the paintings were grouped according to the development of themes and ideas, in Moscow the order is more traditional with little attempt to show the intellectual relationships between the epoch, its politics and the artists.

Only 27,000 catalogues have been printed, and none was available even six hours before the official opening.

Third, some of the more controversial Russian painters appear to have been deliberately hidden away in corners. Two arresting cubist-abstract works by an artist almost unknown here, P. I. Filonov, are of political interest—one is entitled "The formula of the Petrograd proloteriat"—but both are easily missed.

A number of the Soviet post-revolutionary posters, slogans, idealized designs for workers' dwellings, utilitarian palaces of labour and centres for workers' culture have a naive enthusiasm and political commitment that is ironic and disturbing in view of subsequent political developments.

Others, showing Lenin, Red Army soldiers, steelworkers, steam trains and street scenes have long been the only works representing the period in Soviet galleries.

The Soviet organizers declared that the aim of the collection was "to show as fully as possible a picture of the artistic culture of Russia and France in this difficult and critical period in the history of humanity and art, where the central event was the great October socialist revolution in Russia".

There are indeed vivid depictions of change and crisis: the familiar "Boy on a red horse" by Petrov-Vodkin as well as the futuristic designs for the young Soviet state; the "Suprematism" of Malevich's square canvas of black paint and the political optimism of Yuon's "New planet" showing a giant red ball in the sky rising above the toiling masses and putting the other suns to shame.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Nuclear credibility gap is widening

A dangerous gap has grown between the extreme preoccupation of Western defence circles with the increasing military imbalance in the heart of Europe, and the spreading mood of indifference and even outright neutralism in some of the leading European nations.

Just as great is the contradiction between the efforts by the governments of these countries (especially West Germany) to convince their supporters of the need to resist the Soviet military threat by carrying out the "Euromissiles" decision, and the relative weakness of the actions taken or planned in the wider field of defence, for example by Britain, and others.

One leading Nato commander describes the present situation thus: "The imbalance has been increasing in the last 10 years. We have now been outdistanced by the Soviet Union in most fields. They still outnumber us two to one in fundamental weapons while qualitatively they have become much stronger than they were."

As a result, "the Warsaw Pact has now surpassed Nato in all categories of weapons, and the Soviets, in spite of economic problems, are not decreasing the rate of growth of their military expenditure. Even the Afghanistan operation has had no visible effect upon forces facing us in Europe.

"We cannot gauge precisely how they might use such power but we know that they are capable and willing to use force, and we still believe that the single most important factor in determining their actions will be the degree of expected resistance by us."

Those who bear the responsibility for Nato do not hide their view that our claimed strategy of the flexible response (which would demand Nato to be able to answer a Soviet attack at any level) is not very credible today, because of weaknesses in reserves, manpower, ammunition, and to the fading of our former qualitative superiority. What we really have today is a "delayed tripwire strategy". This means that a supposed conventional attack from the East could not be resisted for long (could we face the "second echelon"?) without Nato having to employ some nuclear weapons.

This is the present situation, in spite of the fact that the Nato powers have spent a great deal on modernization. Unfortunately, there have been many slippages, reductions and cancellations of essential programmes; too many commitments have become overdue promises.

According to Nato commanders, the situation is not unmanageable yet and we could re-establish the credibility of our deterrent capability just by maintaining the programmes for modernization which have already been agreed and for the new Theatre Nuclear Forces (the Euromissiles).

These remain Nato's number one priority: By threatening Soviet territory from European bases. The danger of a Russian attack against Europe, including by nuclear weapons, is reduced.

The possibility of such a pre-emptive strike cannot be ignored: The Russians have spoken too often in the past of the fact that they might have to "deal imperialism a decisive blow". At present, they might hope to be able to destroy Nato power in Europe (with the help of their new SS20s) without fear of an American strategic reply, since this would expose American territory to a fatal Soviet second strike.

By recoupling the European theatre with United States strategic forces, as the experts say, the new Euromissiles will greatly reduce the danger of a Soviet nuclear first strike against allied forces in Europe. But this would still not be enough to re-establish our deterrent.

At present, Nato inferiority in the conventional field would only too soon force the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe to ask the political leaders for permission to use nuclear weapons against a conventional attack, instead of resisting it with conventional forces, thus shifting to the other side the impossible decision of a nuclear escalation.

So, we should now strengthen considerably our conventional forces as well, if we really want to give credibility to a strategy of flexible response. "We can do it if we make up our mind to do it", say the Nato commanders. They add: "We do not ask for more than we have been promised, but we do ask for what we have been promised." Will they get it?

Unfortunately, Western public opinion seems deaf and blind to these warnings, while governments are hindered by the difficult economic situation they all face. To justify higher expenses, an all-out effort ought to be undertaken by the leaders of the alliance to inform the public about the real dangers of the present military imbalance. Of course, making known the truth would make the Russians feel superior, and this would also be dangerous.

But is it not more dangerous to lull the public into a false sense of security, which will lead to a further worsening of the present imbalance?

City needs £6,600m

New York transport system a nightmare

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 3

Nowhere do squalor and luxury jostle so intimately as in New York. In the middle of town, east of Fifth Avenue, sparkling new office and apartment towers spring constantly from the Manhattan bedrock, each more opulent than the last.

Yet the people who work and live in these glossy new buildings travel to and from them on the most nightmarish transport systems in the world, New York subways and buses. The underground railway stations are an evil-smelling disgrace and it is a moot point whether the trains that travel in them break down more or less often than the crowded, crawling buses on the avenues overhead.

Everyone in the city, state and even the federal Government agrees that New York cannot prosper without a functioning and tolerable system of mass transport. Yet in the climate of lower taxes and reduced government spending, where is the money to be found to make the necessary improvements?

Nobody can remember when travelling on the subway here was anything but a trial, but conditions have grown demonstrably worse in the last two or three years for a precise reason. When the city was sliding towards bankruptcy in the mid-1970s one of the economies made was to defer maintenance on the already crumbling plant and equipment.

"They stopped doing certain kinds of preventive maintenance," says Mr David Plavin, executive director of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), the joint state and city body that runs the subway and buses. "Out of 40,000 maintenance men they lost about 5,000. The frequency of inspections was reduced."

The result was that more trains and buses broke down. Non-essential equipment such as air conditioning was seldom repaired, so passengers stifled in the summer. Tunnels were not cleared of rubbish, so trains would catch fire as sparks ignited mounds of waste paper.

External factors conspired to make things worse. A new type of subway carriage was introduced, with clean plastic seats, working air-conditioners and doors that chimed melodically before closing. Sadly, they were soon found to have a structural defect in the undercarriage and they too started breaking down. They are still in service but have been withdrawn for inspection several times a week. To replace them, worn-out carriages have been pulled, in Mr Plavin's words "from the junk pile."

The high rate of inspections on the new carriages means that other kinds of carriage cannot be maintained so often. "They are using bays that would be used for other cars," Mr Plavin explained. "And extra people are needed to manoeuvre the cars in and out of the bays."

A parallel misfortune occurred with a fleet of new buses, built to the Federal Government's specifications, that came into service last year and were quickly enough withdrawn. To save energy, their frames were lighter than traditional buses—too light, as it turned out.

Their chassis cracked and the engine dropped from one while it was carrying passengers.

The parlous state of the buses was highlighted last month, a few weeks before the start of summer's high humidity, when the MTA announced that it would not switch on bus air-conditioning until the temperature reached 90°F, which happens on scarcely more than a dozen days every year.

The reason is that air conditioners increase fuel consumption and need more maintenance than most other parts. There was a public outcry, and the MTA relented to the extent of saying it would be left to drivers to decide when it was hot enough for air conditioning.

Mr Plavin explained that not only do air conditioners break down too often but they also cause dissension among passengers, some of whom find them uncomfortable. This being a combative city, arguments erupt about whether they should be switched off or on. Dissenters open windows—placing more strain on the machines and leading to still more breakdowns.

In a letter last month to state and city officials, Mr Richard Ravitch, the MTA chairman, said that $14,000m would be needed over the next 10 years to arrest the system's deterioration. He forecast a deficit of $383m for the next fiscal year.

"In the absence of additional subsidies," he wrote, "our inflation-driven deficit would, through this decade, require automatic fare increases of approximately 20 per cent a year."

The flat fare at present is 60 cents for a bus or subway journey almost anywhere in the city—quite cheap by the standard of other systems in America and abroad. If Mr Ravitch's estimate is correct, this could go up to more than $3 by the end of the decade.

New Jersey swings right

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 3

The overcrowded primary election for Governor of New Jersey resulted yesterday in a victory for candidates on the conservative wings of their parties.

Mr James Florio, a congressman, easily beat his 12 rivals for the Democratic nomination, gaining 26 per cent of the vote.

His closest rival, Mr Robert Roe, another congressman, received only 16 per cent. Mr Kenneth Gibson, the black Mayor of Newark, came third. Mr Florio was the only candidate supported by the National Rifle Association.

Mr Thomas Kean, former Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly, won an equally clear-cut victory in a Republican field of eight. He received 31 per cent, compared with 21 per cent for Mr Lawrence Kramer, the Mayor of Paterson, who was second.

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World's military expenditure tops £250,000m

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

World military spending rose to more than £250,000m last year. A disturbing trend was the rising share of the Third World which nearly doubled from 9 to 16 per cent during the 1970s.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in its annual survey refers to "an unjustifiable and tragic waste" of resources which could have had a considerable impact on the living standards of the average citizen if directed to civilian ends.

Military spending is rising at an annual rate of 2 per cent in real terms and threatens to outpace the world's sluggish economic output during the early 1980s. The institute singles out Britain as the only European Nato country which has recently had a military spending boom, but the superpowers remain well ahead of anyone else.

The conventional arms trade increased drastically during the past decade with the United States and the Soviet Union between them accounting for 75 per cent of the total exports. But France has taken a noticeably increased share and together with Britain, West Germany and Italy provided 22 per cent of the world's military exports during the 1970s, which was a substantial increase on previous decades, the survey says.

About 130 wars have been waged since the Second World War, 50 of them during the 1970s. These were fought almost exclusively in the Third World with weapons supplied by the industrialized countries. At present, the Third World itself accounts for only 2 or 3 per cent of the arms exported. This share, however, is rising with Israel, Brazil, South Africa, India and Argentina as the principal new suppliers.

Nearly half of the Third World's total arms imports go to the Middle East. Six of the eight main Third World arms importers belong to this region, whose strategic position and oil resources attract the interests of the big powers.

On the other hand, the Third World's share of the arms import market fell to about 70 per cent during the last three years of the decade while the proportion sold to other industrialized countries went up to 70 per cent. This trend is likely to continue during the 1980s together with the increasing sophistication of weapons.

The institute points out, however, that while nuclear weapons account for a smaller share of the world's arms trade, they pose the greater threat to mankind. Recent improvements in quality mean that the latest missiles look more suitable for fighting a nuclear war than deterring it.

Reports of two new types of intercontinental ballistic missile being developed by the Soviet Union include one which resembles the American MX. The deployment of the SS20 missile continued too and about 180 were in position by the end of last year, aimed at targets in Europe and China.

The institute predicts that the most important development in space during the 1980s will involve anti-satellite weapons. Also significant, however, is the revival of interest by the superpowers in ballistic missile defences.

Since 1970 some 1,801 military satellites have been launched, which is 75 per cent of the total number. Last year 103 military satellites went into orbit, including 89 launched by the Soviet Union but only 14 by the United States.

The greatest disappointment last year, according to the institute, was the failure of the American Congress to ratify the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (Salt 2). Without success in the Salt talks it is hard to expect real progress being made in other arms control negotiations, the survey says.

World Armaments and Disarmament. Sipri Year Book 1981 (Taylor and Francis, 4 John Street, London, WC1N 2ET, £19.50).

Souvenirs of Tejero cult upset Spaniards

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 3

Madrid's city hall, controlled by a leftist coalition, is upset about the street sale of souvenirs and mementoes of the seizure of the Spanish Parliament on February 23 by Lieutenant - Colonel Antonio Tejero of the Civil Guard The National's police, however, do not appear to be concerned.

According to the monarchist daily *ABC* of Madrid, the municipal police took two street venors into custody behind the headquarters of the National Police at Madrid's Puerta del Sol Square on Saturday after they saw them selling key chains, photographs, sticks and other items exalting Colonel Tejero.

Last Monday, the newspaper added, the municipal police picked up another man who was selling similar souvenirs. All three were freed within hours after appearing before a police magistrate, who preferred no charges against them.

The failure of the Government to prosecute the souvenir pedlars prompted Señor José Barrionuevo, a deputy mayor of Madrid, to make verbal protests to the Civil Governor of Madrid, the chief of the National Police and the Interior Minister.

A spokesman for the city hall said Señor Barrionuevo expressed "his puzzlement and concern over the less than energetic and excessively benevolent attitude of the state authorities" towards what he considers "activities representing an apology for criminal acts".



Gorilla psychology: This baby gorilla born in a zoo at Stoneham, Massachusetts, was ignored by its mother at birth despite attempts by behavioural psychologists to teach the art of motherhood.

The 6lb 12oz male which will be raised by a human surrogate, is now doing fine and eating heartily. However, the mother is not regarded as a poor parent. Born at the Cincinnati Zoo, she was one of six babies rejected by her mother and had no one to emulate.

Bani-Sadr accuses investigators of bias

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 3

President Bani-Sadr of Iran has accused the three-man commission set up to resolve his feud with Muslim fundamentalists of taking part in a plan to remove him from office.

He also indicated today that if the present conditions prevailed he would himself step down once the Gulf war ended. The President is Iran's commander-in-chief.

"The commission has been turned into a means of censoring the President and fully participates in the plan to remove him," Mr Bani-Sadr said in a letter to Hojatoleslam Eshraqi, the son-in-law of Ayatolla Khomeini the national leader who serves as the President's representative on the commission.

The letter was written yesterday in response to the commission's decision to censure the President and report him for possible prosecution.

In a further letter to the hojatoleslam today the President complained that some of the statements of the commission spokesman, Hojatoleslam Yazdi, were "so opposite to the truth they astonish me".

He alleged that other officials "not only disregard the law but violate it and nobody cares to do anything about it. . .

"As in the last regime every time some people are beaten up and attacked they are also found to be the guilty ones.

Sri Lanka overtures embarrass Asean

By David Watts, Bangkok, June 3

Sri Lanka's intention of joining the Association of South-East Asian nations (Asean) has presented the group with a ticklish diplomatic problem.

The association has said, since its inception 14 years ago, that it was open to applications from other interested countries. There are no strict rules about joining.

Brunei and Papua New Guinea are expected to attend as observers, the annual meeting of the Asean foreign ministers in Manila this month. It is likely that Brunei will be admitted as a member when it attains full independence from Britain in 1983.

There is a standing invitation to Burma to attend the annual meeting as an observer, but it has not been taken up. Brunei and Burma would make logical additions to Asean, but the case of Sri Lanka is different and its determination to join has come as something of a surprise.

The idea has been mooted by Colombo before, but has never been pursued to any great extent. This time the Sri Lankans are pressing ahead despite discouraging unofficial comments from Asean officials and statesmen. Diplomatically Asean is committed to study the situation seriously.

Sri Lanka has already said that it is confident that it will become a member of the group, despite statements from President Marcos of the Philippines and Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian Foreign Minister, who said Sri Lanka's geographical position alone made it ineligible.

President Marcos, like other leading Asean figures said he was not opposed to the expansion of the group in principle, but others thought it more urgent to strengthen Asean as it stood.

In over-playing its hand, Sri Lanka appears to be unaware of the complications that would be created if it joined Asean and of the diplomatic embarrassment it might cause.

Asean has attracted attention by its appearance of unity and its deft mobilization of support at the United Nations for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The appearance of unity, however, masks fundamental differences of approach by the member countries in private.

As a south Asian country with neither a direct interest in nor contribution to make to South-East Asian diplomacy, Sri Lanka would not only further complicate an already complicated international diplomatic dispute, but bring additional permutations of its own. Asean would most likely find itself becoming involved with the politics of the sub-continent when relations with India are already cool because of the Cambodian question.

So far the Sri Lankans have not explained why they are showing such interest when they themselves are promoting the idea of a similar grouping further west, which would involve India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and the Maldives.

Precisely how the Asean countries will manage to find a polite way of saying no is not yet clear.

Rita Hayworth's manager says she is senile

By Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, June 3

Rita Hayworth, one of Hollywood's most glamorous actresses of the forties and fifties, is suffering from a fast-developing case of senility and cannot take care of herself, her business manager and lawyer claims.

Mr Leonard Monroe filed a petition here asking a court to appoint him as conservator of the actress and her estate worth some $250,000 (about £125,000).

The petition says that Miss Hayworth, one of the most popular pinups of the Second World War, and considered one of the most beautiful actresses in the film world, is suffering from Alzheimer's Dieease, which is described as a quickly deteriorating form of senility. A hearing has been set for July 17.

The petition adds that the actress does not want to appear in court but does not oppose her solicitor's appointment.

Miss Hayworth has two daughters, Yasmin Aly Khan, the child of her marriage to the late Aly Khan, and Rebecca Welles, a child from her marriage to Orson Welles. She lives alone in Beverly Hills.

MPs call for inquiry into Zia murder

From Trevor Fishlock
Dacca, June 3

A demand was made in the Bangladesh Parliament today for a judicial and parliamentary inquiry into the murder of President Zia, to whom MPs paid tribute calling him the "architect of modern Bangladesh."

A military court of inquiry has already started an investigation but some people feel there should also be an independent one.

In Parliament today, Mr Mizaner Chowdhury, the leader of one faction of the Awami League opposition party, said that there should also be an inquiry into the death of General Abul Manzur who headed the rebellion at Chittagong.

General Manzur is reported to have been killed on Monday, after he had been arrested while fleeing into the Chittagong hills.

Oslo bans professional boxing

Oslo, June 3. — Professional boxing will be banned in Norway before the Storting (Parliament) starts its summer recess on June 15. The ban does not affect amateur boxing.

The Lower House voted 54-24 in favour of the reform last night. The next voting in the Upper House is considered a formality.

After the ban is formally imposed, those staging professional boxing matches, taking part in such matches or even in training or exhibition matches can be punished with up to three months' imprisonment.

The Nordic Council called for a ban of professional boxing in the Nordic countries in 1969. Sweden was the first country to comply with the request.

"The absence of professional boxing in Norway will be no big loss for our sports environment", Mr Einar Foerde, the Education Minister, said during the debate before the Lower House vote.—AP.

Nigerians demand war in retaliation for border clash

From Karan Thapar, Lagos, June 3

Nigerians are clamouring for a punitive military expedition against Cameroon in retaliation for last month's border clash in which five Nigerian soldiers were killed.

A presidential spokesman admitted in a statement issued yesterday that President Shagari was restraining calls for war made, among others, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The *Tribune* in a leading article called for retaliatory action "not tomorrow, not even later today, but now".

Professor Ishaya Audu, the External Affairs Minister, in an initial statement had said that if Nigeria was pushed to the wall it would fight back. In a surprise statement to the press, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, the Defence Minister, refused to rule out the possibility of war.

Last week, some 500 Lagos University students demonstrated outside the Cameroon Embassy chanting "War, war, we want war". One of their banners read: "To hell with African unity, kill Cameroon".

Several embassys' windows, cars and an outside compound wall were damaged.

Although according to diplomatic sources Nigeria was quick to apologize for the incident, Cameroon was said to be evacuating the wives and children of its diplomats from Lagos.

In the meantime, allegations in the press have been fueling the fever of national belligerence. There have been claims that Cameroon forces have encroached on at least 10 Nigerian border villages, that they were massing forces for a military confrontation and that they are prospecting for oil in Nigerian waters.

A recent press statement made by the chairman of the House of Representatives' defence committee has supported the claim that Cameroon is preparing for war.

The fact that in reply to a Nigerian note demanding an unqualified apology, full reparations and punishment of the guilty soldiers, the Cameroonians only expressed "regret" has added insult to injury.

Nigeria has rejected the Cameroon reply reiterating its earlier demands in a second protest note. Since then there has been no further response from Cameroon.

PARLIAMENT June 3 1981

BR sells hotels but keeps third interest

TOURISM

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in the Commons that he would consent to the British Railways Board transferring its ownership of the Gleneagles Hotel and the Caledonian and North British Hotels in Edinburgh to a new private sector company.

He said it was a good deal for the board and the people working for the hotels, but Mr John Prescott said for the Opposition that the deal should be investigated by the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr Fowler (Sutton Coldfield, C) told Mr Prescott that the British Railways Board had certain existing powers under Section 14 of the Transport Act, 1962, to dispose of assets without his consent.

Under these powers (he went on) the board plan to transfer to a new private sector company as going concerns the Gleneagles Hotel, and the Caledonian and North British Hotels in Edinburgh.

Two-thirds of the equity would be placed with private investors. The board wish to acquire a one-third shareholding in the new company so that they will retain a continuing interest.

A shareholding of this kind requires my consent and on the material available to me, I am ready to consent to such an acquisition.

I welcome this step for bringing private capital into the development of the board's subsidiaries. And I hope the plan will be to the benefit of their customers, their staff and the tourist industry in Scotland. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Prescott (Kingston upon Hull, East, Lab): Will he make it clear that the estimate of a five year investment of £7.5m could be raised by a mortgage of the leases without the ideological requirement of private shareholding?

Could he assure us that this time-rushed deal was not the decision of the company or that the company was pressured by the Government? Will he assure us whether the company's advisers have stated that to sell now will be at a discount price of £4m and a loss of income of £1.5m a year to the company?

This may be good for the Tory City gents or a Tory Party Conference, but it is bad for the taxpayer and the company, and worthy of an investigation by the Public Accounts Committee of this House. (Labour cheers)

Mr Fowler: He should calm down a bit on this. These proposals have been produced by the board on the advice of British Rail Investments Ltd and British Transport Hotels.

The proposals are at the initiative of the board because they see clear advantage for the hotel business. There is no question of my having pushed. My role is consent to the shares purchase.

The reason they have taken this course, and anyone who knows anything about British Transport Hotels will confirm it, is that it is not just over the last two years but over the last 25 years that hotels inside the British Transport Hotels group have been starved of investment.

Mr Michael Ancram (Edinburgh, South, C): His decision will be warmly welcomed in Scotland. (Conservative cheers and Labour protests). Has the Scottish Tourist Board been consulted about the procedure to sell to ensure that this will take place to the best advantage of Scottish tourism?

Mr Fowler: This will be an asset to Scottish tourism. One of the main objectives of this exercise will be to get investment into the North British Hotel which badly needs it.

British Rail want to see Scottish institutions taking part in this investment. It is not only for the benefit of Scottish tourism. It is for the benefit of those people who work for the hotels.

Mr Harry Cowans (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab): By giving his consent at this particular time, he has successfully deprived British Rail of at least £5m, which is the asset value against what the price is.



Fowler: Consent given

Prescott: Inquiry needed

Will he give some assurance that the money raised by this unfortunate sale will be reinvested totally in British Transport Hotels and will not be subsequently hived off by him when he makes future grants to British Rail?

Mr Fowler: The proceeds of the sale will go to the owners, who are the British Railways Board. I am sure that the British Railways Board—and this is half of the purpose—want to invest further in the hotels business. The initiative comes from the board.

We are talking about proceeds of over £10m. Part of this will be used to pay for shares in the new company.

The British Railways Board will not only have a capital sum but they will have a continuing interest in this new company. They will have a particular interest—a third interest—in the new company.

During later exchanges, Mr Fowler said that he could confirm that the British Railways Board did take the advice of hotel valuers and had acted upon it.

Electrification statement soon

RAILWAYS

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, announced that he hoped to make a statement about electrification of the railways by the end of June. He said that the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were involved in the examination that was taking place.

Mr Leslie Spriggs (St Helens, Lab) said the nation anxiously awaited the statement about electrification. So did the management and workers of the British Electrical Cable Manufacturers who had recently put a further few hundred men on the scrapheap.

Will he (he added) bring forward his statement? Electrification makes good sense and a far better transport system.

Mr Fowler: I have every sympathy with that and its effect not only on British Rail but the private construction industry. I hope to make the statement by the end of the month. I cannot be totally categoric on that. I hope this will meet the point.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): Those of us who are enthusiasts for electrification await this decision earnestly, but nevertheless recognise the role of the Government as guardians of the taxpayers' interest.

The task of us who support rail electrification and Sir Peter Parker, who is worth every penny he gets paid, is made immeasurably harder by excessive wage claims which damage the prospects of a favourable decision on this.

Mr Fowler: In our consideration we are looking at the commercial prospects of both the inter-city and freight businesses. Productivity and cost of labour must be one part of that examination.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): Will he ensure the statement comes by the end of the month? There are already lay-offs in one factory in my constituency which has unemployment over 12 per cent. This will help enormously.

Mr Fowler: I am conscious of those demands. We are talking here of substantial sums of money. Even the small option costs £282m over 15 years and the large option costs £750m over 20 to 30 years. It is reasonable that the Government should have time to consider its position.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Has he seen the report in *The Times* to the effect that the Chancellor will today at Neddy take a hard and rigid line against increases in public investment?

Will he give an assurance that his statement will not be influenced by the silly, stupid rigidity of the Chancellor?

Mr Fowler: I have seen a number of reports in *The Times*, one in particular, but not that one. I would not recognize his description of the Chancellor.

Mr Stephen Dorrell (Loughborough, C): The increase in the cash limit announced this week for British Telecom, apart from disproving Mr Hamilton's representation of the Chancellor, is a valuable precedent that Mr Fowler can use in his arguments with his colleagues to support the case for rail electrification.

Mr Fowler: I am grateful for any additional ammunition.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): Can the Secretary of State confirm that Sir Peter Parker has said it is crucial that the rail investment limit should rise to £567m a year?

If he reappoints Sir Peter to his present position, can we assume that he has reached broad agreement with him on this point.

Mr Fowler: The implication of the question is that there is some connexion between the reappointment of Sir Peter Parker and investment levels. This is not the case and it has not been raised by Sir Peter.

Free vote on seat belts

There would be a free vote for MPs and ministers if an amendment was inserted by the House of Lords in the Transport Bill making seat belt wearing compulsory, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions. The Government would respect the decision.

He was answering Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth, C) who said: The issue of the compulsory wearing of seat belts divides parties and families. If an amendment was moved in the Lords to the Transport Bill to make it compulsory, would there be a free vote on the issue in this House?

Mr Fowler: Yes.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Studies have shown in countries which have introduced compulsion that the reduction of casualties has borne *no* relation to the theoritical projection made before the legislation was introduced.

Mr Fowler: This is the Adams thesis and something the House will want to consider

HOUSE OF LORDS

EEC not turning its back on world poor

OVERSEAS AID

The EEC's aid policy and associated trade arrangements were solid evidence that the Community and its member states were not turning their backs on the world's poor when fashioning their own common policies, Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during a debate on the report of the European Communities Committee on development aid policy. What the Community provided to so many countries in aid, trade preferences and investment could never be provided by Britain alone, he added.

It was yet another solid reason why the Community, with Britain's help, grew every day stronger on the world's stage and yet another solid testimony to the fact that national concerns and those of the Community were increasingly not in conflict but in harmony.

He had been interested to note the committee's view that as and when more funds became available the first priority should be to devote them not to Community aid but to bilateral programmes and other multilateral agencies. The Government also thought that priority must where possible be given to bilateral aid and would maintain the emphasis on this.

It considered that proposals for increased multilateral aid, including proposals from the Community, must be evaluated most carefully, but it attached high value to the Community's aid programme.

The Government would continue to press for desirable and practicable improvements. One area in which there was scope for further development was in the evolution of a Community development policy on a world-wide basis.

Like the European Communities Committee of the House the Government would like to see a change of emphasis, and restraint, in the food aid programme. Food aid should be designed to assist development and should not be an instrument for he disposal of food surpluses. It should be concentrated on fewer recipient countries.

The Community's aid programme was not, and should not be, run for the benefit of the industries of member states, but the Government would like to see British companies playing their due part in the implementation of the programme. When it took office the share of contracts won by British firms under the fourth European development fund was, at 9 per cent, less than half of Britain's share of the cost of the fund. Although there was still a long way to go, the British share of contracts was now about 12 per cent.

Among its European partners Britain was second only to West Germany in the share of its manufactured imports which came from developing countries.

Britain's aid programme would amount to over £1,000m in this financial year

Lord Goronwy-Roberts, for the Opposition, said they would like an assurance that Britain's aid contribution through the Community would at least continue in real terms as at present. On the figures, during the next three or four years it would decline.

It was essential for the area of assistance to be extended. This was not only because the Lome countries were clearly not the only countries which needed EEC aid, but because the third world was a challenge to their humanity and an opportunity for their expertise.

Lord Molloy (Lab) in a maiden speech, said the rich and the poor countries *had* got to march together or they would go on limping. Despite all that had been done in the last 30 years they had not yet been able to make a dramatic attack on all the things that cursed mankind.

It was hurtful that Britain was not being permitted to make a full contribution, not merely because of the world recession but because of monetarism, that ugly blight on the economy.

Lord Kilmarnock (SDP) said the trouble with the Brandt report, which dealt predominately with market economics, was that it was likely to become a sacred cow. They must use all the resources they could spare to put some flesh on it.

Carrington: Change of emphasis needed.

Lord Bishopston (Lab), in a maiden speech, said the committee's report and the Brandt report highlighted the appalling conditions in which millions of people lived in the less well developed countries: It was a challenge to the United Kingdom.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C) said Europe's trade was far *more* important to the third world than Europe's aid.

He detected one *slight shadow*, not in this debate but on the whole question of aid from the West to the developing countries. There was a hint on the wireless yesterday morning when Herr Willy Brandt said he hoped that the United States, Britain and West Germany were not going to isolate themselves from the problems posed by the world problem of development and aid.

If those countries were to falter in their resolution there would be virtually no aid of any consequence to any developing country. It was essential to make an impact on this problem that donors and recipients should cooperate with no recrimination but with a joint purpose to help where help could do most good.

Lord Brockway (Lab) said the report showed that present aid from the European Community was limited. It represented only 5.7 per cent of the Community's total expenditure.

Lord Vernon (SDP) said an unfortunate omission from the report and its recommendations was the implication for aid efforts of the present world population explosion.

Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for Trade, replying to the debate, said the Government had reservations about the development benefits of food aid. In Brussels, it had consistently opposed increases in the dairy food aid programme and noted the report's recommendation that it should be reduced.

Britain could not, of course, achieve a reduction on its own and it would be unrealistic to expect major shifts, but the Government would persist in its efforts.

The debate ended.

Supporters a disgrace

FOOTBALL

Some English football supporters had brought disgrace to the game and the good reputation of Britain, the Earl of Avon, a Lord in Waiting, said during questions.

Lady Trumpington (C) had asked the Government to take steps to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances which took place among British supporters during the England versus Switzerland football match on Saturday.

The Earl of Avon: We must be realistic about what the Government can do to control the actions of its citizens when they are abroad.

Where football supporters are concerned, I must emphasize that the responsibility lies with the football authorities and not with the Government to take the precautions necessary to ensure that the disgraceful scenes witnessed at that match are not repeated.

Lady Trumpington: The entire House would wish to express its feelings of repugnance and shame at the behaviour of some of our citizens at football matches abroad. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Avon: While I cannot speak for the entire House, the Government agrees with every word she has said. On Monday, the Minister for Sport, Mr Hector Monro, urged the International governing bodies of football to reconsider their present arrangement for ticket allocation and crowd segregation at these matches.

He immediately condemned on the part of the Government the behaviour of a small minority of English football spporters who at Basle brought such disgrace on English football and the good reputation of our country.

New peeress

Lady Ewart-Biggs, widow of Mr Christopher Ewart-Biggs the British ambassador in Dublin who was killed in a bomb explosion in July 1976, was introduced.

Rubbish to talk of pass law society

NATIONALITY BILL

In the British Nationality Bill the Government sought to break the 700-year-old principle that every child born in Britain should have British citizenship, Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said at the opening of the second day of the Bill's report stage.

Mr Hattersley (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) moved an amendment to reestablish the principle that, with the sole exception of children born to foreign diplomats serving in Britain, every child born in the United Kingdom should enjoy citizenship automatically and unquestionably, without the need to demonstrate any other qualification other than that the child was born on British soil.

He said that principle had been at the heart of the definition of nationality ever since the concept of British nationality had any meaning. It had been generally agreed that the principle went back at least 700 years.

The Government sought to change that principle by limiting British citizenship to children whose parents were ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom without being subject under immigration law to any restrictions on the period for which they might remain.

If the amendment was carried, the Bill would read "a person born in the United Kingdom shall be a British citizen". That seemed right in principle and practice.

To qualify the principle in the way proposed by the Government was to have undesirable and, to some families, disastrous effects. It disqualified from citizenship a number of children who would, in consequence of that disqualification, suffer certain disadvantage and possible hardship.

It created in practice a situation in which a large number of British citizens by birth would be required at *some* point in their lives to prove that they were British citizens by birth in a way that no British citizen had been asked to prove it before.

Where proof was required, necessary and demanded, it would invariably be demanded of the black British or the British who were the children of Asian parents or grandparents. It would not be the children of MPs who were required at some point to demonstrate their British status.

It would be the children and grandchildren of immigrants who came here in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s who would have to prove they were British citizens.

This was another example of how the Bill, whatever the intentions of its authors no matter how honourable and noble their purpose, would cause specific problems to the ethnic minorities and their families. It was another example of how the Bill was racial in effect, whatever the intentions *of* its sponsors.

The Bill was not about nationality but about the restriction on immigration. That was why the basic principle of nationality in this country—that everyone born here was automatically British—was being eroded—because the Government felt that not to erode that principle would be to allow in people who the Government felt ought to be excluded.

Even if there had to be control over illegal immigration and overstaying, the problem did not exist in numbers and to the extent which justified it being used as the basis for a British Nationality Act.

Already the Government's obsession over overstaying and illegal immigration was preventing the entry into this country of bona fide visitors, was separating wives from husbands, and preventing genuine children from joining their parents in this country.

That the wrong application of that obsession should have that practical consequence was bad enough, but that it should be extended into a principle which determined how nationality should be defined, was more than deplorable; it was a disgrace.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L) said that Liberals and members of the Social democratic Party had signed the amendment because it involved a basic principle affecting the attitude of society to those who lived in it.

The certainty that any child born here was British had been an important factor in encouraging the security of the ethnic minorities. Even a limited departure from that principle undermined that security.

It had aroused fears that in the hands of a very different government or home secretary it could be paving the way to a future denial of citizenship to children born of immigrant parents and that the non-white community would have to be prepared to produce documents or evidence of their citizenship at various points of their lives.

He was disturbed by the cases which were occurring at present, for example involving people being required to produce evidence they were entitled to treatment under the national health service.

They were in grave danger of paving the way to the pass law society. He found the principle repugnant.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Basildon, C) said at successive general elections the question of whether to have a multiracial society had never been put before the electorate. If it had been, he thought he knew what the result would have been.

It would not have been for the present position in which they unfortunately found themselves with an immigrant community in their midst ranging from between 2½ to 3 million.

They should be paying a little more attention to what the effect of the amendments, the weakening of the Bill and the widening of citizenship would have on the indigenous white population.

Citizenship was a question of loyalty, loyalty to one country. It was difficult to have dual or divided loyalties. They should look at the question of dual nationality.

He supported an associated Conservative backbench amendment saying that those people who had nationality of another country should not automatically gain British citizenship.

Mr John Sever (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) said that many of the ethnic minority communities feared that this was the first step on a slippery slope.

The Government seemed to be going against world opinion when every government should be taking steps to reduce the amount of statelessness. The Bill would increase the threat of statelessness.

Powell sees danger of race conflict

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU) said that the Government had not as yet addressed itself sufficiently to the problem of documentation. It was at crucial times that one needed to prove one's nationality.

The Government had not come to grips with the problem nor brought forward an unequivocal description of the manner in which those qualifying under the alternative description should provide themselves with the means, when and where necessary, of proving their status.

The Opposition said that they should go for *simplicity* and for the clean solution, that everyone born in Britain was a British citizen.

If his amendment to the Opposition amendment was accepted, nobody born in the United Kingdom would be stateless. He made no apology for that consequence because *it* was inherently monstrous that one should accept statelessness on the part of a person born in the United Kingdom.

Of the persons being born in this country today to new Commonwealth ethnic parents, a large majority would by birth be citizens of the country of origin of their parents.

My contention is (*he said*) that we should not by legislation impose on those children citizenship of this country since, in any case, by the remainder of the Bill, that is available to them at their or their parents' option.

My general proposition is that dual nationality *in itself*—though one would be prepared to admit exceptions—is not a desirable feature of a nationality law especially when it does not arise out of a voluntary act, and of a voluntary act of naturalization, but is imposed automatically at birth rather like baptism by hose by the celebrated Chinese general.

There was one view that inner London, for example, with 50 per cent of the community made up of new Commonwealth ethnic population, would be something that everyone would learn to live with. The other point of view was *that* the tensions, conflicts and mutual fears portended a future of conflict damaging and dangerous to all concerned.

The proposition might be frightening but it was not irrational or improbable, so it should be taken into account when framing the law.

I wish (he said) we had been more far-sighted when we framed our law in 1948 and had endowed our citizenship as other Commonwealth nations did, with the rights and appurtenances of citizenship instead of trying to go on living in a sort of dream of empire by pretending that British subject meant anything outside these shores.

If the worst came to be realized people would seek to avoid and diminish its impact. One way by which they would seek to do this was by reducing the size of the new Commonwealth ethnic population by re-emigration in various forms.

Mr James Marshall (Leicester, South, Lab) said Mr Powell was seeking to create within Britain a category of people who would be in essence and effect foreign nationals. The Bill would be racially discriminatory in practice.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) said it was repugnant in principle that people born *in this* country should not be able to say they were British and that they should feel that at some stage they were going to be denied that right because of the status of their parents.

The consequences for race relations could be enormous. This was an undetonated load of dynamite that might blow up in the future.

Viscount Cranborne (South Dorset, C) said that to advocate that immigrants should be given time to make up their minds, was to advocate the spread of one of the most undersirable features of international life—the cafe society.

The United States, the greatest example in the history of this century of a melting pot, did not allow its citizens to have dual nationality.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab) said the Bill was a most divisive, evil, unkind and relentless measure which can only cause harm to race relations.

It placed problems, not on the parents, who might or might not deserve it but created agonies for children who bore no responsibility for their miseries.

The minister's discretion to give citizenship should exist as the ultimate resort, but should not be the main path for a person to acquire rights given to other people born in the same place.

Mr Edward Lyons (Bradford, West, SDP) said the Government had not produced any evidence of how many people were born here to parents who were in the country for temporary purposes.

Mr Reg Race (Haringey, Wood Green, Lab) said the Bill's encouragement to racialism and discrimination was a disgrace to the Government. The promise in another section of the Bill that nothing in it would mean discrimination against black people or people from ethnic minority groups was hollow if the Government did not accept the amendment.

Mr Richard Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen, Lab) said the Bill offended against the basic Christian principle which had been enshrined in British law that the sins of the fathers should not be reflected upon the children.

Need for a connexion with UK

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office (Aylesbury, C) said that the Government's proposal that in future a child born in this country should be a British citizen only if one parent was a British citizen or settled, was eminently reasonable.

The Labour Government's green paper had favoured ultimately retention of the present all-inclusive method of conferring British citizenship on everyone born here. What was not true was what Mr Hattersley had said—that it was a matter of principle.

The green paper admitted there was drawbacks to the present method. Its conclusion that the present method should be retained was based more on its convenience than on any argument of high principle.

What the Government was looking for in the course of this new scheme of *British citizenship* was real connexion—citizens who had a real connexion with the United Kingdom. A question which had to be faced was what rational reason there was for providing that the children of people here purely temporarily or illegally, should be exepected to have a right to acquire Britsh citizenship.

There were important implications for the effectiveness of the immigration control. The Government regarded as important that two people who were here illegally should not acquire a right to remain simply by having a child in this country.

The use of the term "settled" in this context had been the subject of debate but the difficulties had been much exaggerated. The Government would always look carefully at the circumstances of cases that came before them. The law had been laid down by the High Courts and it was not for him to say that they could disregard it.

He could not accept the arguments that had been put forward about the effect of court judgments on illegal entrants.

The Government could not condone illegal entry and there was no reason why recent court judgments on the question should lead them to interfere with the long established definition of "settled".

The Government looked carefully and with a good deal of sympathy at cases of deception.

There would come a time when a child born of settled parents would need to establish that he was a British citizen. This would be done as the occasion arose when, for example, he wanted, a passport. There was no question of determination of citizenship becoming part of the birth certification process.

The Government saw no reason why difficulties should normally arise when the child needed to assert his claim of citizenship. In many cases the parents would set out the claim on the child's behalf while he was still a minor and there seemed no reason why they should not be able to produce evidence of their settled status.

The fears that were being generated *were not justified*. To talk about moving to some kind of pass law society on the basis of what was contained in this Bill was rubbish. (Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions.)

There was no justification for the arguments put forward that the Bill would have this kind of effect. It was totally contrary to the intentions of the Government and of himself.

The objections to Mr Powell's amendment, that all born here acquired British nationality unless they acquired that of another state, were that it would be extremely difficult to operate, would cause hardship and would run counter, as it was intended to do, to Government declared policy on dual nationality.

There would be no record of which of those children born here held other citizenship. The amendment would apply to those who involuntarily acquired other citizenship through a parent and could apply to people who never availed themselves of their other nationality.

The Government was fearful that Mr Powell's object was somehow to encourage black repatriation or re-emigration as he had called it. It was not the Government's aim to do what he wanted and he could not believe that it was right in a society such as Britain's to make that their aim.

Mr John Tilley, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Lambeth, Central, Lab) said the removal of automatic citizenship by birth would affect, it was guessed, 3,000 to 6,500 children, of whom some hundreds were stateless, as well as not becoming British citizens. The majority would be black people.

It was nonsense to suggest that black families, whose problem was to survive, would know about the details of how children could acquire citizenship.

The aim of the racialists was to get black people off the streets of this country. Mr Powell knew that what he proposed could only be achieved by methods which were compulsory, authoritarian and in many ways totalitarian.

The Government was weakening the right to dual nationality and thus opening the floodgates to racist attacks and racialism on a scale not yet seen.

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 280 votes to 227—Government majority, 53.

Mr Raison then moved a series of Government amendments which, he said, resulted from undertakings in committee to consider sympathetically the possibility of making changes in Clause 3 which provided for British citizenship to be acquired as an entitlement by a child born overseas to a parent, a British citizen by descent, who had ties with this country through employment.

Among other things, the amendments reduced the qualifying period of employment and sought to widen the categories of relevant employment.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr Richard Luce, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Shoreham, C) moved a series of amendments to enable citizens of the British dependent territories by descent who had links with the dependent territories mainly through their employment to secure citizenship for their children born outside the dependent territories as an entitlement on application.

The amendments were agreed to.

Two Government amendments providing the Secretary of State with the discretionary power to register as citizens of the British Dependent Territories, and as British overseas citizens, the wives of those who had renounced their citizenship, were agreed to.

The report stage was adjourned.

CIVIL SERVICE DISPUTE

Militants urged not to extend action

The Government should take its pay dispute with civil servants to arbitration, Labour MPs *urged* Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State for the Civil Service. A Conservative MP, however, brought a message from his constituents: "Don't give 'em the money, Barney".

Mr Barney Hayhoe had said that discussions with the Civil Service unions to see whether a basis could be found on which the present dispute could be brought to an end were continuing.

The Government hopes that they can be brought (he said) to an early and successful conclusion. The House will understand if I do not go into detail about the discussions at this stage.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): The tactics of the unions have alienated public support rather than gained public support. Most people recognize that it is the unions and not the Government which have gone on strike or are taking industrial action.



Woolmer: Genuine anger.

Will he therefore accept a message I have from my constituents which sums up the position: "Don't give 'em the money, Barney."

Mr Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C): I am grateful for the message from his constituency which is not entirely a novel comment, although it is the first time it has been made in this House on an occasion of this kind.

The House would generally wish to express its concern about reports that militants within the Civil Service are proposing extended action. I hope that they will desist.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): In view of the 18 per cent increase for MPs ....

Conservative MPs: 6 per cent.

Mr Canavan: . . . how can the minister possibly expect lower paid civil servants to settle for 7 per cent, which is a reduction in real terms, with inflation at 12 per cent, because of the failure of Government economic policies?

Will the Government stop being intransigent and stubborn and come up with a fairer offer to end the dispute, which is causing inconvenience to the general public?

Mr Hayhoe: MPs' pay is 6 per cent new money on the table compared with 7 per cent for civil servants.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer (Batley and Morley, Lab): Is the Government prepared to negotiate genuinely to reach an honourable settlement and avoid a further escalation in industrial action and worsening industrial relations, bearing in mind that the causes of the dispute are the wilful tearing up by the Government of a pay agreement and the right to arbitration, and the genuine anger of hundreds of thousands of civil servants?

Will he give an assurance that the Government will negotiate genuinely and show flexibility which will avoid escalation of the dispute which will result from Government obduracy?

Mr Hayhoe: Mr Woolmer makes part of the case *deployed* by the union leaders. As I indicated, genuine discussions are going on with the unions at present. I do not propose to say anything which can jeopardize the success of those discussions.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Two thirds of the civil servants involved are receiving less than two thirds of average pay.

In that case, does he think it is reasonable to ask those men and women to accept a vicious cut *in their standard of living by* asking them to accept a 7 per cent increase, when we all know that inflation is about twice that rate?

If the Government thinks its case is justified, why not refer it to arbitration?

Mr Hayhoe: I do not accept that two-thirds of those involved in the action are receiving what Mr Hamilton says. Two-thirds of civil servants are receiving less than average earnings.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C): It is time to draw to the attention of striking air traffic controllers that there are people in the RAF working alongside them at West Drayton and other places, earning two-thirds of the wages or salaries they receive, who are not allowed to strike.

Mr Hayhoe: I do not wish to say anything which could be interpreted as intervening in the discussions, but his point will be noted by those concerned.

Mr Alan Williams, Opposition spokesman on the Civil Service (Swansea, West, Lab): Three months into the dispute, it was absurd for the Government to enter negotiations in a position of such rigidity that the only options open to the unions are to capitulate, which their members will not permit, or fight the Government.

Since Monday's escalation to the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment and the intensification of action at the airports will mean a more direct impact on the public, will the Government accept at this late stage that arbitration offers an honourable way out for both sides?

If it is so convinced of the validity of its case, why is the Government afraid to argue it before an impartial body?

Mr Hayhoe: *The Government has made clear from the start that the 6 per cent cash limit will not be breached for Civil Service pay.*

I am sorry that in referring to the possible extension of action to social security and unemployment benefits, he did not at least do so in terms asking those concerned not to take such action, which would cause considerable hardship to people in great need.

Competition halves coach fares

TRANSPORT

An unprecedented growth in coach services had resulted from the removal of road service licensing restrictions from inter-city coaches in the 1980 Transport Act which came into effect last October, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, said.

In many cases, he went on, fares had been halved. For example, a single fare now cost £2.50 between London and Birmingham when it used to be £5.40, and £4.50 between London and Liverpool when it used to be £9.20.

Such reductions had been the direct result of free competition.

He added that on some major inter-city routes there had been increases in passengers of over 150 per cent.

National Express had informed him that in 1980 they carried 8,250,000 people by coach and that now they expected to carry 12 million in 1981.

Mr Fowler stated in another reply that it would be wrong for the National Bus Company to operate services where there was insufficient demand. He was being questioned on the measures he proposed to take to avert a cut of 60 million miles in the bus service mileage operated by NBC in 1981 involving 4,000 redundancies.

He said that over recent years the National Bus Company had faced a decline in demand on stage carriage services. They had therefore carried out a series of market analysis projects which were enabling them to reshape their services in line with current demand.

It would be wrong for them to operate services where there was insufficient demand and local authorities did not consider revenue support to them was the most cost-effective way of providing essential transport.

Mr Albert Booth, chief opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): Will he acknowledge that the combined effect of his transport supplementary grant regime and his legislation of last year is that the biggest bus operator in Britain is going to have massively to slash the number of passenger service miles that it operates—a more massive cut than has ever taken place before in a single year, throwing thousands of bus workers out of jobs and depriving people of bus services.

As he has acknowledged that there is expansion taking place on inter-city coaches, these cuts will therefore take place in rural areas and in off-peak urban services. His policy is therefore damaging the very area where there is no alternative to the bus.

Mr Fowler: He is wrong. I accepted all the revenue support bids from the shire counties with only one exception, and of course it is in the shire counties that the NBC operates. There can be no correlation between that and the transport supplementary grant.

Too costly

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, said that it was not possible to finance a national scheme of free travel for pensioners and the disabled

The Government was spending £120m a year on concessionary fares. A half-fare scheme would put up the annual cost to £200m and a free fare scheme would cost £300m.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): British Nationality Bill, report and third reading. Standing committees: Wildlife and Countryside Bill (10.30 and 4.30). Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill (10.30). Finance Bill (4.30). British Railways (No 2) Bill (10.30). Select committee: Energy on North Sea oil depletion policy. Witnesses: Department of Energy (4.15) and Treasury (5). Lords (3): Licensing (Amendment) Bill, third reading. Transport Bill, committee stage. Fisheries Bill, third reading. Select committee: EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research)—evidence on international convention for containers (11).

Tennis

The admirable Miss Hanika finds measure of an outstanding talent

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Paris, June 3

Andrea Jaeger, from Illinois, will celebrate her 16th birthday by playing Sylvia Hanika, from Munich, in the semi-final round of the French women's singles championship here tomorrow. Miss Hanika today completed an admirable and astonishing 6—2, 6—4 win over Martina Navratilova.

Miss Jaeger has relatives in Germany because her mother was born there, and the players have something else in common: both are keen enough on soccer to have played it with impressive competence. Miss Jaeger won all eight of their previous matches, at the cost of only one set, but this will be the first time they have met on clay. The winner will oppose Chris Lloyd or Hana Mandlikova.

Miss Hanika, aged 21, is a muscular left-hander who commands an enviable variety of spin and, on this occasion, volleyed with crisp assurance. She has worked hard to improve this aspect of her game. Miss Hanika served well, too. She lost merely one service game, and conceded only five points in the eight others.

Miss Hanika led 4—1 when rain stopped play last evening. There was never a hint that this trend would be reversed today. In addition to the high quality of her serving and volleying, Miss Hanika was discreet in choosing her shots, and sound in playing them.

The most influential feature of her game, though, was her ability to hit to a length with high-bouncing top spin. This meant that Miss Navratilova was pinned to the back of the court with the ball buzzing around her ears. She could not attack that sort of stuff. She could not even maintain a length in returning it—and Miss Hanika was quick to profit from anything short.

Thus was Miss Navratilova reduced to frustration, helplessness, and dejection. Every scrap of confidence drained out of her and she began to mis-time even the easier shots. Seldom has a player of her exceptional talents been so utterly outclassed.

The top seeds were beaten in both the men's and women's doubles events. The Wimbledon champions, Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee, were dismissed by the respected clay-court partnership of Heinz Gunthardt and Balazs Taroczy. Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith, who won the French and Wimbledon titles a year ago, were defeated by a South African team, Rosalyn Fairbank and Tanya Harford, who had alerted the early warning system by winning the Swiss and German championships during the fortnight preceding Paris.

The epic drama of the day, though, was a men's singles in which José-Luis Clerc advanced to the last four by beating Jimmy Connors 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 6—0. They were on court for four hours and 25 minutes, excluding a rain-break early in the fourth set. The tennis did not aspire to greatness, because the tactical range was limited (by clay-court standards) and the technique was too often flawed.

But in other respects—the unsparing stress imposed on their hearts and minds and bodies by two fine players giving their all—this match was marvellously in character with the tradition of these championships.

There was time to watch a first set in which Connors was the sounder because the nervous Clerc, a twitchy man who blinks a lot, tended to be erratic when hitting backhands — especially down the line. Time to savour a leisurely lunch and emerge to find Clerc and Connors, after two hours, engaged in a preliminary examination of the third set. Time to ponder exchanges of looped drives which meant that each man, while hanging about between shots, could flex his muscles, adjust his clothing, and consider the options open for dinner.

Time to take cover from the rain and, later, consider the psychological implications of Connors's angry response when the umpire overruled a line judge's decision at the crisis of the fourth set. Time, eventually, to feel pleasure for Clerc, a player on the way up, and sympathy for Connors. At the age of 28, this modern, sporting Cagney must be aware that, in spite of the fighting heart within him, it is unlikely to win the most arduous of all tennis championships.

How these Americans suffer at the Stade Roland Garros. They come here with big names and big games and think talent plus effort should see them through. Like draughts experts suddenly exposed to chess, they are flummoxed to find results far more complicated than they thought it should be.

After Connors, John McEnroe came on court. He was runner-up at Wimbledon and has been United States champion for two years. When rain stopped play this evening, Ivan Lendl was leading him 6—4, 6—4 but was serving at 2—3 and 0—30 down in the third set, which suggested that McEnroe might at least attain the dignity of a set.

Tennis is a gamble and you need to know the odds. These vary according to court surfaces. Lendl is familiar with the clay-court odds, but McEnroe is not. So McEnroe was usually the punter, Lendl the dealer.

McEnroe played some great clay-court points, using the drop and lob, and varying spin and pace. He tried to suppress his inherent liking for quick points and, instead, spar patiently from the baseline. He took most of the initiatives but on the whole was not quite sound enough, nor wise enough, to profit from them when most it mattered. He had all the notes he needed but could not compose the tune that was almost on his mind.



Clerc : further progress on the ascending trail

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final: J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat J S Connors (US), 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 6—0; I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) leads J McEnroe (US), 6—4, 6—4, 2—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final: S Hanika (WG) beat M Navratilova (US), 6—2, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-final: H Gunthardt (Switzerland) and B Taroczy (Hungary) beat P McNamara and P McNamee (Australia), 7—6, 6—7, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Quarter-final: R Fairbank and T Harford (SA) beat K Jordan and A Smith (US), 6—3, 7—6; B Bunge and C Kohde (WG) beat G Coles (GB) and N Sato (Japan), 6—1, 7—6; C Reynolds and P Smith beat W L King (US) and I Kloss (SA), 7—6, 6—3; M Navratilova and B Nagelsen (US) beat C Lloyd (US) and V Ruzici (Romania), 7—5, 2—6, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES: Quarter-final: B Stove (Netherlands) and F McNair (US) beat C Monteiro and C Kirmayr (Brazil), 6—7, 6—3, 7—5; A Smith and S Denton (US) beat A White and R van't Hof (US), 6—3, 6—3; A Jaeger and J Arias (US) beat L Forood and E Fromm (US), 6—1, 7—5.

JUNIORS: Men, second round: P Kuchna (France) beat S Shaw (GB), 7—6, 6—1. Women, second round: A Minter (US) beat S Reeves (GB), 6—0, 6—2.

Cycling

Odds favour Red Army soldier in Milk Race

By John Wilcockson

Faultless tactics by the Soviet and Norwegian teams on yesterday's short but strategically important ninth stage of the Milk Race saw the Red Army soldier, Andrei Vedernikov, aged 21, take over the race leadership from Zbigniew Szczepkowski, of Poland. The 57-mile stage from Scarborough to Middlesbrough was won by Dag Pedersen, of Norway, who outsprinted Joe Waugh, of Great Britain, and seven other riders, including Vedernikov. This group finished 1min 48sec ahead of the main bunch of 17 riders that contained the overnight leader.

Unlucky to figure in this second group was Bob Downs, from Essex, who had been with the leaders until he sustained a rear wheel puncture nine miles from the finish. Without this untimely mishap, Downs would have jumped to fourth place in the overall standings. Instead, he has dropped to tenth, and the best placed British rider is now Waugh in sixth position.

Despite a route that included a succession of rudimentary climbs, descents and water splashes in the Cleveland hills, the leaders averaged more than 25 mph, a speed which helps to make this the fastest tour of Britain.

The decisive action began as soon as the race turned off the A170 after 24 miles to head for Hutton-le-Hole and the first of three major hills. A break was formed by Malakhov, of the Soviet Union, and Silseth, of Norway, who dropped Kostadinov, of Czechoslovakia, and the English rider, Steve Poulter as soon as the climbing began.

The Norwegian-Soviet tandem continued to set the pace along a narrow moorland road through Farndale, but by the summit of the backbreaking climb at the head of the valley their lead had been cut to 20sec by a small chasing group led by Waugh. The two leaders held out for another 10 miles and were finally caught at Kildale with 14 miles remaining. The group of eight that joined them consisted of Waugh and Downs, as well as two Russians, two Norwegians and two Poles.

With three stages left, two of them in the remoter reaches of the Pennines, Waugh and Downs still have an outside chance of realizing their long-cherished dream of winning the Milk Race; but the odds are stacked in favour of Vedernikov, with the main challenge likely to come from the 1979 winner, Jan Brzezny, of Poland.

NINTH STAGE: 1, D Pedersen (Norway), 2hr 15min 15sec; 2, J Waugh (GB); 3, M Saether (Norway); 4, J Brzezny (Poland); 5, A Mierzejewski (Poland); 6, A Vedernikov (Soviet Union); 7, O Silseth (Norway); 8, V Malakhov (Soviet Union); 9, S Krivosheev (Soviet Union), all 2:15:15; 10, O Filshin (Soviet Union), 2:16:43.

OVERALL: 1, Vedernikov, 32hr 35min 36sec; 2, Krivosheev, 32:36:27; 3, Z Szczepkowski (Poland), 32:35:[illegible]; 4, Brzezny 32:36:46; 5, Pedersen, 32:37:18; 6, Waugh, 32:37:21; 7, H Oedegaard (Norway), 32:37:34; 8, W Mollewski (Poland), 32:37:55; 9, B Wodok (Poland), 32:38:15; 10, Downs 32:38:15.

TEAM: 1, Poland, 97hr 35min 19sec; 2, Soviet Union, 97:38:35; 3, Norway, 97:39:[illegible]; 4, Sweden, 97:45:53; 5, GB, 97:46:30.

Rugby Union

Speedy Trick earns a degree of control

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Buenos Aires, June 3

The coach, Mike Davis, observed yesterday morning that for England to win the second international here on Saturday, their forwards would need to repeat the same stanch effort at close quarters as they had produced in the first one, and their backs to have more patience before spinning the ball wide.

A few hours later the midweek side was demonstrating against Littoral Region in Rosario, after a highly promising start up front how to lose control of a game by raggedness fore and aft, and how to be grateful for a remarkable match-winning try by Trick with a couple of minutes to spare, earning a 25—21 victory.

Warning signals were flashing some while before the interval, when England enjoyed an 18—6 lead. Some of the tackling was not nearly conclusive enough as an Argentine side once again revealed English vulnerability to their zest for counter-attack

Increasing untidiness at forward spread ripples into midfield where Horton sometimes chose too ambitious options and Dodge, in the centre, had his least distinguished game of the tour. Dodge hitherto had played with such authority and soundness that he has acquired the name of "Colossus" from his colleagues.

On this occasion he all but gave away a try when a pass of his was intercepted and, amazingly, he actually gave one hospital pass to Preston. Carleton, as ever, covered, tackled and cleaned up with vigorous effect, and it was as well that Patrick had another very secure game at full back, as well as kicking a conversion and four penalties, two from 45 metres.

Cooke seemed everywhere in the first half, running himself into the ground. But if he has a weakness it is that he does everything at 100 miles per hour. As England progressively lost control against Littoral in a game which was the first one out here to become bad-tempered—an incompetent referee was no help—the situation demanded the tactical acumen of Scott and Smith at No. 8 and scrum half. But both were resting.

Trick's try at the finish was, by some way, the most spectacular individual effort of the tour. It came with an arcing run of blistering pace, from his own half of the field, through half the opposing defence. It will not take him into the England team on Saturday because he is still learning his trade at this level, but it exemplified his outstanding asset.

He got the first score of the game which England won by a goal, a dropped goal (Horton), four penalty goals and a try to two goals and three penalties. Dip and Alacat got the losers' tries, Baetti kicking two penalties and two conversions. Their first penalty was landed by Dip.

Both countries are expected to announce their international teams tomorrow. England's almost certainly will be that which drew the first match 19-19. There is local speculation that the Pumas may drop Landajo at scrum half in favour of Soares Gache, and Capalletti on the left wing for Gaweloose.

LITTORAL REGION: D Baetti, A F[illegible]ciono, A Trini, J Escalante, D Giret, N Dip, R Castagnou, C Fernandez, Christin, A Rirler, J Mangiarelli (capt), G Milano, V Macat, C Marenco, G Vinoida (rep, A Comba).

ENGLAND XV: H Patrick, D Trick, P Dodge, N Preston, J Carleton, Horton, N Melville, C McGregor, Simpson, G Pearce, S Beaumont (capt), S Bainbridge, N Jeavons, R Hesford, D Cooke.

Referee: F Ferrari (Buenos Aires).

Irvine leads Scots on right course through the Bush

From Iain Mackenzie
Masterton, June 3

Wairarapa Bush 9 Scotland 32

The last thing Scotland wanted before going into the hard game against Canterbury in Christchurch this weekend was a defeat against the relatively weak Wairarapa Bush side in this small country town 60 miles across the mountains from Wellington. When the Bush loose head prop, Sargent, crashed over for a try which Kjestrup converted to bring the score to 9—9 just after half-time, many of us feared the worst. It was a needless worry.

From then on the Scots dominated the game and scored another 23 points to boost their morale at exactly the right moment. They won by two goals, two tries, a drop goal and three penalty goals to a goal and a penalty. Had Irvine's kicking been a little more accurate the margin would have been greater. He missed two conversions and two penalty kicks but to criticize in this instance is to be churlish.

Irvine, for the second time in eight days, scored 24 points and was the inspiration of a side which is still not striking quite the right note all the time. While the pack dominated Wairarapa Bush and rucked them off the ball, New Zealand-style, there was some dreadfully slack play in the three-quarters with Breakey, despite a well-taken try, being specially culpable.

Tom Smith was helped off 10 minutes from time with a damaged calf muscle and Deans was given some rough treatment by a home side which carried more brute strength than finesse. At one point there was a disgraceful brawl among the forwards.

Irvine said he assumed the referee had not seen the fracas: "We had to play on. There was no choice". Irvine certainly did so, coming into the line several times to help overrun the home side in a second half which became progressively more one-sided. Irvine contributed two tries, a drop goal, three penalties and two conversions. Hay and Breakey scored the other tries and Kjestrup also kicked a penalty for Wairarapa Bush.

WAIRARAPA BUSH: N Kjestrup; Karaitiana, J Cotter, M Cornford, Bracewell, M Bracewell, G Anderson; N Sargent, G McGlashan (captain), Kapene, A Earl, J McCool, J Wyeth, M Dudley, C Baker.

SCOTLAND: A Irvine (captain); Munro, A Cranston, R Breakey, Hay; R Wilson, R Laidlaw; J Aitken, C Deans, I Milne, W Cuthbertson, Smith, J Calder, G Dickson, I Paxton.

Referee: D Hooper (Poverty Bay).

Lloyd bridges a gap of 200 places

John Lloyd, showing flashes of superb form, crushed the sixth seed, Pat Dupre, of the United States, in the third round of the men's singles in the northern grass court tennis tournament at Manchester yesterday. Playing in his first grass court competition since Wimbledon last year, Lloyd won 6—2, 6—2 in 64 minutes against an opponent 200 places above him in the world rankings.

While Lloyd was winning his brother, Tony, was losing

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: J Borowiak (US) beat A H Lloyd, 7—5, 6—3. Third round: J Lloyd beat P Dupre (US), 6—2, 6—2; W Scanlon (US) beat D Ralston (US), 6—1, 7—6; P Dent (Australia) beat B Mitton (SA), 7—5, 6—3; P Fleming (US) beat M Myburg (SA), 6—2, 6—1; B Drewitt (Australia) beat J Sadri (US), 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; Borowiak beat Tim Gullikson (US), 7—6, 6—7, 11—9; W Pascoe (Australia) beat V Amaya (US), 7—6, 8—6; R Tanner (US) beat J Alexander (Australia), 7—6, 7—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Second round: J Russell (US) beat C Drury, 6—3, 7—5; R Blount (US) beat L Stewart (NZ), 6—4, 6—3; R Casals (US) beat L Gracie, 6—2, 6—0; J Plackett beat L Pennington, 6—3, 6—4.

Lewis gives his Davis Cup rival food for thought

By David Powell

Richard Lewis confirmed his intention of retaining Britain's second singles position for next month's Davis Cup tie in New Zealand when he defeated Jonathan Smith, his closest rival for the place, yesterday. Lewis reached the quarter-final round of the Beckenham tournament, sponsored by the Kentish Times, with a 2—6, 6—3, 6—1 victory. With Christopher Mottram assured of the leading singles role, Paul Hutchins, the British team manager, has a difficult choice ahead as Smith has recently acquired a high world ranking.

Lewis, using a graphite racket in tournament play this week for the first time, overcame his early volleying difficulties and now meets Brian Teacher, the world's 15th ranked player.

Smith had earlier defeated John Austin, the Wimbledon mixed doubles champion with his sister Tracy, 6—3, 7—5, after saving two set points in the second set. This result repeated Smith's victory over Austin in the first round last year.

At this time of year players on the professional circuit are eager for grass court practice. Chris Dunk, an American, is certainly getting plenty of that. Early in the afternoon he completed a 7—6, 5—7 18—16 win over the Australian, Rod Frawley, a match which lasted four and a quarter hours in total, the first two and a quarter hours having been played on Tuesday evening.

By late afternoon Dunk was on court with Teacher, the top seed; and almost caused a sensation in the second round: Teacher, the Australian Open champion, was relieved to avoid defeat against a player 351 places beneath him in the world ratings and finally won with a 7—6, 4—6, 7—5 scoreline.

The only British woman to reach the quarter-final round is Lesley Charles. The Worcestershire player achieved a 6—0, 6—4 win over Annabel Croft, aged 14, from Orpington, who overcame early nerves to lead 4—2 in the second set before Miss Charles won through to meet Lindsay Morse, of the United States, who is the sixth seed.

With the women's game so full of overseas teenaged wonders these days, Miss Croft may sense that she is not too young to regularly mix with more established players. If she requires inspiration, Miss Croft need only stroll out in the sun which has shone consistently over Beckenham during the opening three days and watch the American, Pam Schriver.

Miss Schriver is one of those players who has developed at a tender age and, at 18, is ranked seventh in the world. Her long reach and fierce service were the two main problems encountered by her fellow American, Sheila McInerney, in her 6—0, 6—2 defeat. Miss Schriver, it seems, has not yet removed the cover from her box of tricks, so dominant has she appeared in her opening two matches.

As the week progresses and opponents grow tougher, she will probably need to dig a little further down if she is to win the championship, as she is seeded to do.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: B Teacher (US) beat T Kanall (Nigeria), 6—0, 6—1; C Dunk (US) beat R Frawley (Australia), 7—6, 5—7, 18—16. Second round: C Lewis (NZ) beat G Whytcross (Australia), 6—3, 6—2; V Amritraj (India) beat M Estep (US), 6—7, 6—2, 6—4; J Smith beat J Austin (US), 6—3, 7—5; K Curren (SA) beat C Johnstone (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; E Edwards (Australia) beat S Matthews, 6—3, 6—1; M Davis (US) beat S Ball (Australia), 7—6, 4—6, 6—2; Teacher beat Dunk 7—6, 4—6, 7—5. Third round: C Lewis beat R Case (Australia), 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; Amritraj beat Edwards, 6—2, 6—1; R Lewis beat J Smith, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1; Davis beat W Maher (Australia), 6—3, 7—6; Curren beat R Simpson (NZ), 6—3, 7—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Second round: B Remilton (Australia) beat C Newton (NZ), 7—5, 6—3; A Croft beat L Fendig (US), 6—3, 6—1; E Little (Australia) beat S Leo (Australia), 2—6, 7—6, 6—3; S Saliba (Australia) beat B Mould (SA), 7—5, 6—3; C O'Neill (Australia) beat N Yeargin (US), 6—4, 7—6. Third round: L Morse (US) beat R du Toit (SA), 6—1, 7—6; P Shriver (US) beat S McInerney (US), 6—0, 6—2; M Blackwood (Canada) beat A Cooper, 6—7, 6—0, 6—1; J Mundel (SA) beat D Desfor (US), 1—6, 6—3, 6—4; L Charles beat Miss Croft, 6—0, 6—4; A Holladay (US) beat Miss Remilton, 6—3, 6—1; J Preyer (US) beat Miss Saliba, 3—6, 7—6, 6—4.

Law Report June 3 1981 Employment Appeal Tribunal

No discrimination over trouser ban

Kingston and Richmond Area Health Authority v Kaur

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr G. A. Peers and Ms P. Smith

An area health authority which refused to allow a Sikh trainee nurse to wear trousers with her uniform in accordance with Sikh custom was not guilty of an offence under the Race Relations Act, 1976. The effect of rules regulating nurses' uniforms contained in the Enrolled Nurses Rules Approval Instrument, 1969 (S I 1969 No 1674), was that a uniform had to be worn as described in the statutory instrument without any embellishment or alteration, and that the addition of trousers would constitute an alteration.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed an appeal by the Kingston and Richmond Area Health Authority from a decision of a London industrial tribunal last January that the complainant, Miss Tajwinder Kaur, was discriminated against contrary to sections 1 (1) (b) and 4 (1) of the 1976 Act, and its recommendation that the health authority should cease to impose any condition which required every female nurse to refrain from wearing trousers on the wards within six months. The health authority had appealed on the ground, *inter alia*, that the tribunal had erred in holding that the requirement that nurses could not wear trousers was not justifiable within the meaning of section 1 (1) (b) (ii) of the Act.

Section 1 (1) of the Act provides: "A person discriminates against another in any circumstances relevant for the purposes of any provision of this Act if . . . (b) he applies to that other a requirement or condition which he applies or would apply equally to persons not of the same racial group as that other but (i) which is such that the proportion of persons of the same racial group as that other who can comply with it is considerably smaller than the proportion of persons not of that racial group who can comply with it; and (ii) which he cannot show to be justifiable irrespective of the colour, race, nationality or ethnic or national origins of the person to whom it is applied; and (iii) which is to the detriment of that other because he cannot comply with it".

Section 4 (1) provides: "It is unlawful for a person, in relation to employment by him at an establishment in Great Britain, to discriminate against another . . . (b) in the terms on which he offers him that employment . . ."

The judgment

Mr Martin Harty for the health authority; Mr Kuttan Menon for the complainant.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the complainant was accepted by the health authority for a two-year training course with a view to qualifying as a state enrolled nurse. She raised the question of the dress she would have to wear and made it clear that her convictions required her to wear trousers but that she was prepared to wear them under her uniform. The health authority refused to depart from their standard uniform policy of forbidding trousers and withdrew their offer of a training place.

The complainant presented a complaint to an industrial tribunal that she had been unlawfully discriminated against. The tribunal decided that the proportion of Sikh, Punjabi or Indian women who could comply with the uniform policy was smaller than the proportion of other persons who could comply; that the condition was detrimental to the complainant and that the health authority had not shown the requirement as to uniform to be justifiable within the meaning of section 1 (1) (b) (ii). The health authority appealed.

Nurses came under the jurisdiction of the General Nursing Council and were regulated by the Nurses Act, 1957, section 10 of which provided that the council should make rules with respect to nurses' uniform. Those rules were contained in the Enrolled Nurses Rules, Approval Instrument, 1969. Rule 59 provided that the uniform should be strictly adhered to and that no alteration or embellishment would be permitted. Other rules prescribed the uniform to be worn. In fact there was no statutory obligation on an enrolled nurse to wear any uniform but if a uniform was worn it might be only that described in the rules without any alteration.

The health authority had not placed great reliance on the statutory instrument before the industrial tribunal but they had fundamentally changed their stance before the Appeal Tribunal. They submitted that the statutory instrument precluded the health authority from authorizing the complainant to wear trousers; alternatively that the insistence on a strict compliance with the uniform was justifiable within the meaning of the Act.

The Appeal Tribunal accepted the health authority's submissions. It was common ground that it was highly desirable that nurses should wear some form of uniform and the industrial tribunal had found that the requirement to wear a uniform was justifiable within the meaning of the 1976 Act. On that basis the requirement to wear a uniform necessarily involved a requirement that the uniform should comply with the requirements of the statutory instrument without any alteration. Plainly, the addition of trousers to the ordinary nursing dress would be an alteration.

It was justifiable conduct by the authority to insist that it would not take on as a trainee for qualification as a state enrolled nurse a person who would not be prepared to comply with the statutory requirements as to the uniform to be worn once she had qualified.

It would be impossible for the health authority lawfully to permit the complainant to wear trousers as part of her uniform. Their refusal to permit any variation of the uniform was therefore justifiable. The appeal would be allowed.

Solicitors: N. Yates, South West Thames Regional Health Authority; Commission for Racial Equality.

Court of Appeal

Landlord's compensation for improvement

Pelosi v Newcastle Arms Brewery (Nottingham) Ltd

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Fox and Mr Justice Bush

[Judgment delivered May 15]

The purpose of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, as amended in 1954, is to ensure that a landlord whose property had been improved by a tenant so that its letting value at the end of the tenancy had been increased should pay compensation for the benefit he had received. The term "predecessor in title" should not be construed so narrowly as to defeat the intended purpose of the Act.

The Court of Appeal so stated in a reserved judgment allowing an appeal by tenants, Albert and Philomena Pelosi, from the decision of Judge Dean at Sittingbourne County Court, dismissing their claim against the landlords, the Newcastle Arms Brewery (Nottingham) Ltd, for compensation for improvement under section 1(1) of the Act.

The landlords owned the freehold of 47 High Street, Sittingbourne, which were business premises in use as a coffee bar. On March 21, 1958, the landlords granted a 21-year lease of the premises to W. R. Cox Ltd. On November 3, 1958, Cox granted a sub-lease of the premises for a term of 21 years, less three days, from June 24, 1958, to Louis and Triestina Pelosi. In 1958 or 1959 the Pelosis carried out extensive structural works with the consent of Cox and the landlords. On March 21, 1963, those Pelosis assigned their sub-lease to Albert and Philomena Pelosi. On June 28, 1972, Cox assigned their reversionary interest upon the sub-lease (three days) to Albert and Philomena Pelosi who thus became the tenants of the landlords. On September 13, 1978, the landlords gave notice terminating the tenancy on June 24, 1979. On December 6, 1978, the tenants gave notice of their claim for compensation for improvements in the sum of £60,000.

Section 1 of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, as amended in 1954, provides: "(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, a tenant of a holding to which this Part of this Act applies shall, if a claim is made in the prescribed manner, and within the time limited by section 47 of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, be entitled, at the termination of the tenancy, on quitting his holding, to be paid by his landlord compensation in respect of any improvements (including the erection of any building) on his holding made by him or his predecessors in title . . . which at the termination of the tenancy adds to the letting value of the holding. . ." Section 25 provides: "(1) The expression 'predecessor in title' in relation to a tenant or landlord means any person through whom the tenant or landlord has derived title, whether by assignment, by will, by intestacy, or by operation of law."

Mr H. W. Burnett for the tenants; Mr R. P. Ground, QC, for the landlords.

Main issue

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the main issue in the appeal was whether the tenants could bring themselves within the terms of section 1(1) of the 1927 Act, as amended by section 47(5) of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954. It was conceded that the improvement was not made by the tenants themselves. The question was whether it was made by their "predecessors in title". Were Louis and Triestina Pelosi, who made the improvement, predecessors in title to the tenants Albert and Philomena Pelosi within the meaning of the subsection?

For the landlord it was said that on the assignment, dated June 28 1972, to the tenants by Cox, of their reversion under the sub-lease granted by them to Louis and Triestina Pelosi on November 3 1958, the legal interest of Cox in the premises became vested in the tenants. Consequently, in law, the tenants' interest in the sub-lease which had been assigned to them by Louis and Triestina Pelosi on March 21 1963, merged in the larger legal interest acquired by them from Cox on June 28 1972. It followed that the only predecessor in title to the tenants was Cox, who admittedly did not make the improvement, so that the tenants were not within the subsection.

For the tenants it was argued that that construction of the subsection was too narrow, particularly in the light of the definitions in section 25, and would defeat the purpose of the Act.

The purpose of the Act was clear. Parliament intended that a landlord whose property had been improved by a tenant so that its letting value at the end of the tenancy had been increased should pay compensation for the benefit he had received.

If the landlord's argument was right it produced the anomalous result, that, in the present case, the landlords took the benefit of the improvement done by a tenant with their knowledge and approval without paying any compensation. That result was said to flow from the fact that the tenants acquired the reversion under the sub-lease which, it was said destroyed the right to compensation which, as sub-lessees they had up to that time.

It was surprising that the draftsman of the Act thought it necessary to define "predecessors in title", if it was intended to have its usual meaning in conveyancing law. The use of the word "any" in relation to "person" and of the past tense of "has" in relation to "derived" in the definition was interesting. It would have been simpler to define a "predecessor in title" as a person through whom the tenant's title "is" derived, if the strict conveyancing meaning had been intended.

Construction

To prove their title to the lease, the tenants needed to refer only to the assignment to them of Cox's reversion. To prove their right to possession, they needed to refer also to the assignment to them of Louis and Triestina Pelosi's sub-lease to account for their being in possession of the holding. They had to to prove their right to possession because the word "tenant" was defined in section 25(1) as "any person entitled in possession" to the "holding". On that view Louis and Triestina Pelosi were their predecessors in title, in the sense that it was through them that the tenants were entitled in possession to the holding. Moreover, as a matter of fact, the tenants did derive their title through Louis and Triestina Pelosi and so complied with the literal meaning of the words of the definition.

That construction, in his Lordship's opinion, gave effect to the purpose of the Act. The Act was not concerned with proof of title but with entitlement to and liability to pay compensation. The scheme of the Act was to pass that liability to the person who benefited financially from the improvement.

Lord Justice Fox and Mr Justice Bush delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Winch, Greensted & Winch, Sittingbourne; Hart, Scales & Hodges, Dorking.

Football

Flair may be important to Greenwood as well as the result

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Budapest, June 3

As England's preparations for the crucial World Cup match against Hungary on Saturday were given impetus by their arrival here, so Ron Greenwood, the manager, became more tetchy. But if his mood is related to the outlook of the players, it may prove to be an advantage, although England's prospects are that much dimmer after Romania beat Norway 1—0 in Bucharest this afternoon.

In the last few days training in the hot sun in Zurich was harder than some would have liked, and it could only be interpreted as something more than Mr Greenwood's desire to save his job and what there is of England's future.

He is returning to the country that opened his eyes professionally. English football has never forgotten, or got over, the first sight of Puskas and his 1953 Hungarian team deftly giving notice to the game that fixed positions and the basics. There was a tendency to think those Hungarians had some strange Eastern secret, which we now identify as improvisation—something British players still lack because of an insistence on intense competition from an early age.

Whether the lessons were ever fully understood is doubtful, not merely in England but in Hungary where a common complaint is familiar to English ears: the amount of talent available is minimal, for though the national team have some highly skilful players, the depth of quality is a problem.

Puskas, now coaching in Egypt, is himself disenchanted with the standards of football in recent years. He felt that last week's European Cup Final, which he watched in Paris, was typical of the modern game, far removed from his days at Real Madrid. Liverpool did not impress him and English football generally brings a shrug of indifference. He talked of today's players not having "affairs" with the ball, a desire to make it a friend to be welcomed.

Hungary currently appear to have more players with this desire than England, but they are not producing large numbers of automatic successors to the team of Puskas's era. Perhaps they never did. Meanwhile, England still work on the basics, which, according to Mr Greenwood today, meant concentrating on "movement off the ball, playing it forward and giving players options". He said these aspects of the game were always lacking in "our football".

What the public believe is missing is simple commitment, goals and truly outstanding players. For these reasons, Mr Greenwood's claim that the main quality of the English footballer was that he could "bounce back" after adversity, hardly raised a ripple of acknowledgment. Had they the ability to rebound, England's run of five games without victory—since defeat by Spain last March—would surely have been avoided.

Mr Greenwood said it was impossible to work on the mistakes that cost two goals "in a rush of blood" against Switzerland. Whether such mistakes occur again on Saturday may not be just a matter of luck but may depend on his judgment. It would be wrong, for instance, to expect the out-of-form Watson to stand against the devastating finishing of Torocsik and Kiss.

Mr Greenwood says he has already decided on the team he will announce on Friday. There is a popular theory that the defence will have Watson and Thompson at the centre, but the rest of the side is under constant debate.

If Mr Greenwood has a clear picture of his overall selection, he must have wrestled with a personal dilemma. At the start of his period in office he crusaded for winning in style, but the results of the past year have sent him more in other directions, making changes that smack of panic.

At this stage few would predict victory with "flair", or victory at all, in the imposing Nep Stadium, so Mr Greenwood will have been tempted to play the team least likely to be badly beaten. Yet, because this match is also a challenge to his achievements as a respected international coach of long standing, he may have decided that the style of performance is also important. Unfortunately, while some Hungarians think they have not produced enough players to have that same outlook, England's deficiency is greater.

There was today a slight change of emphasis in Mr Greenwood's view of Saturday's result. He spoke of the "imperative need" to get two points "or even one point". Previously, his minimum requirement was three points from the two tour games, which is now impossible.

If the Hungarians start at the pace seen in some of their recent games, England will be fortunate to gather a point, especially when recalling that, soon after Spain beat England at Wembley in March, Hungary beat Spain by 3—0 in Valencia.

Cochrane is sent off as Irish fall to penalty

Sweden 1 Northern Ireland 0

Terry Cochrane was sent off as Northern Ireland's World Cup dream blew up in an explosive group six qualifying match against Sweden in Stockholm last night. A Jimmy Nicholl blunder after 48 minutes gave Sweden their penalty winner and left the path to Spain clear for Scotland, along with Portugal.

Seven minutes after Nicholl's mistimed tackle, Cochrane became the first Ulsterman to be sent off since George Best in 1970. He swapped kicks and punches with the Swedish penalty taker, Borg. He did it under the nose of the Italian referee, Paolo Bergamo, who did not hesitate to use his red card to both players and who followed it up by booking, as a lesson, of Sweden, and Jimmy Nicholl. Nicholl was immediately withdrawn by his manager, Billy Bingham.

It capped a disastrous night for the Irish, who expected a draw at least against an inexperienced Swedish side still being rebuilt after their 3—0 defeat in Belfast nine months ago, when Nicholl was one of the scorers.

The turning-point came in the 33rd minute when the Swedish goalkeeper, Ravelli, made a magnificent reflex save as the Irish threatened to come to terms with the bumpy pitch, swirling wind, fastidious referee, and eager Swedes. Cochrane's short hook across the goal found Armstrong unmarked three yards out, but Ravelli flung himself across to deflect the ball at point-blank range with one lunging hand. Had that gone in, the Swedes would probably have collapsed, as they did in Ireland.

Finally, Mr Bingham was reduced to throwing in Spence and McClelland in a desperate gamble to prevent his final two home games becoming meaningless. It was born out of frustration and ended in failure, leaving the Irish to crop off in tears and the Scotland manager, Jock Stein, to leave Solna Stadium with a grin as broad as the Clyde.

Mr Bingham said: "It looks bad for us. It was always the sort of game that was going to be decided by a penalty. We had one chance, which Armstrong, perhaps, should have put in the net.

"I thought it might go to a penalty and I told the players not to do anything rash in the box because the referee was very fussy. The penalty happened in a way [illegible]. Jimmy Nicholl is a bit temperamental and after he gave a back pass which nearly cost us the game. I was worried about him.

"The sending-off of Terry Cochrane was hard. First of all, he was obstructed by Borg, and he only pulled him round the neck, which was not a malicious foul. But in the context of some of the tackling that had happened before, the referee obviously decided to say 'Enough is enough'."

Mr Stein said: "I have been saying all along that Sweden would take points from somebody but that is how it turned out tonight."

SWEDEN: Ravelli; Fredriksson, Hysen, Borjesson, Erlandsson, [illegible] Borg, P Nilsson, T Nilsson, Sjoberg, [illegible].

NORTHERN IRELAND: P Jennings (Arsenal); J Nicholl (Manchester United), C Nicholl (Southampton), [illegible]. Referee: P Bergamo (Italy).

GROUP FOUR: Romania 1, Norway 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Romania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hungary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GROUP FIVE: Denmark 3, Italy 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yugoslavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Luxembourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GROUP SIX: Sweden 1, Northern Ireland 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Israel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Romania lead group four

Bucharest, June 3.—Romania went to the top of the European qualifying group four for the World Cup with a 1—0 victory over Norway today. Romania, who drew 1—1 in Norway last year, now head the table with six points from five games. Hungary are second with five points from three games and on Saturday play England in Budapest.

Today the Romanians, playing in warm, overcast weather before a crowd of 60,000, attacked from the start but Balaci, Munteanu and Crisan all missed good scoring chances. Ticleanu scored the only goal midway through the second half.

The Norwegians built a solid defence around Jan Einar Aas and the goalkeeper, Antonsen, which was able to curb the dangerous Raducanu. They attacked only occasionally but their breakaways looked dangerous.

In the 61st minute Boloeanu headed at an empty goal but Aas cleared off the line. Six minutes later the midfield player, Ticleanu, who played instead of the injured Iorandescu, scored from 15 metres.

ROMANIA: Cristian; Negrila, Sames, Stefanescu, Munteanu, Ticleanu, Boloeanu, Beldeanu, [illegible] Balaci, Camataru, [illegible] Crisan.

NORWAY: Antonsen; Pedersen, Kordahl, Aas, Grondalen, Hansen, Berntsen, Giske, [illegible] Mathisen, [illegible].

Neil Martin, the former Coventry City and Nottingham Forest player, was yesterday appointed joint manager of the Third division side Walsall.

Albion will seek compensation if Atkinson goes

Manchester United's search for a manager met with another obstacle yesterday when a special board meeting at West Bromwich Albion declared that "substantial compensation" must be paid if Ron Atkinson is to go to Old Trafford. And until the compensation figure has been agreed, United will not be allowed to talk to Atkinson.

Before leaving the ground, Albion's chairman, Bert Millichip, said: "The situation is very delicate. The Manchester United chairman is ringing round his directors and I don't know when they will be letting us know."

He refused to disclose how much Albion are asking for Atkinson, whose contracts ends in July, but it is believed to be over £100,000.

Cricket

All the omens favour victory by England

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Although, like most other grounds, Lord's has taken a terrible drenching in recent weeks—the best part of an inch of rain fell in St John's Wood on Sunday night alone—the first of the three one-day internationals for the Prudential Trophy should start punctually there today (10.45) so long as it is not actually raining at the time. That, anyway, was the hope yesterday as a harassed ground staff made preparations.

Since arriving in England on May 12 the Australians have spent most of their time under cover. Of the 12 days of first-class play they were due to have had by now, six have been washed out and only three uninterrupted. No Australian side to come to England can ever have had to go into its first fully representative match so unprepared. The most any of Hughes's players have had is three innings; only Chappell, Dyson, Marsh and Wood have yet made a 50.

All this, combined with Australia's dismal record in limited-over cricket and the fact that Lillee, although he hopes to play, has had a debilitating attack of viral pneumonia means that England should win. Lillee has yet to bowl a ball in anger, which, great natural bowler that he is, is bound to affect him. Of the 17 one-day internationals England and Australia have played since they became an integral part of a touring team's programme England have won 12, including the last six, and lost only five.

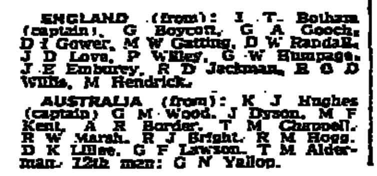
Australia's best effort in one-day cricket was in England in [illegible] of the Prudential World Cup, losing to West Indies at Lord's by only 17 runs at the end of a great game. It is said that because of their indifference to this instant form of the game they have not taken to it. To me it has seemed more a case of their being inadequately captained and of having had, during the Packer split, which coincided with the World Cup of 1979, a poor side. When they did have the players, in 1975, they did well enough.

England have a useful one-day side, not short of punishing batsmen and with just enough bowling to get by, more often than not. Against West Indies, Botham, Willey and Willis are now more liable to be collared than against an Australian side short of cricket.

The shape of England's side for the full Test series, starting in a fortnight's time, will be influenced by what happens here, and at Edgbaston on Saturday and Headingley on Monday. It is not only Humpage and Love who have much to gain. Most of the others are, to some extent, on trial: Randall, Willis and Hendrick as candidates for a comeback, Gatting to make up for his disappointments in West Indies, and Botham as both player and captain. An unsuccessful one-day series could be more than Botham can survive.

At the request of the Australians fielding circles will be in operation. This means, broadly, that when the ball is bowled there must be four fielders, plus wicket-keeper and bowler, within 30 yards of the bat. In a tight game this puts extra pressure on a captain and Botham, unlike Hughes, has had no experience of it.





Lillee: raising a gallop in the nets at Lord's yesterday after recovering from viral pneumonia.

ENGLAND (from): I T Botham (captain), G Boycott, G A Gooch, D I Gower, M W Gatting, D W Randall, J D Love, P Willey, G W Humpage, J E Emburey, R D Jackman, R G D Willis, M Hendrick.

AUSTRALIA (from): K J Hughes (captain), G M Wood, J Dyson, M F Kent, A R Border, T M Chappell, R W Marsh, R J Bright, R M Hogg, D K Lillee, G F Lawson, T M Alderman. 12th man: G N Yallop.

Golden day for Essex and their captain

By Keith Macklin

LEEDS: Yorkshire, with five first innings wickets in hand, are 338 runs behind Essex.

The sun gave us a glint of gold at Headingley and Essex prospered mightily as Yorkshire dropped their catches and surrendered their early wickets. It was a good day for Fletcher, who reached two personal landmarks, one of them persuading a Headingley crowd to applaud him generously and unstintingly.

In an opening hour of 73 runs McEvoy took full advantage of some wild and woolly bowling from Stevenson; it was surprising and disappointing to see an England fast bowler placing an offside field and slinging the ball with undisciplined looseness down the leg side. Hardie went at 53, the first of four wickets for the accurate Sidebottom, and then Fletcher took half an hour over one run.

McEvoy, who had looked full of pleasing strokes, was surprisingly leg before to Sidebottom without offering a stroke. McEwan survived a low snick to Old off Sidebottom, and then applause for Fletcher rang warmly round the ground.

The demonstration was occasioned by an announcement that, on reaching 17, the Essex captain had become the first Essex player to reach 30,000 runs in first-class cricket. Of current cricketers Boycott, Alan Jones, Amiss and Turner have passed this total. So handsome was the applause that perhaps Yorkshire supporters have forgiven Fletcher for replacing Sharpe in the England slips.

Every batsmen was helping himself to runs, and when McEwan and Fletcher departed, Phillip and Pont took up the assault. Phillip who enjoys slow bowling as a seal enjoys fish, hit Whiteley for two sixes off consecutive balls. Old promptly brought himself back and Moxon, on his debut, took a shoulder-high catch in the gully.

Pont, dropped by Hampshire at nought and by the bowler, Whiteley, at 43, rode his luck and Turner helped himself to a six off Whiteley. Moxon took his third catch—his first had removed Fletcher—to send back Turner at 289, and had the hands of his experienced seniors shown similar adhesion Essex would have reached a much less impressive total. Bairstow caught East brilliantly, but Smith lambasted his former colleagues.

In the last 50 minutes the Yorkshire batting, without Boycott and Love, crumbled to Lever and Turner. Moxon was first to go and he was quickly followed by Lumb, Athey, Whiteley and Hartley as Yorkshire collapsed.

ESSEX: First Innings
B R Hardie, c Old, b Sidebottom .. 25
M S A McEvoy, l-b-w, b Sidebottom .. 43
*K W R Fletcher, c Moxon, b Hartley .. 48
K S McEwan, l-b-w, b Sidebottom .. 33
K R Pont, c Stevenson, b Sidebottom .. 89
N Phillip, c Moxon, b Old .. 34
S Turner, c Moxon, b Stevenson .. 31
R E East, c Bairstow, b Stevenson .. 0
†N Smith, not out .. 36
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 1, n-b 9) .. 16
Total (8 wkts dec, 99.3 overs) 351
J K Lever and D L Acfield did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—53, 2—74, 3—142, 4—185, 5—227, 6—289, 7—293, 8—351.
BOWLING: Old, 27—8—73—1; Stevenson, 20—2—105—2; Sidebottom, 17.3—4—44—4; Carrick, 12—3—29—0; Hartley, 13—1—53—1; Whiteley, 10—0—32—0.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings
R G Lumb, c Smith, b Lever .. 0
M D Moxon, c Hardie, b Lever .. 5
C W J Athey, l-b-w, b Turner .. 0
J P Whiteley, c Fletcher, b Turner .. 7
J H Hampshire, not out .. 2
S N Hartley, l-b-w, b Lever .. 1
†D L Bairstow, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 1) .. 1
Total (5 wkts, 12 overs) .. 15
P Carrick, A Sidebottom, *C M Old and G B Stevenson to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—6, 3—10, 4—13, 5—16.
Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 3, Essex 6.
Umpires: R Julian and R S Herman.

How glad Hampshire must be to have Greenidge

By Alan Gibson

BASINGSTOKE. Middlesex, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 211 runs behind Hampshire.

It was a pleasant, sunny day, though there were touches of drizzle in the afternoon. The ground had drained well and the outfield was surprisingly fast, but there was enough dampness in the pitch to persuade Brearley to put Hampshire in.

They were all out for 211 in the 73rd over. It was a fair effort in the circumstances, especially as they had lost their first five wickets for 96. Middlesex must have felt at one point that they had slightly lost their grip on the match, though the pitch grew easier for batting and they were confronted by a resolute Greenidge. How glad Hampshire must be to have him back with them.

Tremlett was bowled by Daniel in the fifth over, without scoring. Greenidge and Nicholas went along cautiously, often nervously, against Selvey's late swing, until Nicholas edged a gentle catch to gully. That was 45 for two. In the same over from Selvey, Jesty was caught in the slips. Turner had scored only four when he was bowled by Daniel. Pocock was run out, a good throw by Daniel, the bowler, hitting the stumps.

However, Greenidge played with increasing confidence, even accelerating, and found a stubborn partner in Cowley. The hundred came up in the 33rd over. After lunch Cowley also began to play firm strokes. At 156 Hampshire were almost prospering when Cowley was caught in the slips.

Marshall was soon out, and more seriously, at 170, Greenidge went. He was looking for a four for his century and was too impetuous. A fierce but uncontrolled drive was caught at mid-on. The rest of the batting lasted quite a while, but there were not many more runs to be had. Selvey was the best of the bowlers, and kept his vigour and variety to the end, and with the last few wickets his figures became worthy of his efforts. Daniel's early thrusts were valuable. Thomson was not at his best. The Middlesex fielding was good, as usual.

Brearley and Slack made a solid start, when Middlesex batted. Marshall and Stevenson gave them a bit to think about, especially Stevenson, bowling into the wind from the concrete jungle end, as Selvey had done. Stevenson had Slack leg-before, majestically given out by David Shepherd, at 41. At 76 Radley was leg-before to Jesty, another sterling Shepherd performance.

But no further wicket fell, and Brearley looked in command: if the weather holds Middlesex are well placed.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings
C G Greenidge, [illegible] b Selvey .. 96
T M Tremlett, b Daniel .. 0
M C J Nicholas, c Monteith, b Selvey .. 16
T E Jesty, c Radley, b Selvey .. 0
D R Turner, b Daniel .. 4
N E J Pocock, run out .. 10
N G Cowley, [illegible] .. 31
M D Marshall, [illegible] .. 0
[illegible] .. 15
[illegible] .. 20
[illegible] .. 7
Extras [illegible] .. 12
Total [illegible] .. 211
FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] —164.
BOWLING: Daniel, 18.2—5—47—3; Selvey, 32—12—79—5; Thomson, 13—0—44—1; Slack, 2—0—5—0; Edmonds, 5—3—7—0; Monteith, 3—0—17—0.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
*J M Brearley, not out .. 41
W N Slack, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 22
C T Radley, l-b-w, b Jesty .. 19
M W W Selvey, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 3, w 2) .. 5
Total (2 wkts, 38 overs) .. 88
R O Butcher, K P Tomlins, P H Edmonds, †P R Downton, J R Thomson, J D Monteith and W W Daniel to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—41, 2—76.
Bonus points (to date): Hampshire 2, Middlesex 4.
Umpires: K E Palmer and D R Shepherd.

TCCB rule on overs

The Test and County Cricket Board have ruled out the practice of restricting the number of overs a bowler can deliver in County Championship matches—a system used by Warwickshire and Worcestershire in their three-day fixture at Edgbaston last week.

Robinson and Todd put Notts on top

The Nottinghamshire openers, Todd and Robinson, put the championship leaders well in command of their match against Gloucestershire at Trent Bridge yesterday. After Gloucestershire had been dismissed for 200, Todd and Robinson shared in an unbroken stand of 101 in 32 overs. Earlier Saxelby, playing his first game of the season, returned career best figures of four for 64.

An impressive 70 in 175 minutes by Maynard, the deputy wicket-keeper, spared Warwickshire's blushes after they had been put in by Northamptonshire on a greenish Edgbaston pitch. When he was out, he had hit nine fours and one six and Warwickshire had reached the comparative comfort of 237 all out.

Second XI competition

TAUNTON: Somerset II, 183 for 5 (M Olive 85, R Ellis 53) v Nottinghamshire II.

MOSELEY: Warwickshire II, 250 (A Warner 4 for 51); Worcestershire II, 16 for 1.

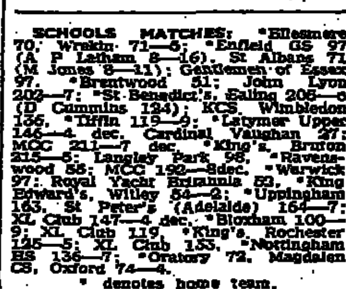
LLANDARCY: Yorkshire II 205 for 4 (P G Ingham 107 not out) v Glamorgan II.

SOUTH HAMPSTEAD: Middlesex II, 249 for 9 dec (S Saunders 102 not out, P Halstead 66); Surrey II, 16 for 2.

CHELMSFORD: Essex II, 298 (C Gladwin 109, M Marante 70); Kent II, 31 for 3.

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire II, 271 for 8 dec (R Hayward 63, R Smith 63, S Clements 55); Sussex II, 22 for no wkt.

WELLINGBOROUGH: Northamptonshire II, 78 (D Moir 8 for 37); Derbyshire II, 166 for 6 (Anderson 56 not out; Eland 5 for 36).



SCHOOLS MATCHES: *Ellesmere 70, Wrekin 71—5; *Enfield GS 97 (A P Latham 8—16), St Albans 71 (M Jones 8—11); Gentlemen of Essex 97, *Brentwood 51; John Lyon 202—7; *St Benedict's, Ealing 205—6 (D Cummins 124); KCS Wimbledon 136, *Tiffin 119—9; *Latymer Upper 146—4 dec, Cardinal Vaughan 27; MCC 211—7 dec, *King's, Bruton 215—5; Langley Park 98, *Ravenswood 58; MCC 192—8dec, *Warwick 97; Royal Yacht Britannia 53, *King Edward's, Witley 54—2; *Uppingham 163, St Peter's (Adelaide) 164—7; XL Club 147—4 dec, *Bloxham 100—9; XL Club 119, *King's, Rochester 125—5; XL Club 153, *Nottingham HS 136—7; *Oratory 72, Magdalen CS, Oxford 74—4.
* denotes home team.

Fowler sets Lancashire on the correct path

By Richard Streeton

MANCHESTER: Surrey, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 331 runs behind Lancashire.

This game marked Clive Lloyd's return after nearly three weeks absence with an ankle injury. His approach to captaincy in English cricket, therefore, remains virtually unseen, but his declaration 20 minutes from the end yesterday was in keeping with this season's trend. Few county captains have taken advantage of the chance to prolong their first innings into the second day. Butcher and Clinton, on this occasion, safely played through the day's final five overs, including three by the West Indian, Holding.

Everyone, until a short lived final run chase, made a contribution to Lancashire's total with sound batting, rather than spectacular, the underlying theme. Knight gave Lancashire first use of a pitch which, initially, was too soft on top to help his quicker men. Clarke was able to dig the odd ball in; Thomas was often troubled by no-balls. Knight and Roope, who both obtained movement from the seam, earned some respect; Pocock and Intikhab, the spinners, tended to be variable.

Fowler's early successes this season put him centre stage at the start and again he did not disappoint those who like to see an opening batsman looking for runs. With his sleeves buttoned at the wrists; and his clothing seemingly whiter than anyone else's, Fowler's correct strokeplay, forceful approach and happy timing made him a throwback to the days of cigarette cards. Roope, who bowled only 17 overs in the championship last year, bowled him in the thirty-fifth over as he moved out to drive.

Kennedy through 63 overs seemed bent on reminding everyone how little chance hitherto this year there has been to find form. In the end he mistimed a pull to short mid-wicket. David Lloyd, too, was seldom fluent and two sixes over long on and straight against Pocock were out of tune with the rest of his innings, which lasted 42 overs, before he mishit a catch to deep point trying to pull.

Hughes, the first right hander to be seen, was a reminder that Lancashire have six left handers and Surrey five in this match. It is almost certainly not a record but unusual enough to be mentioned. More relevantly, Hughes and Clive Lloyd applied the necessary spur with 40 added in six overs before tea, though afterwards the new ball slowed them down.

Hughes had hit Pocock for a straight six before he was caught at first slip from a slash. Clive Lloyd looked ominously assured and his strokes included sixes against Pocock over square leg and against Knight over the sightscreen before Knight had him leg before three paces down the wicket.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings
A Kennedy, c Clarke, b Pocock .. 64
G Fowler, b Roope .. 47
D Lloyd, c Smith, b Roope .. 63
*C H Lloyd, l-b-w, b Knight .. 74
D P Hughes, c Knight, b Clarke .. 32
B W Reidy, c Pocock, b Thomas .. 18
J Simmons, c Clinton, b Thomas .. 0
P J W Allott, not out .. 6
M A Holding, not out .. 0
Extras (b 7, l-b 10, w 1, n-b 10) .. 28
Total (7 wkts dec, 106 overs) 332
100 overs: 302-4.
†C J Scott and P G Lee did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—89, 2—157, 3—214, 4—278, 5—316, 6—331, 7—324.
BOWLING: Clarke, 23—5—63—1; Thomas, 22—7—57—2; Knight, 18—7—48—1; Pocock, 31—7—65—1; Roope, 11—1—30—2; Intikhab, 11—1—41—0.

SURREY: First Innings
A R Butcher, not out .. 1
G S Clinton, not out .. 0
Total (no wkt, 5 overs) .. 1
*R D V Knight, G R J Roope, D M Smith, M A Lynch, D J Thomas, †C J Richards, Intikhab Alam, P I Pocock and S T Clarke to bat.
Bonus points (to date): Lancashire 4, Surrey 1.
Umpires: C Cook and P J Eele.

Minor counties

BURTON-ON-TRENT: Shropshire, 215 for 8 dec (D S de Silva 70, J S Johnson 65; A Webster 6 for 83); Staffordshire, 216 for 7 (N M Phillips 63).

Notts v Gloucester

AT NOTTINGHAM

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
Sadiq Mohammad, c French, b Hadlee .. 0
C B Broad, c Dexter, b Hadlee .. 4
A W Stovold, c Rice, b Cooper .. 26
Zaheer Abbas, c French, b Rice .. 6
A J Hignell, b Saxelby .. 38
*M J Procter, b Saxelby .. 44
P Bainbridge, l-b-w, b Rice .. 10
D A Graveney, c Todd, b Saxelby .. 48
A H Wilkins, c Hadlee, b Rice .. 0
†A J Brassington, c Dexter, b Saxelby .. 9
J H Childs, not out .. 3
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 6) .. 12
Total (80.2 overs) .. 200
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—12, 3—27, 4—41, 5—106, 6—127, 7—148, 8—148, 9—189, 10—200.
BOWLING: Hadlee, 20—9—46—2; Rice, 18—9—32—3; Saxelby, 19.2—5—64—4; Cooper, 12—3—33—1; Hemmings, 11—6—13—0.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings
P A Todd, not out .. 66
R T Robinson, not out .. 30
Extras (b 3, l-b 2) .. 5
Total (no wkt, 32 overs) .. 101
R E Dexter, *C E B Rice, J D Birch, M J Harris, R J Hadlee, †B N French, E E Hemmings, K Saxelby and K E Cooper to bat.
Bonus points (to date): Gloucestershire 2, Nottinghamshire 4.
Umpires: B J Meyer and P S G Stevens.

Sussex v Somerset

AT HOVE

SUSSEX: First Innings
G D Mendis, c Taylor, b Moseley .. 14
*J R T Barclay, b Dredge .. 19
T D Booth Jones, st Taylor, b Marks .. 95
P W G Parker, l-b-w, b Moseley .. 108
Imran Khan, c Rose, b Moseley .. 74
I A Greig, c Richards, b Marks .. 1
C P Phillipson, not out .. 15
†I J Gould, not out .. 19
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, n-b 6) .. 15
Total (6 wkts) .. 360
100 overs: 248—3.
G S le Roux, G G Arnold and C E Waller to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—56, 3—233, 4—272, 5—280, 6—340.
SOMERSET: *B C Rose, J W Lloyds, I V A Richards, P M Roebuck, P W Denning, V J Marks, †D J S Taylor, D Breakwell, J Garner, C H Dredge, H R Moseley.
Bonus points (to date): Sussex 2, Somerset 1.
Umpires: D Shackleton and C T Spencer.

Other match

CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University 272—2 dec (I G Peck 147 not out, T Edwards 55 not out); MCC 34—1.

Warwicks v Northants

AT BIRMINGHAM

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings
*D L Amiss, c Sharp, b Mallender .. 38
K D Smith, c Williams, b T M Lamb .. 14
T A Lloyd, c Sharp, b Carter .. 30
A I Kallicharran, c Cook, b Carter .. 13
M A Din, c Cook, b Griffiths .. 9
†C Maynard, b Williams .. 70
S J Rouse, c Sharp, b Williams .. 22
G C Small, b Williams .. 17
W Hogg, b Mallender .. 5
S P Perryman, not out .. 1
D R Doshi b Williams .. 3
Extras (b 3, l-b 7, w 2, n-b 3) .. 15
Total (103 overs) .. 237
100 overs: 251-8.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—65, 3—89, 4—107, 5—109, 6—176, 7—226, 8—231, 9—233, 10—237.
BOWLING: Griffiths, 24—7—53—1; Mallender, 20—3—67—2; T M Lamb, 23—8—35—1; Carter, 16—3—55—2; Williams, 20—9—72—4.

NORTHAMPTON: First Innings
*G Cook, not out .. 2
W Larkins, not out .. 26
Extras (n-b 1) .. 1
Total (no wkt., 7 overs) .. 29
R G Williams, A J Lamb, T J Yardley, R M Tindall, R M Carter, †G Sharp, N A Mallender, T M Lamb and B J Griffiths to bat.
Bonus points (to date): Warwickshire 2, Northamptonshire 3.
Umpires: D J Constant and A G T Whitehead.

Worcester v Glamorgan

AT HEREFORD

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
A Jones, st Humphries, b Gifford .. 63
J A Hopkins, c Humphries, b Pridgeon .. 0
R C Ontong, b Gifford .. 26
Javed Miandad, l-b-w, b Cumbes .. 52
N G Featherstone, b Patel .. 38
M J Llewellyn, c Humphries, b Patel .. 5
E A Moseley, not out .. 23
†E W Jones, b Gifford .. 1
*M A Nash, b Patel .. 2
B J Lloyd, b Pridgeon .. 15
R N S Hobbs, b Pridgeon .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 17, w 1) .. 19
Total (114.4 overs) .. 234
100 overs: 209—8.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—67, 3—116, 4—182, 5—188, 6—193, 7—196, 8—203, 9—234, 10—234.
BOWLING: Pridgeon, 18.4—3—36—3; Cumbes, 29—14—39—1; Birkenshaw, 17—6—32—0; Gifford, 32—12—70—3; Patel, 18—8—28—3.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings
*G M Turner, not out .. 15
J A Ormrod, not out .. 5
Extras (b 4, l-b 2) .. 6
Total (no wkt, 9 overs) .. 26
P A Neale, E J O Hemsley, Younis Ahmed, D N Patel, J Birkenshaw, †D J Humphries, N Gifford, J Cumbes and A P Pridgeon to bat.
Bonus points (to date): Worcestershire 3, Glamorgan 2.
Umpires: A Jepson and B Leadbeater.

Oxford U v Leicester

AT OXFORD

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings
J C Balderstone, c Gordon-Walker, b Ridge .. 16
J F Steele, c Cowan, b Taylor .. 56
T J Boon, st Gordon-Walker, b Taylor .. 49
B F Davison, not out .. 75
N E Briers, c Gordon-Walker, b Orders .. 10
*†R W Tolchard, not out .. 16
Extras (l-b 4, w 7, n-b 7) .. 18
Total (4 wkts dec) .. 240
D A Wenlock, N G B Cook, J P Agnew, P Booth and G J Parsons did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—125, 3—148, 4—177.
BOWLING: Mallett, 22—10—49—0; Ridge, 20—6—50—1; Orders, 12—1—46—1; Cowan, 14—6—30—0; Taylor, 27—11—54—2.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings
R G P Ellis, not out .. 36
R A B Ezekowitz, not out .. 12
Extras (b 4, l-b 1, n-b 1) .. 6
Total (no wkt) .. 54
R S Cowan, K A Hayes, *R P Moulding, J O D Orders, J J Rogers, N V H Mallett, S P Ridge, †R A Gordon-Walker and T J Taylor to bat.
Umpires: W L Budd and J Harris.

Golf

Carrs still enjoying the St Andrews air

By Peter Ryde

The first man into the third round of the British amateur golf championship yesterday at St Andrews, after a second round which sprawled over two days, was Charlie Green, the 48-year-old selector, who has been picking off his young opponents like plums off a tree.

He is here to judge others' form, not to have his own examined, but so long as he keeps winning so well, he gives himself little time to do so. He was two over par in defeating the 1980 Italian champion, Andrea Canessa, but he was nearly four hours on the course for his 16 holes and at his age he does not want to have to do that twice as he might today.

John Carr put in a finish to enter the fourth round of which his father, Joe, three times winner of this event, would have been proud. Against MacKenzie, from Sheffield, he took the lead at the Road hole by striking a two iron to within 20ft of the hole, and halved the last hole in a birdie three. Something in the air, here, seems to suit the Carr family, for his father won the championship here and elder brother, Roddy, had his finest hour in contributing to our Walker Cup victory over the same course.

Chapman, whose game has ripened during the winter under the Australian sun, checked the progress of Coutts, thanks to a flying start of 3, 4, 4, 3, which made him three up, and an unwavering finish as he struck a three iron to seven feet at the 17th, after his lead had been reduced to one. The middle of the sandwich was less sweet for him; Coutts won four holes out of five from the 11th, including the 14th where, for the second time, Chapman drove out of bounds.

The defeat of the seeded Doug Roxburgh, the Canadian champion, by Glyn Davies caused surprise for the Glamorgan player is not a Welsh international, but he played well enough holing three substantial putts in a round that was heading for 70, the last of them for the match on the 16th from 25ft. Another overseas seed, the South African, David Suddards, last year's runner-up, was at the top of his form against the boys' champion, Duncan Muscroft, being four under par for the 13 holes played.

Another seed, Gresham, had a comfortable time

These two, and others, had to go out again for matches that finished late in the evening. The course was in good order under a drying wind, but a backlog of lost time, and a 20-minute stop on the first tee to lessen course congestion meant a 15-hour day. Part of the difficulty was the number of extra-hole matches, conspicuous among them being Colin Dalgleish's victory at the 23rd over the England international, Michael Kelley.

Second round

M Lewis 4 and 3 G Power (Australia); P McKellar 19th D Creig; D Frost (SA) 3 and 2 P Dennett; B Kissock 5 and 4 R Hall; J Lebreton (France) 3 and 1 J Graham; J Davies 2 and 1 M Frank (Switzerland); M Roe 5 and 2 G Krause; P Deeble 4 and 3 C Wagner (US); A McDonald 1 hole J Liddle; P Ploujoux (France) 3 and 2 P Dennett; D Blakeman 1 hole W Winsnes (SA); J Moffat 2 and 1 D Lindsay-Smith (SA); G Brand 6 and 5 J Fankhauser (US); D Curry 4 and 3 L Bailly (France).

D Hyland (Australia) 3 and 1 N Notley; R Lee 4 and 3 D Williams (France); G Davies 4 and 2 D Roxburgh (Canada); C Mitchell 5 and 3 J Baxter; I Carslaw 2 and 1 K Gray; D Ojala (US) 3 and 1 N Clarke (SA); M Davis 3 and 2 A Oldcorn; A Godillot (France) 1 hole S Gough; A Gresham (Australia) 3 and 2 J Veghte (US); T Kelley (US) 1 hole G MacIntyre (Canada); D Lee (US) 1 hole D Williamson; H Blalock (US) 3 and 2 B Mase (US).

C Dalgleish 23rd M Kelley; R Mackay (Australia) 1 hole R Sonnier (US); A Sherborne 4 and 2 M Hughesdon; R Chapman 2 and 1 P Coutts; F Piermartini (Italy) 4 and 3 B Downing; C Kayo (Australia) 1 hole N Dorey; D Suddards (SA) 6 and 5 D Muscroft; S Ling 2 and 1 H Evans; G Dunsire 20th D Nelson (US); I Young 19th V Singh (India); A Pirie 5 and 4 R Lane; T Lamb 3 and 1 G McNab.

J Hirsch (US) 21st D Carrick; P McEvoy 1 hole M Batten (Canada); R Gaiser jnr (US) 2 and 1 I Quick; G Dalgleish 1 hole N Rowland; D Dubois (US) 5 and 4 G Haines jnr (US); J McKeo jnr (US) 2 and 1 J Ellwood; J Brodie (US) 3 and 2 S Rogers; J O'Mara (US) 2 and 1 J Durbin; A Lyddon 2 and 1 A Carman; C McLachlan 2 and 1 Y Pagel (WG); T Randolph jnr (US) 3 and 2 R Dickerson (US); M Lawrence 2 and 1 J-G Gassiat (France); A Stubbs 4 and 3 R Jones (Canada); W Gerber (US) 20th A Cayley (Canada).

Third round

G Green 3 and 2 A Canessa (Italy); G Godwin 6 and 5 A Foster (US); R van Nekerk (SA) 4 and 3 S Jones; J Carr 1 hole I Mackenzie; F Illouz (France) 20th J Huggan; J Rose (US) 4 and 2 M Wild; Lewis 5 and 2 McKellar; Kissock 6 and 4 Frost; Davies 2 and 1 Lebreton; Deeble 5 and 4 Roe; Ploujoux 5 and 4 McDonald; Blakeman 3 and 1 Moffat; Curry 1 hole Brand; Hyland 2 and 1 Lee; Dalgleish 6 and 5 Davies.

Carslaw 2 and 1 Mitchell; Ojala 3 and 3 Davis; Gresham 5 and 4 Godillot; Kelley 3 and 2 Lee; Mackay 4 and 3 Blalock; Sherborne 1 hole Chapman; Kayo 5 and 3 Piermartini; Suddards 6 and 5 Ling; Dunsire 6 and 5 Young; Hirsch 3 and 2 Mcevoy; Gaiser 3 and 2 Dalgleish; Dubois 4 and 3 Mckay.

Lamb at 21st Pirie; Brodie 1 hole O'Mara; Lyddon 4 and 3 Gerber; Randolph 3 and 2 McLachlan; Stubbs 3 and 2 Lawrence.

Strong field in golden jubilee event

By Mitchell Platts

Twelve months ago Bradford council began to consider staging a special event to celebrate the golden jubilee of their municipal golf course at Bingley St Ives. That celebration starts today. Fuzzy Zoeller and Lou Hinkle, who won the United States Masters and the world series respectively in 1979, are in the distinguished field for the £60,000 Lawrence Batley international tournament. The signs are that it will fulfil its five-year option with the European Tournament Players Division.

Mr Batley, a millionaire in the cash-and-carry business, has had to overcome the loss of Lee Trevino, who withdrew on Monday because of injury. Hinkle was in the same office in Dallas from where the news about Trevino was conveyed and was asked if he would like to replace him. "My wife agreed, but my clothes were in the wash and I had to pack them wet in the suitcase", he explained.

The uncompromising rough would seem to be the strongest line of defence for the 6,426-yard course, which meanders through parkland, woods and moorland and starts and finishes with par threes. It is felt that 268, 16 under par, will be required to win the £10,000 first prize. The course was closed for 10 days, which the players' secretary, Ken Schofield, says is "not practical" at the majority of venues. So the fairways are superb and the greens the best in Britain this year.

Mrs Robertson has every answer on a gusty day

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Belle Robertson, of Scotland, easily won the stroke-play stage of the British women's amateur golf championship at the Caernarvonshire club, Conway, yesterday and so claimed top place in the match-play section starting today. In a field of lesser quality this position would be an important consideration, but the entry this year from overseas was so strong that there will be few easy matches.

Mrs Robertson, already three times a runner-up, added a superb 70, three under par for the 6,060 yards course, to her 75 of the day before to lead a formidable Scottish challenge. Gillian Stewart, who is only half Mrs Robertson's age, finished joint second on 150, with two rounds of 75, and another compatriot, Fiona Anderson, was a stroke further behind. Marina Buscaini, seven times Italian champion, is level with Miss Stewart after a 77 yesterday.

From the moment Mrs Robertson got a lucky kick straight for the flag on the first hole it was clearly her day. The 8ft putt went down, to be followed by a run of immaculate pars until a three-wood to the long ninth left her with a 12ft putt; the eagle narrowly escaped.

It was a brilliantly sunny day, ideal for golf in beautiful surroundings were it not for a strong wind that gusted from the south-east and played havoc with club selection, to say nothing of choosing the reght line of attck. Mrs Robertson, however, had every anwser to testing conditions and gave herself at least four more chances of birdies, but her putter could take only one, from 10ft at the 12th.

There were a number of illustrious failures, including four members of the British Curtis Cup team of last year—Lynda Moore (83, 76), Tegwen Thomas (81, 78), Claire Robinson (79, 80) and Maureen Madill (85, 76). Carole Caldwell survived on the last qualifying score, 158 (78, 80), just avoiding the countback. Edwina Kennedy, a plus-three player from Australia, qualified in joint seventh position. Perhaps she remains the favourite, but Mrs Robertson must hope, at last, to realize a cherished ambition.

The first round draw is:

TOP HALF: Mrs B Robertson (75, 70) v Miss J Rumsey (76, 82); Miss S Ferlito (Italy, 79, 78) v Mrs C Morgue d'Algue (France, 80, 77); Miss L Young (Canada, 76, 78) v Miss M Figueras-Dotti (Spain, 77, 80); Miss A Albox (Spain, 81, 75) v Miss F Dassu (Italy, 74, 79); Miss R Lautens (Switzerland, 76, 76) v Miss A Norman (77, 79); Miss P Wright (78, 79) v Miss D Dowling (78, 78); Dr M Richmond (77, 79) v Miss M McKenna (78, 79); Miss C Hourihane (78, 80) v Miss F Anderson (76, 75).

BOTTOM HALF: Miss M Buscaini (Italy, 75, 77) v Mrs C Caldwell (78, 80); Miss P Edmunds (Australia, 79, 78) v Miss J Melville (72, 84); Miss V Hoff (Sweden, 77, 78) v Miss V Gorman (78, 79); Mrs A Briggs (80, 78) v Miss E Kennedy (Australia, 76, 77); Miss V Thomas (75, 78) v Miss H Hagstrom (Sweden, 80, 73); Miss M Wennerstein (Sweden, 78, 79) v Miss D Hutton (Australia, 75, 79); Miss W Aitken (85, 71) v Dr G Costello (79, 78); Miss P Tolomei (Italy, 77, 82) v Miss G Stewart (75, 75).

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Racing

Shergar is in a master class of his own

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Shergar duly won the 202th Derby Stakes at Epsom yesterday and what is more he did it in style, in the style of a champion. He is arguably the best horse to have been seen in Great Britain since the days of Mill Reef and Brigadier Gerard.

He passed the winning post 10 lengths ahead of his nearest pursuers, who were headed by Glint of Gold, and that is the widest margin that a Derby has been won by this century. While it certainly points to Shergar being exceptional, it also suggests that those he beat were a sub-standard lot, more especially as his rider Walter Swinburn, at 19, the youngest jockey t own the Derby for 27 years, was able to ease him throughout the last 100 yards, so much did he have in hand.

By the time Swinburn took a precautionary peep over his shoulders to assess the situation it was a case of Shergar first, the rest nowhere—a truly amazing result at the end of this, one of the most fiercely competitive races of the year in the world. It was a result that some of us suspected, but deep down wondered whether was conceivably possible.

Shergar gave the answer. Doubters there were beforehand but Shergar, Swinburn, Michael Stoute and indeed, the Aga Khan proved them all wrong. At one juncture, earlier this year, the kite was flown that Lester Piggott might climb aboard Shergar, even though Swinburn had been retained by the stable as their first jockey.

That possibility was nipped in the bud, I am glad to say by both owner and trainer, who had the maturity and indeed the loyalty to express there and then the utmost faith in their young fledgling jockey. With the benefit of hindsight how right they were to do so.

Loyalty does reap its reward from time to time and this was certainly one of those occasions. For from the minute that Swinburn knew that he would not under any circumstances lose the ride on Shergar, not even to a man of Piggott's stature, his confidence grew by the day and rightly so. And it showed.

Swinburn is clearly one of those who can switch off. And that was more than could be said for his parents, Walter and Doreen Swinburn, who had brought the whole family, except, as they said, "the horses, the dogs and the cats" over from Ireland especially for the occasion. They were biting their nails nervously beforehand as anyone in their position would, but eventually they were able to hold their heads high and cry unashamedly with joy.

A champion jockey in Ireland, the first man to ever ride 100 winners there on the flat in a season and a man deeply respected in racing circles in this country, Walter Swinburn Senior had just watched his son win the Derby at his first attempt and thus sew the seeds of a career that should ensure that his name is still in lights well into the next century. It can only have been the most moving experience.

Having waxed lyrical about the jockey, who actually had the easiest job of all in the end yesterday, now is surely the moment to praise the man who produced the horse in prime condition when it mattered most, and last but not least the man who bred and still owns him. Michael Stoute has been training for only 10 years. During that time his ability, not to mention his character, has bubbled to the surface.

Stoute started from scratch, which is quite something these days when one realises that some of his contemporaries have attained their position at the top table by taking over a going concern. As for the Aga Khan, Shergar's owner, he was dropped in to racehorse ownership at the deep end 20 years ago when his grandfather, the late Aga, who won the race five times with Blenheim, Bahram, Mahmoud, My Love and Tulyar, and his father, Prince Ali, died within three years.

"I simply had to pick up the reins with absolutely no experience in racing and in time I realised that English racing amounted to the best in the world. That was why I eventually decided to have some of my horses trained in England again and having won the Derby today I can only say that this is the most unbelievable experience in my connection with racing so far." This was how the Aga summarised the situation yesterday afternoon.

With 140 mares at stud, most of their produce in training and now one of the most exceptional Derby winners of all time he does not seem to have grasped that particular nettle pretty well. Shergar was bred on one of his studs in Ireland and raised there. But his pedigree has as little to do with Ireland as I have. He is by Great Nephew, who stands at Newmarket and who sired the 1975 Derby winner, Grundy, and he is out of Sharmeen, who was by Val de Loir, who wone the French Derby. Still it was the Irish soil on which Shergar was raised and they will raise a cheer about that.

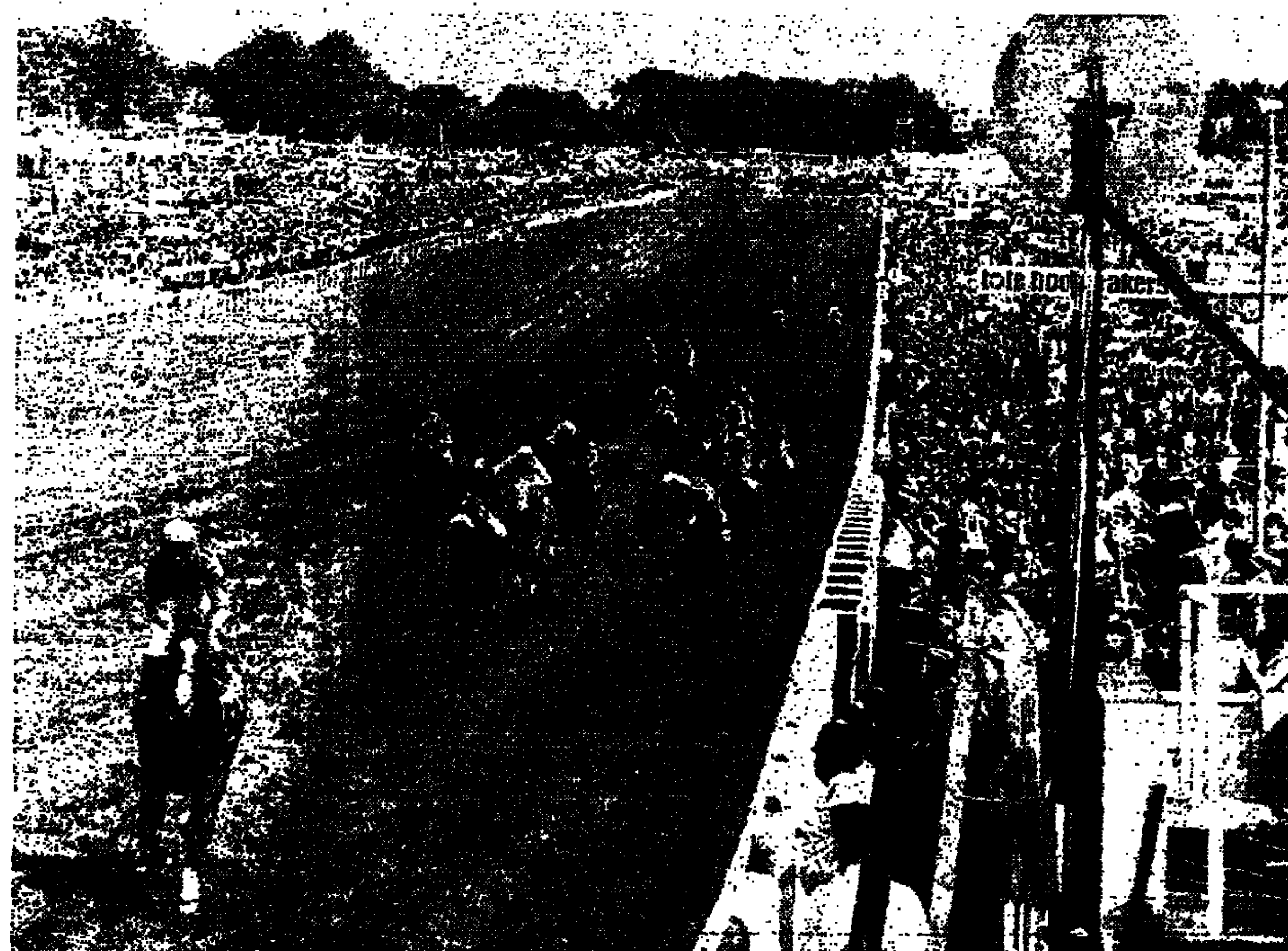
And so to the race. This was spoiled for some at least by the antics of the two French horses, Al Nasr and Lydian, before the start. Al Nasr did consent to enter the stalls eventually, but Lydian would not have anything to do with them. Eventually the official concerned, Captain Dicky Smalley, decided that enough was enough, rightly so in my opinion and let the others go without him.

For any one who has monitored the pattern of events earlier this season it took on a familiar look, with Riberetto leading from the start as he had done earlier at Lingfield. As they made their way up the hill Riberetto was followed by Silver Season, Sunley Builds, Shergar, Al Nasr, Church Parade and Shotgun. But by the time that they started to swing left-handed and downhill towards Tattenham Corner only Riberetto and Silver Season stood in the way of victory for Shergar and they were there only on sufferance.

Swinburn let them lead him into the straight and then, quite rightly he bade farewell and kicked for home. The second that he asked Shergar for that instinctive effort he got the response he wanted and away they sailed on a journey that was for once to have the bookmakers licking their wounds. Away and clear they went, yet still the time—two min 44.21sec—was the slowest since 1946. Obviously that must be attributed to the state of the course, which was still rain sodden after the downpour 24 hours earlier, on top of such a wet spring.

Let, it is ironical in a way that the Aga Khan's grandfather owned Mahmoud, who established the record for the Derby before the war. Now his grandson has just seen his horse waltz away with the most valuable prize in the history of the race in a time that critics will degrade.

If you analyse things, and old hands in racing always say this, a good horse can handle any ground. Shergar certainly did yesterday. Most of his opponents did not. Glint of Gold stayed on dourly to finish second. According to his rider, John Matthias, his cause was not exactly improved when he was hampered a mile from home, yet Matthias was the first to concede that at no stage did Glint of Gold have the pace so necessary.



Streets ahead: Shergar and Walter Swinburn are coasting as their rivals take a roasting.

Derby result and full list of placings

SHERGAR, b c by Great Nephew—Sharmeen (H.H. Aga Khan), 9-0
W. R. Swinburn (10-11 fav) 1
Glint Of Gold, b c by Mill Reef—Crown Treasure (P. Mellon), 9-0, J. Matthias (13-1) 2
Scintillating Air, b c by Sparkler—Chantal (K. Dodson), 9-0
G. Baxter (50-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Shotgun (4th), 11-1 Kalaglow (13th), 16-1 Al Nasr (17th), 22-1 Riberetto (8th), 25-1 Church Parade (5th), Kind Of Hush (16th), 28-1 Robellino (14th), Sheer Grit (6th), 66-1 Krug (12th), 100-1 Silver Season (7th), 150-1 Golden Brigadier (15th), King's General (10th), 200-1 Sunley Builds (9th), 500-1 Sass (11th), 1,000-1 Waverley Hall (18th). 18 ran. NR: Lydian.

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 10p, 23p, £1.54. Dual F: 60p. CSF: £1.32. M. Stoute, at Newmarket. 10l, 2l. 2 min 44.21 sec.

Easter Sun shines as consolation for Jarvis

By Michael Seely

Epsom downs were en fête again yesterday. The sun shone brightly down. The favourite Shergar won the Derby. Miss England, Wales and Scotland paraded in the Members' enclosure as the huge crowd thronged the free enclosures opposite. And a white placard in the middle of the track proudly proclaimed the slogan "Dickie Dirts for Jeans and Shirts".

The chief supporting race, the Daily Mirror Handicap, was won by Bruce Raymond on Easter Sun for Michael Jarvis. Peter Walwyn's runner, One Fleet Street, was the only runner to race under the stands rails. The issue was desperately close until the head verdict in favour of Easter Sun was announced.

Jarvis here picked up a nice consolation prize for being unable to run Beldale Flutter in the Derby. "I'm not saying we would have won, but we would certainly have finished second," Jarvis said. "When my horse is right we'll be able to have another crack at Shergar later in the season."

Easter Sun's main target for the early part of the season is the Magnet Cup at York. But the four-year-old might well go for the Bessborough Stakes at Royal Ascot provided that he is reasonably handicapped.

Shergar's trainer Michael Stoute was strongly fancied to complete a double by winning the group three Diamond Stakes with the 6-4 favourite, Shasavaan. However, in the last furlong Walter Swinburn and Shasavaan were caught and beaten decisively by Ray Cochrane on Saher.

The winner has proved an admirable advertisement for the training skills of Ron Sheather who has not only won the Irish Sweeps Lincoln Handicap with Saber but also placed the five-year-old to finish a creditable second to Belmont Bay in the Newbury Spring Cup. "Saher is entered in the Queen Anne Stakes and the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot," Sheather said, "but he will probably be weighted out of the handicap."

Clive Brittain's remarkable run of success continued when Willie Carson rode Lucky Hunter to a decisive victory over My Dear Fellow in the Great Surrey Stakes. "This is a much improved colt" the Newmarket trainer said. "He is entered in all the big races for his age group at the Royal meeting."

Also bound for Ascot is Michael Mouskos's Sir Chris, whom Joe Mercer drove home to a narrow victory over Crimson Court in the six furlong Woodcote Stakes. Chris' Lad's form is first-class. Arthur Goodwill, his trainer, said that the Sandford Lad colt would now go for the Coventry Stakes.

Finally, Lester Piggott sent his legion of supporters home happy when gaining a narrow win on Rabdan over Helexian in the Playboy Bookmakers Handicap Stakes. Rabdan started favourite at even money and was repeating the maestro's victory in this race last year on Intercraft Boy.

Gay day at Ripon: while her father Paul was saddling Sass for the Derby, Gay Kelleway, aged 17, was riding her first winner, Aberfield, in the Tebro Toys Ladies' Derby Stakes, at Ripon yesterday.

Aberfield, from Clive Brittain's stable, won by two lengths from Oriental Prince and Marguerite Gerard, but the margin could have been further, Miss Kelleway said. She was looking over her shoulder fully two furlongs from home. "He was always going well and needed only one slap down the shoulder," she said.

Tracking the favourite, Meladon, and Hall's Treasure into the straight, Aberfield went to the front three furlongs out and never looked in danger from that point. Gay, the elder of Paul Kellaway's two daughters—he also has a son—rides out work at home and teaches the apprentices to ride. She has had only seven rides in public.

Master Willie looks too fast for Mrs Penny

By Michael Phillips

True to tradition the Coronation Cup is the centrepiece of this, the second day of this four-day meeting at Epsom. And what a cracking race it promises to be, with quality of the highest class compensating for lack of quantity.

With Master Willie, Rankin, Prince Bee, Mrs Penny and Vielle all standing their ground overnight the field thus comprises the colts who finished second and third in last year's Derby: another colt who did nothing but improve throughout 1980; the filly who won the Prix de Diane and the Prix Vermeille, besides finishing second in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Stakes, and a filly who was placed in last year's Oaks.

It is a dish to set before a connoisseur. Master Willie is my selection. When one recalls that a throat infection, caused by a ball of hay getting stuck there left his preparation for last year's Derby in tatters he did marvellously to run as well as he did. On all known form Master Willie should beat Rankin. And the fact that he has had a race already this season and a successful one at that could also give him a slight advantage over Prince Bee and Mrs Penny, neither of whom have run this season.

Prince Bee beat Rankin by three-quarters of a length on one occasion last year, but he was getting 5lb from him that day. Later in the season Prince Bee won the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood; the great Voltigeur Stakes at York and the Prix Niel at Longchamp.

On the same afternoon as he won the Prix Niel, Mrs Penny won the Prix Vermeille over the same course and distance. She and Prince Bee carried the same weight, but her time was six seconds slower. At his best Prince Bee would be a hard horse to beat, but his stable has been under a cloud for the past month and it would be a brave man who would back him to beat Master Willie, who—has already run away with the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket this spring.

It would also be a brave person who backed Vielle today after watching her in her last race at Goodwood. "She quit, it is as simple as that," was her trainer, Bruce Hobbs' post race comment. Vielle has always had plenty of ability, but she has not always put her heart in her efforts.

Now, in an attempt to coax the best out of her once again on an important occasion her owner has resorted to asking Lester Piggott to take over the ride from Geoff Baxter who, it must be said has done nothing wrong hitherto.

Trainers to face doping inquiry

The Jockey Club's clampdown on doping has a sequel next week when the first seven of 25 trainers face the disciplinary committee in London. Next Thursday, the committee will see Peter Easterby, the champion National Hunt trainer, along with William Bissill, Walter Wharton, Dennis Yeoman, Roy Cambidge, Tommy Barnes and Captain H. B. Parry.

In all the cases, a prohibited substance, Theobromine, had allegedly been found after routine dope tests. Similar inquiries will take place on dates to be announced later. They involve 25 positive tests from horses trained by a further 18 trainers.

Epsom programme

[Television (ITV): 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40 races]

2.0 EGMONT STAKES (3-y-o: selling: £3,163: 1m 110yd)

101	00-0	Cornish Blue (T Marshall), Marshall, 9-0 .... D McKay	5
102	3000-00	Gamma (Mrs V Cox), A Pitt, 9-0 .... M Saunders	2
103	0-020	Hannonball (Mrs A Guthrie), R Hannon, 9-0 .... P Cook	6
104	40-000	Henry's Wish (M Tabor), N Callaghan, 9-0 .. W Carson	8
105	000000	Lord Wesscam (D Steele), S Mathews, 9-0 .. S Salmon	7
106	0000-00	Prince's Drive (B Manning), S Woodman, 9-0 J Blanks	12
107	000	Spotsylvania (J Allbritton), J Bethell, 9-0 .... I Johnson	11
108	02-30	Ta Morgan (Mrs N Lewis), G Lewis, 9-0 .... G Sexton	10
110	00-0030	Wing Velvet (P Corley), D Leslie, 9-0 .... B Rouse	3
112	0000-0	Baulk (T Byrne), D Sasse, 8-11 .... J Reid	1
113	000-040	Demo's Lady (Demolition Co-Partnership), R Hannon, 8-11 —	13
114	00-0	La Mascotte (W Maskell), J Sutcliffe, 8-11 .. Pat Eddery	4
115		Palatara (Mrs N Ford), B Hills, 8-11 .... S Cauthen	9

7-3 Palatara, 4-1 Ta Morgan, 5-1 Henry's Wish, 6-1 Hannonball, 10-1 Demo's Lady, L Mascotte, Wing Velvet, 14-1 Gamma, 16-1 Spotsylvania 20-1 others.

2.35 SEAN GRAHAM HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,993: 7f)

202	2114-0	Lady Lorelei (Mrs J Van Geest), B Hobbs, 9-7 .. G Baxter	3
204	11-1010	Marking Time (D) (R Gilbert), B Hanbury, 9-2 L Piggott	5
205	400140	Ring Bidder (D) (Capt M Lemos), C Brittain, 9-0 W Carson	4
207	013-003	Etesian (I Dougall), C Nelson, 8-10 .... T Rogers	8
208	210-002	Melon Patch (Mrs J Burbkardt), M Stoute, 8-10 W R Swinburn	9
209	3000-01	Sharp Venita (A Thompkins), W Musson, 8-10 B Crossley 5	2
212	030-013	Piencourt (Mrs E Richards), C Austin, 8-4 .... J Reid	7
213	0-22d22	Lord Wimpy (Tulsa (J&D) Ltd Wimpy Bars), R Hannon, 8-2 Pat Eddery	6
214	3312-00	Master Golfer (D) (A Holland), J Sutcliffe, 8-2 S Cauthen	1

7-2 Melon Patch, 9-2 Marking Time, 6-1 Sharp Venita, 7-1 Piencourt, Lord Wimpy, 8-1 Etesian, 10-1 Lady Lorelei, 14-1 Ring Bidder, 16-1 Master Golfer.

3.10 CORONATION CUP (Group I: £43,770: 1½m)

302	20122-1	Master Willie (D) (R Barnett), H Candy, 4-9-0 P Waldron	5
303	212111-	Prince Bee (D) (Sir M Sobell), W Hern, 4-9-0 .. W Carson	4
304	044-424	Rankin (M Salman), G Harwood, 4-9-0 .... G Starkey	2
305	312410-	Mrs Penny (D) (E Kronfeld) I Balding 4-8-11 J Matthias	3
306	1120-34	Vielle (D) (T Blackwell), B Hobbs, 4-8-11 .. L Piggott	1

10-11 Master Willie, 7-2 Prince Bee, 5-1 Mrs Penny, 8-1 Vielle, 12-1 Rankin.

3.40 STAFF INGHAM STAKES (2-y-o: £4,557: 6f)

401	13	Algardi (C St George), H Cecil, 8-11 .... L Piggott	3
405	42112	Paul's Ivory (B Samlasingh), J Sutcliffe, 8-11 Pat Eddery	5
406	0	Fort Garry (R Bonnycastle), B Hills, 8-8 .. S Cauthen	4
407		Good Performer (C Dodson), N Callaghan, 8-8 W Carson	7
408	131	Justicia (G Leigh), G Harwood, 8-8 .... G Starkey	2
409	23	Little Robert (T Mills), A Ingham, 8-8 .... G Ramshaw	1
410	0	Rigby Lane (Fairfield Transport (Yeading) Ltd) G Lewis, 8-8 G Sexton	6

2-1 Algardi, 3-1 Fort Garry, 4-1 Justicia, 5-1 Paul's Ivory, 14-1 Little Robert, 20-1 Golden Performer, 33-1 Rigby Lane.

4.15 ROSEBERY MEMORIAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,620: 1½m)

501	02-0	Bedford (J Mosley), I Balding, 9-7 .... J Matthias	8
502	310-03	Saba Nejd (Prince Faisal), P Walwyn, 9-1 .... J Mercer	6
503	30-0101	Rawalpindi (J Austin), G Harwood, 8-13 .... G Starkey	7
504	04-1101	Cima (D), (R Lambourne), J Old, 8-13 ...... J Reid	4
505	1-32	Uppety (Mrs J De Rothschild), B Hobbs, 8-11 G Baxter	9
506	001-001	Highland Range (D) (J McNaughton Paper Group Ltd) G Lewis, 8-10 G Sexton	2
507	0414-13	Spin Of A Coin (K Higson), H Price, 8-8 ...... B Rouse	10
508	00-13	Royal Vulcan (Mrs N Parr), N Callaghan, 8-5 Pat Eddery	3
509	0-10	Salud (Baroness Oppenheim), M Stoute, 8-4 W R Swinburn	5
511	40-0002	Yeled (G Kaye), P Kelleway, 7-13 .... W Carson	1
512	3103	Government Program (G Strawbridge), Thomson Jones 7-13 P Cook	11

9-2 Spin Of A Coin, 6-1 Salud, 7-1 Rawalpindi, 8-1 Saba Nejd, 10-1 Highland Range, Uppety, 12-1 Cima, Bedford, 14-1 Royal Vulcan, 16-1 Government Program, 20-1 Yeled.

4.50 NIGHTINGALL STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £2,515: 1¼m)

602	4-2	Fandango Time (A Shead), B Hills, 9-0 ..... S Cauthen	7
604	40-2	Football (Mrs D McAlmont), P Walwyn, 9-0 .... J Mercer	6
605	020-0	Hollow Laugh (A McCall), R Houghton, 9-0 ...... J Reid	5
607	0-030	King Of The Hill (P Hanney), N Vigors, 9-0 .. P Cook	4
610	0-44	Prince Mai (B) (Selim K Zilkha), M Stoute, 9-0 W R Swinburn	1
613	0322-0	Whistling Tower (Capt M Lemos), C Brittain, 9-0 W Carson	3
614	0-00	Young Daniel (F Wicks), R Armstrong, 9-0 .... L Piggott	2

6-4 Fandango Time, 9-2 Football, 5-1 Prince Mai, 8-1 Hollow Laugh, Whistling Tower, 12-1 King Of The Hill, 20-1 Young Daniel.

Epsom selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Hannonball. 2.35 Lord Wimpy. 3.10 Master Willie. 3.40 Justica. 4.15 Saba Nejd. 4.50 FANDANGO TIME is specially recommended.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Henry's Wish. 2.35 Melon Patch. 3.10 Vielle. 4.15 Government Program. 4.50 Young Daniel

Carlisle selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Rocket Song. 2.45 Mount Magic. 3.15 Stay Secret. 3.45 Garthlands Arms. 4.15 Morcal. 4.45 I.C. Dollar. 5.15 Haresceugh.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Rocket Song. 3.45 Pete Rocket. 4.15 Morcal 4.45 I.C. Dollar.



Other Epsom results yesterday

2.0 (2.1) GREAT SURREY STAKES (2-y-o: £3,778: 5f)

LUCKY HUNTER, b c by Huntercombe—Lucky Omen (R Khan) 8-11 .. W Carson (5-2 jt fav) 1
My Dear Fellow, ch c by Tower Walk—Righteous Girl (M Talbot-Ponsonby) 8-11 P Cook (5-1) 2
Fly Baby b f by African Sky—Gay Bird (Maiden Farms Ltd) 8-8 P Eddery (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 jt fav Tender King; 7-1 Better Portion (4th), 20-1 Honest Opinion, 50-1 St Paddy's Girl. 7 ran.

TOTE: win, 30p; places, 17p, 21p. Dual F: 69p. CSF: £1.44. C Brittain, at Newmarket. ½l, ½l. 59.47sec.

2.35 (2.38) DAILY MIRROR HANDICAP (£8,434: 1½m)

EASTER SUN b c by Bustino—Magical (Lady Beaverbrook) 4-9-1 B Raymond (5-1 jt fav) 1
One Fleet Street b c by Habitat—The Creditor (L Freedman) 4-8-1 P Cook (11-2) 2
Fine Sun ch g by Fine Blade—All Sunshine (B Robson) 4-9-3 N Howe (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 jt fav Mirror Boy, 7-1 Irish Emperor (4th), 8-1 Salubre, 10-1 Lafontaine, 14-1 Saint Jonathon, 20-1 Iskanndaroun, Wearmouth, 50-1 Dukedom, Count Fernando. 12 ran.

TOTE: win, 49p; places, 17p, 16p, 35p. Dual F: 78p. CSF: £3.14. M Jarvis at Newmarket. Hd, 2l. 2min 12.99sec.

3.35 DERBY STAKES (3-y-o: £149,900: 1½m)

For full placings and prices see above.

4.20 (4.22) WOODCOTE STAKES (2-y-o: £4,822: 6f)

CHRIS'S LAD ch c by Sandford Lad—Perfect Bird USA (M Mouskos) 9-0 .. J Mercer (5-2) 1
Crimson Court b c by Garda's Revenge—Crimson Velevet (R Lewis) 9-0 L Piggott (2-1 fav) 2
Tidworth Tattoo ch c by Native Charger—Beautiful World (Dr D Davis) 8-9 .. R Fox (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Windmills, 9-1 Prairie Dunes, 33-1 Always Alert, Broadway Lodge (4th), 50-1 Cashel Bay, Kasarose. 9 ran. NR: Airspin.

TOTE: win, 30p; places, 11p, 11p, 31p. Dual F: 17p. CSF: 75p. A Goodwill at Newmarket. ½l, 1l. 1min 13.60sec.

4.50 (4.51) DIOMED STAKES (Group III: £16,168: 1m 110yds)

SAHER b h by Great Nephew—Chance (J Smith) 5-9-6 R Cochrane (9-2) 1
Shatavaan b c by Red God—Shaare (H H Aga Khan) 3-8-3 W R Swinburn (6-4 fav) 2
Motavato br c by Apalachee—Lovelight (R Sangster) 3-8-6 S Cauthen (3-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Cracking Form, 8-1 Rontino, 33-1 Braughing (4th). 6 ran.

TOTE: win, 76p; places, 37p, 13p. Dual F: 54p. CSF: £1.09. R Sheather at Newmarket. 1l, 2l. 1min 48.24sec.

5.25 (5.26) PLAYBOY BOOKMAKERS HANDICAP (£4,565: 7f)

RABDAN b c by Bold Lad IRE—Bualim (Essa Alkhalifa) 4-10-0 L Piggott (evens fav) 1
Helexian b c by Song—Permutation (S Crowe) 4-7-8 M L Thomas (9-2) 2
Gusty's Gift, ch g by Divine Gift—Gusty Girl (J Astaire) 7-7-4 B Crossley (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 10-1 Silley's Knight, 12-1 Champ D'Avril (4th), Black Minstrel, Optimate, 66-1 Kalash. 8 ran.

TOTE: win, 15p; places, 10p, 17p, 19p. Dual F: 38p. CSF: 58p. R Armstrong at Newmarket. Nk, 4l. 1min 25.68sec.

TOTE DOUBLE Shergar and Saher, £8.90. TREBLE: Easter Sun, Chris's Lad and Rabdan, £14.75. JACKPOT: £803.50. PLACEPOT: £5.05.

STATE OF GOING (official): Epsom: good; Carlisle: good. Tomorrow: Catterick: good to firm; Haydock: soft.

Carlisle programme

2.15 LEVY BOARD RACE (Apprentice: £888: 1m)

2	0000-04	Helandy (D), J Berry, 4-8-11 .... M Berry 5	1
3	020-000	Park Bridge, D H Jones, 4-8-11 .... J Blake	3
4	100000-	Aroda Rose (D), J Wilson, 4-8-8 ...... Miss Leeming 5	9
5	1424-11	Rocket Song (C), Sir M Prescott, 3-8-6 ...... K Williams	7
6	0-00300	Record Breaker, B McMahon, 5-8-2 .... P Howard	6
8	014-00	Ice Harbour (B), J Hindley, 3-8-0 .... R Hills	4
9	00	Bla-Markies Dream, S Nesbitt, 3-7-13 ...... S Griffiths 5	2
10	0020/0	Gradwood Star, R Hollinshead, 4-7-13 ...... P Anderson 5	11
11	003000	Rage Glen, R Stubbs, 4-7-13 .... M Fry	8
13	0-00	Justice Pao, P Haslam, 3-7-6 ...... R Hodgson 5	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

11-10 Rocket Song, 6-4 Ice Harbour, [illegible]

2.45 LORTON HANDICAP (Selling: £758: 1m)

[illegible]

3.15 BORROWDALE HANDICAP (£1,092: 5f)

[illegible]

3.45 BENDALLS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,388: 6f)

[illegible]

4.15 LANGDALE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,000: 5f)

[illegible]

4.45 ESKDALE HANDICAP (£1,318: 1m 1f 80yds)

[illegible]

5.15 DUNMAIL STAKES (3-y-o: £877: 1½m)

[illegible]

Ripon

2.15 (2.19) SAPPER STAKES (2-y-o: £2,416: 6f)

FRENCH GENT, b c by Sassafras—Nom de Plume (C Webster) 9-3 M. Birch (7-4 fav) 1
Time to Reflect .... T Ives (6-1) 2
Sagamore .... P Robinson (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 13p, 18p, 11p. Dual F: 68p. CSF: £1.41. M H Easterby, at Malton. 1½l, ½l. High Authority (10-1) 4th. 22 ran.

2.45 (2.46) TEBRO TOYS STAKES (Women: £1,036: 1½m)

ABERFIELD, ch c by Northfields—Abergara (Uplands Park Stud) [illegible]

[illegible]

Northumberland Plate

[illegible]

Equestrianism

Welch shows younger men the way home

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Fred Welch, the veteran show-jumper who used to spend his winters whipping-in to the Quorn foxhounds, beat all the younger fry to win the Cockburn Special Reserve Stakes at the Royal Bath and West Show at Shepton Mallet yesterday.

Riding True Grit, he won the barrage of the three survivors of 13 initial faultless sorties by three seconds from none other than David Broome on Mr Ross, with Lionel Dunning third by a further 1½ seconds on Jungle Bunny.

David Tatlow enjoyed victory in the middleweight hunter class on Mr Rodford's Zatopek, the Dublin champion for George Chapman, Master of the Island Hounds in Co. Wexford, in 1979. Zatopek also emerged supreme at the Shropshire and West Midlands Show at Shrewsbury two weeks ago, but Oaks Harvest Light is still leading the table for the Waterford Crystal championship at this stage of the proceedings. Like Zatopek, a son of Sunny Light, Oaks Harvest Light is produced and ridden by Roy Trigg. He has 27 points.

Vin Toulson is breathing down his neck with 26 on Fairfield, the lightweight who was reserve champion of these classes, sponsored by Lloyds Bank. Harvest Light was beaten yesterday in a last-minute switch around by Toulson on Spring Close, but Trigg gained compensation in the novice class, which he won unequivocally with Mrs Hurst's Look Out.

The breeding classes, judged by Peggy Pacey, were better filled and in every way more rewarding, and the young horses seemed relieved to find the sun on their backs, many for the first time this year. The championship was well won by Miss Jeans's outstanding chestnut three-year-old, Royal Fiddler, by The Dane (a premium stallion) out of the former show-jumper, Ruby Queen.

He made history by standing champion at the Royal Show as a yearling, repeated the feat as a two-year-old last year and won the Lloyds Bank qualifier into the bargain. He now looks better than ever, having increased in scope as well as size during the winter. Nigel Oliver, nephew of Robert, showed him with consumate artistry, for he is by no means easy.

CHAMPION RIDDEN HUNTER: Zatopek; reserve, Fairfield.
CHAMPION YOUNG HUNTER: Miss B Jeans's Royal Fiddler; reserve, Mrs H S Jeffs's Son of Rouge.
CHAMPION ARAB: J Robson's Odds Blue; reserve, Mrs N Howard Price & Mrs I M Rowring's Crystal Magician.

Rugby League

Enthusiastic French must improve their approach

South Island 12, French XIII 16

Auckland, June 3.—France scored four outstanding tries to begin their tour of New Zealand with victory in Christchurch today. But, memorable as some of the French manoeuvres were, there must be considerable doubt about whether they are ready for a full international against New Zealand.

Several aspects of their play need radical improvement before the first international here on Sunday. The most obvious deficiencies were a slackness in observing the offside rule, handling and general play around the scrums.

Many of the French passing movements were carried out with enthusiasm but not with timing. This will probably come with match practice. The game had all the trappings of a promising dress rehearsal, though falling far short of a command performance.

France can take pleasure in having reminded New Zealand spectators just how effective positive kicking can be as a method of breaching a defence as solid as that mounted by South Island. The French established a definite advantage in the three minutes before half-time, two quick tries carrying clear at 13—4.

It did not take South long to respond and in just nine minutes of the second half they had recovered to 13—9 and had a distinct chance of winning. But France did not panic under pressure and South could not establish another winning position after Delaunay scored the most spectacular try of the game.

For France, tries were scored by Guiraud, Gine, Fourquet and Delaunay, while Imbert added two goals. The South Island tries were scored by McEwen and Dwyer, and Edkins kicked three goals.—Agence France-Presse.

Fairbairn's record fee

The Wigan and Great Britain full back, George Fairbairn, has been transfer listed for a Rugby League record fee of £80,000. Fairbairn, aged 27, joined Wigan from Kelso Rugby Union club in 1974 and had a rapid rise to fame. He is regarded as the best full back in the game and is a prolific goal kicker. He was player-coach when Wigan won promotion from the second division, but was relieved of his coaching duties at the end of the season.

Boxing

Proposals could unify weight classification

Copenhagen, June 3.—Ayub Kalule of Uganda could be in line to unify the junior middleweight championship if he retains his World Boxing Association title against the American Sugar Ray Leonard, this month, Kalule's Danish manager said today.

Mogens Palle said he has offered Wilfredo Benitez, the World Boxing Council champion, half a million dollers to meet Kaulule in Copenhagen. The WBC calls the classification super-welterweight instead of junior middleweight. Palle said, "First of all Kalule has to beat Leonard, which I think he will do, then there could be a possible Benitez fight about September."

The Puerto Rican, Benitez, named the WBC's boxer of the month in May after taking the title from Britain's Maurice Hope, is much better known in the United States than Kalule, undefeated in 36 professional contests. But a victory by Kalule over Leonard, which American boxing writers do not expect would enhance the Ugandan's reputation greatly across the Atlantic and would make a contest between Benitez and Kalule an attraction.

Palle said he has had no response from Benitez's handlers to his tentative offer, to which he expected no resistance, from either the WBA or the WBC. He saw no reason to oppose it everybody must want unification of the title.

Hamsho expects to win inside the distance

Las Vegas, June 3.—Mustafa Hamsho thinks he will beat former world middleweight boxing champion, Alan Minter, inside the distance when they meet over 10 rounds at Caesar's Palace on Saturday.

"I don't know if I will stop him or knock him out," said the New York-based Syrian. "All I know is it will be in the seventh or eight round. It depends on how much he bleeds."

But the British boxer, who lost his world crown to American Marvin Hagler last September, is unconcerned by Hamsho's boasts. "I think Hamsho's made for me," Minter, 29, said. "He's very, very strong and likes to hit inside. He's similar to Antuofermo. I think I can handle him like I did Antuofermo."

Minter beat Antuofermo here in March last year to win the undisputed middleweight title. The 26-year-old Hamsho, who lost his first professional contest in 1975, but has not been beaten since, denied that he was similar in style to Antuoferno. "I can punch—he can't," he said. "I can take a punch—he can't. I'm not a bleeder—he is."

The Syrian has never been knocked down in 35 fights, which have brought him 33 victories. Minter has lost six of his 45 fights.—Reuter.

Polo

Devich scores the decider

By John Watson

Teams equal on aggregate handicap, at 20 goals apiece, faced one another at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, yesterday in a closely fought quarter-final round match for the Rothmans Trophy. These were Westcroft Park and the Centaurs, a quartet put together by David Jamison and his American friend, Jack Oxley.

It was not a fast match, but its was notable for its classic pairing off, accurate passing, and intelligent tactics. The Centaurs looked just superior in the first half; then Ted Mann, Westcroft's Australian No 1, who rides Harold Bamberg's ponies, snapped home goals in the third and fourth chukkas, and the scales began to turn.

The scoreboard read 5—5 towards the end of the sixth and last when Tony Devich, of New Zealand, who was usefully mounted by Westcroft's patron, Sir Raymond Brown, put in the decider for his squad in the final minute of the encounter.

WESTCROFT PARK: 1, T Mann (5); 2, P Churchward (5); 3 T Devich (7); back, M Brown (3).
CENTAURS: 1, D Jamison (2); 2, A Kent (6); 3, A Herrera (9); back, J Oxley (3).

For the record

Golf

NEW YORK.—Leading US Women's golf tour earnings (US unless stated): 1, N Lopez-Melton $109,474; 2, S Little $92,433; 3, A Alcott $86,852; 4, J Carner $86,829; 5, P Bradley $86,439; 6, D Caponi $83,179; 7, K Whitworth $79,773; 8, B Daniel $74,415; 9, J Blalock $71,649; 10, S Palmer $49,116. Other foreign players: 20, J Stephenson (Australia) $31,567; 37, B Mizrawie (Indonesia) $20,107; 42, P Pulz (Australia) $17,724; 45, S Bertolaccini (Argentina) $15,658; 51, A Okamoto (Japan) $13,547; 76, M J Smith (NZ) $7,126; 82, Ai-Yu Tu (Taiwan) $5,500; 91, T Ohsako (Japan) $4,802; 92, J Lee Smith (GB) $4,735; 105, Y Moriguchi (Japan) $2,598; 127, A Sheard (SA) $525.

Football

NASL: Atlanta Chiefs 6, Toronto Blizzard 2; New York Cosmos 2, Montreal Manic 1.

Rifle Shooting

Upsala, Sweden: European tactical pistol championship: 1, R Dunkley (G.B.) 511; 2, V Nasling (Norway) 501; 3, T Lund (Norway) 500; 4, P Ayers (G.B.) 460.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh Pirates 16, Chicago Cubs 5; Philadelphia Phillies 9, New York Mets 7; Montreal Expos 8, St Louis Cardinals 1; Houston Astros 2, San Diego Padres 1; Atlanta Braves 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; San Francisco Giants 15, Cincinnati Reds 7.
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 4, Cleveland Indians 0; California Angels 3, Toronto Blue Jays 0; Milwaukee Brewers 5, Detroit Tigers 2; New York Yankees 5, Baltimore Orioles 3; Texas Rangers 5 Minnesota Twins 3; Seattle Mariners 4, Kansas City Royals 3; Oakland A's 6, Chicago White Sox 2.

Athletics

SOCHI (Soviet Union): Hammer: Y Sedikh, 76.82m (world record).

Today's cricket

PRUDENTIAL TROPHY
LORD'S: England v Australia (10.45, 55 overs).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.0 to 6.30).
BASINGSTOKE: Hampshire v Middlesex.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Surrey.
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Gloucestershire.
HOVE: Sussex v Somerset.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Northamptonshire.
HEREFORD: Worcestershire v Glamorgan.
LEEDS: Yorkshire v Essex.
OTHER MATCH
OXFORD: Oxford University v Leicestershire.
SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
CHELMSFORD: Essex II v Kent II.
LLANDARCY: Glamorgan II v Yorkshire II.
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire II v Sussex II.
EDMONTON: Middlesex II v Surrey II.
REDWELL, WELLINGBOROUGH: Northamptonshire II v Derbyshire II.
TAUNTON: Somerset II v Nottinghamshire II.
MOSELEY: Warwickshire II v Worcestershire II.
MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
BURTON-ON-TRENT (Bass): Staffordshire v Shropshire.

Basketball

PRAGUE: Men's European basketball championship: USSR 110, Spain 101.
STANDINGS: FIRST TO SIXTH PLACES:

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Soviet Union	4	4	0	425	340	8
Spain	4	3	1	349	346	7
Czechoslovakia	4	2	2	339	350	6
Yugoslavia	3	2	1	239	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	4	0	4	324	383	4
Israel	3	0	3	255	277	3

Motor rallying

ATHENS: Acropolis rally, provisional leaders at halfway stage: 1, Mikkola (Audi Quattro), 7hr 4min 47sec; 2, Vatanen (Rothmans Escort), 7:46:38; 3, Alen (Fiat 131), 7:49:41.

NEW BOOKS

How the Germans saw the sinking of the Bismarck

Battleship Bismarck
By Baron Burkard von Müllenheim-Rechberg
(Bodley Head, £7.95)

The destruction of HMS Hood by the German battleship Bismarck, and the desperate pursuit by British naval and air forces which eventually sank her, is a classic naval action. Its essentials, and its impact upon the war at sea, have been reliably recorded in the official history by Stephen Roskill. We also have detailed action studies by Grenfell, Schofield, and Brenneche; Ludovic Kennedy's *Pursuit of the Bismarck* is accurate as well as lively; there is a film, and a TV documentary. Forty years on, therefore, do we need yet another book to complete the saga? Let the author make his own case:

The idea of this book was born while I was still standing on the upper deck of the sinking Bismarck on 27 May 1941: since there is no vantage point from which the whole of this giant ship is visible, I thought, will it ever be possible for anyone, even an eyewitness, to assemble the countless details of the battle now ending into a complete and coherent account? If so, who would do it and when?

In the event, Lieutenant Commander von Müllenheim was the senior of the 115 members of the Bismarck's company of well over 2,000 to survive her end. Not until 1975, however, did the vicissitudes of life permit him to start compiling his narrative without which full understanding of this great sea affair would not have been possible. Its translation into acceptable English by Jack Sweetman, and dedication "To the memory of my fallen comrades of the battleship Bismarck and to those on the British side who lost their lives during Exercise Rhine", testify to the belief on both sides that the conduct of war could be civilized; that the proper object of the armed forces was the destruction or capture of those of the enemy; and that the outcome of war must be a political settlement.

Against this must be set the darker side of the *Bismarck* story, and the Wagnerian overtones — the code name "Rheinübung" for the fateful, foredoomed plan to send the mighty battleship, built secretly far in excess of Treaty limits, to prey ruthlessly on British shipping; the visit of inspection by landsman Hitler, suspicious of the Navy and reluctant to risk his personal prestige if anything should go wrong, yet anxious to see Britain brought low before unleashing his fury upon the Russians; the professional confidence of Raeder, the naval Commander-in-Chief, and the fatalistic acceptance of obvious risks by Lütjens, the Fleet Commander; the dedication and strength of will, coupled with good nature, of the captain of the ship, Ernst Lindemann (how poignant his sudden and total loss of spirit at the end); the "chummy" U-boat captain, Wohlfarth, known in naval circles as Sir Parsifal, who when the opportunity came to help had no torpedoes left. We meet, also, the less exalted officers, the warrant officers, the petty officers and junior ratings, to a man full of confidence in their captain and their ship; and we learn from many of the few who survived what actually happened first in triumph, and then when total disaster struck.

It is good that so authentic a witness has found no fault with the British reports of the Bismarck epic. Good, also, to be reminded that it was the hits scored upon her by the Prince of Wales, thrown of necessity into the battle with little preparation, which ensured that the destroyer of the Hood was herself brought to action and sunk, even although it took a vast combination of naval and air force to do it.

Ian McGeoch



Picasso at work on Bathers of La Garoupe, a popular beach in Antibes, from Viva Picasso, David Douglas Duncan's selection of favourite photographs to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Picasso's birth, (Allen Lane, £12.95). The unfinished canvas had been leaning against the studio wall for many weeks during the summer of 1957. Late one night, Picasso took a piece of charcoal and completed the skeletal figures in about half an hour. Then he put on a black Spanish cloak, a dead-white toothy mask, and slowly extended his hand across his chest, while watching his photographer-friend with unblinking eyes.

South Ken den

The Natural History Museum at South Kensington
By William T. Stearn
(Heinemann with the British Museum, £15)

The inventor of hot drinking-chocolate was also the creator of the collections which formed the nucleus of the British Museum. History has forgiven him the former for the sake of the latter, though not without a shudder, I hope. The author of this centenary history of the Natural History Museum makes little of the sin of Sir Hans Sloane, mentioning it only in passing. The century of the museum's history between Sloane and Panizzi has been well treated by other writers and forms little more than a prologue to this account of the period since the collections made their escape from Bloomsbury and were enshrined in St Darwin's Cathedral in Kensington.

For most great museums, it might seem inappropriate to give such weight to an accident of locality and architecture. But few other museums are so inseparable in spirit from the building they are housed in. Waterhouse's Romanesque halls shape the impact on the spectator of what they contain far more than, for instance, the bland majesty of the British Museum itself.

That is why such apprehensions are raised by projects, like the one now current, to destroy parts of the grand design to make room for new galleries. For better or worse, the building is not simply a receptacle, but an historical document and a personality in itself. Its pattern, intractable as it is, is almost as much to be cherished as the familiar variegated portal, and the *pterocotta terradactyls* leering and preening their scaly wings on the window-sills.

The work under review treats such current controversies circumspectly. It records, but does not speculate over, the fact that attendances trebled between 1960 and 1975, but have dropped by almost a third since then just as the museum has thrown itself most whole-heartedly into the pursuit of novel display techniques.

Professor Stearn, a former senior principal scientific officer at the museum, is a taxonomist, author of *Botanical Latin* and *Lilies of the World, their Cultivation and Classification*. As guidance before he embarked on the novel field of history, the secretary of trustees advised him, rather negatively, that the work should be "neither colloquial nor aridly academic". Note the weight of the adverb: "academic" by itself is implicitly quite another kettle of coelocanths. Given this brief, and the extent of his material, Professor Stearn manages with fair success to penetrate beyond the cultivation and classification of keepers and directors, and the dutifully automatic ("The Duke of Edinburgh honoured the museum by declaring open the new building at Tring").

It is his good fortune that the history of the museum is a tale of almost uninterrupted jealousy and conflict. Many of the old hierarchs were creatures as outlandish and predatory as anything they had in their cabinets, redeemed only by their reptilian tenacity in advancing the interests of the museum as inseparable from their own advancement.

The great Sir Richard Owen was marginally the most monstrous of them. Darwin's Huxley called him "a queer fish ... so frightfully polite that I never feel thoroughly at home with him". One of the best of many evocative photographs shows the old bird, in a ruched gown with sleeves almost brushing the ground, aridly academic and not colloquial in the slightest degree, standing knee-high beside the skeleton of the *Dinoris Maximus*, with a hand laid in a gentle but justly proprietorial gesture on its hip — hand and exhibit equally being old bones today.

Stage by stage, quarrel by quarrel, it was built up to what we see. The immortal life-sized blue whale (sadly perhaps more immortal than his living species) is made of plaster laid on chicken-wire. The men building it used to creep inside it for a surreptitious smoke, although its curious motion tended to induce sea-sickness, an affliction not experienced in precisely that form since Jonah.

George Hill

In Keeping: drawing the line on the complete Dickens

"The trouble with illustrating Dickens," says Charles Keeping, "is that it's been done to death. *Pickwick* has been done on ice, practically!" Nevertheless, there he sits, day after day, in his studio in Shortlands, adding to the growing pile of pencil sketches on one side of his drawing-board, and the equally large pile of completed pen-drawings on the other side — five hundred down, and at least another five hundred to go before he has set down the last line of his illustrations for the Folio Society's complete Dickens, of which the first volume, *Pickwick Papers*, is just published.

Pickwick came first — because, Mr Keeping says, it is "out of step" — a collection of comic tales which might have tempted him into caricature. But if he had been seduced, it would, he believes, have undermined the whole project, for the drawings have to work as a complete set, illustrating, after all, the work of a single author. So he searches out the dark corners even in *Pickwick*: Job Trotter in the Fleet is a tormented figure, and his fellow-prisoners are not pretty. Where there is no darkness, there is reality: the elder Mr Weller's hands are mottled with age, and Mr Winkle's recalcitrant steed is a real beast, not a rocking-horse.

The illustrators he admires are Doré and Goya, not known for pulling their punches, so it is unsurprising that he has enjoyed working on *Bleak House* and *Our Mutual Friend* (so far, his favourite). When the project started all the setting was to have been in letter press, so the illustration had to be in line — "clean pen-drawings; I don't like pen-drawings when they're trying too hard to imitate tone-drawings, with loads of cross-hatching. Once you've got a pen, you've got to use line to tell the story. So I can't be too dramatic." However, fate has now stepped in, and most of the books will be produced by lithography.



The weight of the drawings has to be in balance with the pages of type, for the illustrations are "dropped-in". *Pickwick*, for instance, opens with a full-page frontispiece (the Pickwickians *en route* for Dingley Dell), but the other 56 drawings are all entirely surrounded by type.

Mr Keeping has found it easiest to illustrate the novels he hadn't previously read: *Copperfield*, for instance, and *Dombey*. "One I'd always wanted to do was *Oliver Twist*; of course I'd seen the Bart version, the send-up, as it were, with the comic Fagin and Nancy as the pretty girl. Now Nancy is *not* a pretty girl; in my drawings she's rather podgy, and she's got sores on her face, torn stockings, fat legs ... that would have been the sort of girl she would have been. And Fagin is absolutely hideous and frightening, Bill Sykes a complete thick-head. I've had to retrace my steps to what I think rather than what I've been shown on stage and screen."



But Dickens is a mine of suggestibility. When he illustrated *The Idiot* for Folio years ago, Mr Keeping noted a predilection for whole chapters of conversation; in Dickens he could get half-a-dozen illustrations out of one chapter (and often wishes he could draw them all). In addition to his work for Folio (which also included *Les Miserables*, *All's Quiet on the Western Front* and *Wuthering Heights*) he has worked on over a hundred books for adults or children, apart from the children's books he writes and illustrates for the Oxford University Press.

Folio have other successful sets behind them: Jane Austen (with Joan Hassall's woodcuts), Boccaccio (illustrated by Eric Fraser and Frank Martin), and most recently all the Barchester novels (with drawings by Peter Reddick). There is no reason why Mr Keeping's pen should fall from his hand until the sixteenth volume is on its way into proof.

Derek Parker

Never let a woman in your life

Bernard Shaw and the Actresses
By Margot Peters
(Transatlantic Book Service, £8.75)

This is a fascinating book, and it is a pity about the title, which has the air of a music hall joke. This is no joke (except for Shaw's own) but a serious and excellent biography illustrating the influence that women had on Shaw and his work. He claimed that women never played an important part in his life, and Margot Peters, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, deftly and amusingly demonstrates that this was not so.

For a man to whom women were not important, it is quite a long list: Alice Lockett, Jenny Patterson, Bertha Newcombe, Annie Besant, Eleanor Marx, Janet Achurch, Florence Farr, E. Nesbit, May Morris, Ellen Terry, Stella Campbell, Molly Tompkins figure on it, without mentioning his wife Charlotte. Shaw's emotions regarding the opposite sex remain an enigma: what he thought and wrote is perfectly plain. His home life was so strange that it is not surprising that the prospect of a conventional home and family did not attract him. He was a Victorian, with many of their inhibitions, and he was an Irishman — from a nation on the whole more interested in drink and death than sex. Shaw did not drink, was a vegetarian, believed that the sexual act deprived one of vital power, and lived to be 92 in good health and with all his marbles. Who can swear that he was wrong?

He was, for all of this, amazingly flirtatious, and remained so all his life. He was tall and attractive, in spite of Max Beerbohm's strictures on the red hair and the pale complexion, and also something of an exhibitionist. He wrote marvellous letters, he was funny, and the best companion in the world, as Lillah MacCarthy, first wife of Granville Barker, declared. Women fell in love with him; but when they advanced, he retreated, and even on occasion fled, erecting barriers of jokes and letters.

He was an early (and genuine) feminist, and a friend to women, giving excellent advice to Janet Achurch (she didn't take it) finding her work, sending her money, persuading her to give up drink and drugs (for a while) encouraging, nagging, lecturing. As Margo Peters says.

How to combat the hopeless amateurism in even the most professional of women, and knock into their heads the urgent need to cultivate a talent to the highest pitch, so that no matter what the future they might meet it?

He wrote *Captain Brassbound's Conversion* for Ellen Terry when she needed a good part for an older woman, and she didn't like it, and wouldn't play the role until much later, and *Pygmalion* was written for Mrs Patrick Campbell. Mrs Campbell, like Ellen Terry, was the recipient of a large number of Shaw's love letters. She was his match — a fascinator, a talented and wayward woman, who enjoyed making dreadful scenes, and who behaved badly to him.

Shaw had so many sides to his character that it is difficult to see him at all clearly. His *liaison* with the passionate and tempestuous Mrs Patterson, which lasted for three years, in the end disgusted him. It is generally believed that Shaw and his wife did not care for the sexual aspect of their marriage, though Margot Peters makes out a case for the possibility that they had been lovers briefly before their wedding. There was also a moment when he was bitterly disappointed by Mrs Pat (who fled, literally, from his advances). In any case, both Ellen Terry and Mrs Pat preferred younger, handsome men — in Shaw's introduction to the edition of the Terry/Shaw letters he relates, half laughing, but also half horrified, how Ellen Terry caught sight of an attactive actor in his 30s at the rehearsals of *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*, sailed across the room, and married him shortly afterwards, leaving Shaw to ponder on the truth of his theory of women and the Life Force. She was nearly 60 at the time.

Margot Peters has written a readable, enjoyable and very long book which is at the same time a history of the women's movement and women's theatre, a role enlarged upon by Julie Holledge in *Innocent Flowers: Women in the Edwardian Theatre* (Virago, £9.95 and £4.50). Many characters appear in both books — Elizabeth Robins, the actress and friend of Henry James (she was immune to Shaw's charm; he *would* address her as "Holy Elizabeth" and she was not amused), Edy Craig (Ellen Terry's daughter) and her Pioneer Players, Eleanor Marx, Janet Achurch — all extraordinary women, whose influence was immense. Julie Holledge writes from an uncompromisingly feminist point of view, and like Elizabeth Robins, doesn't care for Shaw much. His image appears in reverse, which is, no doubt, salutary. Shaw, the entirely reasonable man, would have approved.

Philippa Toomey

Too many mansions

Visiting the stately homes of England, churches, museums, and other repositories of what we have come to call our national heritage has become one of our most popular as well as our most enjoyable recreations. The hundredfold increase in the membership of the National Trust over the past 30 years reflects the heritage boom. We are in some danger of killing the thing we love by our crowds, in the way that we have killed the Summer Exhibition at the Royal Academy for looking at paintings, and the Chelsea Flower Show for looking at plants. They are still both smart occasions to be seen at.

Here is a babble of guide books to direct us around the golden trail of our architectural and artistic heritage on our holidays this summer. The Which? Heritage Guide by Clive Johnstone and Winifred Weston (Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, £4.95) has the virtues and vices that you would expect from *Which?* It is consumer-conscious, punctilious about prices and other details, and irremediably vulgar. It pays more attention to the provision of lavatories for the disabled than to the artistic and historical qualities of the finest buildings in Britain and Ireland. But you cannot measure heritage for value as you measure vacuum cleaners.

The authors, a landscape architect for a local authority and an education adviser on environmental science for the West Glamorgan County Council, visited more than 2,000 codicils of the heritage before selecting the 575 recommended in their guide. Each place is given a brief description, rating symbols for such matters as family appeal, and lists of information about opening times, prices, and arrangements for dogs.

The selection is inevitably eccentric in places. There is more to see in Oxford than the Botanic Garden and the Bodleian, but it is a good deed to preserve it from the attention of the *Which?* heritage-hunters. The list of eight top "all-family, all-day heritage entertainment" places is predictably fatuous. The Tower gets no rating to commend it. The guide is sometimes wrong about history: the Druids had nothing to do with Stonehenge. Its prose is heritage-purple and solecistic. On Glamis: "No special scenarios (for visitor benefit)". It is bland about the horrors of mass entertainment that have been imposed on places like Woburn. But on comparison of tea rooms, gift shops, wheel-chairs, and so on, it is sound. The elitist truth is that the heritage is not for consuming.

The RAC Historic Houses Handbook by Neil Burton (Papermac, £4.95) is the same sort of brisk; practical guide around the heritage, but with a slightly different focus. It lists only houses, ignoring cathedrals, museums, and galleries; and it considers only England, not Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. It is not eclectic like *Which?* but records all 550 English houses that are open to the public for 20 or more days in a year.

This leads it into a different kind of bias from *Which's* personal selection of best buys. It is ridiculous under Lavenham, that marvellous medieval survival of timber-framed buildings and retired gentlefolk, to list only the Little Hall in the Market Square because it is a house, and leave out the Guildhall presumably because it is partly a museum, the Wool Hall because it is part of the Swan Hotel, and the medieval Perpendicular wool church because it is a church and jolly nearly a cathedral. *RAC* has slightly longer and slightly less arch historical and artistic commentaries than *Which?* It too is obsessed with lavatories, which it evaluates and calls WCs. *It has* a brief glossary, drawings of exemplary houses of different periods, and fuzzy photographs. *Which?* has its system of ratings, and organizes its entries alphabetically; *RAC* by counties. Both have maps. Both are useful guides for getting to the right place at the right time without being taken short. For getting to the heart of the heritage once there you will do better with a local guide (evaluated by *RAC*), your own eyes, and a companion who jumps for joy.

For a proper heritage book to read on holiday, The National Trust Book of English Architecture by J. M. Richards (National Trust and Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95) is both more serious and far more fun. With his usual knowledge and wit, and beautiful illustrations and plans, the former architectural correspondent of *The Times* surveys the many mansions of our heritage from the first churches to the latest civic centres. The National Trust for Scotland Guide (Cape, £8.50) is the authoritative guide around the romantic and diverse properties, from Culzean Castle to the Antonine Wall and the lonely islands and rock stacks of St Kilda, which is the best buy in the United Kingdom at least for gannets.

Philip Howard

Fiction

A Confederacy of Dunces
By John Kennedy Toole
(Allen Lane, £7.95)

The Orchid Trilogy
By Jocelyn Brooke
(Secker & Warburg, £9.95)

Neighbouring Lives
By Thomas M. Disch & Charles Naylor
(Hutchinson, £7.95)

The Affirmation
By Christopher Priest
(Faber, £6.25)

Voices from beyond the grave. Two writers with an exquisite sense of place, who approach greatness and who have died too soon. The first, John Kennedy Toole, killed himself because his novel was rejected — and won a posthumous literary prize for it. This fatal irony suits his gargantuan scoffer of a hero, Ignatius J. Reilly, and the title of his book, *A Confederacy of Dunces*. Jonathan Swift wrote that, when a true genius appears in the world, such a confederacy is all against him.

Toole's place is a shabby-genteel suburb in New Orleans. Not since Walker Percy's small masterpiece, *The Moviegoer*, has the gingerbread squalor and raffish charm of the delta city been evoked so pungently. Percy championed this book with the rare generosity of a writer who acknowledges his unknown peer. Toole's *commedia* is witty, exuberant, broad-humoured, and addictive. The author has a perfect ear for street language and the absurdity of local slang. He treats gutter and parlour life with equal gusto and compassion. The city of his birth and death has received a mocking eulogy from the best writer it has bred in decades. *The Confederacy of Dunces* is a modern Robelais *à la recherche du temps bayou*.

In *Military Orchid*, the first of the reprinted Orchid Trilogy by the late Jocelyn Brooke, the second part of this autobiographical fiction is called *Du Côte de Chez Prufrock*. Proust and T. S. Elliot are ruling influences in Brooke's artful interweaving of time past and time present and time future. Love of flowers is the linking theme, botany the quest, orchids the *petites madeleines*. Brooke's evocation of the Kentish countryside puts hedgerow and copse on the page. He makes Siegfried Sassoon's First World War trilogy about himself as a fox-hunting officer seem as coarse as the chase. In the past century, only Barbellion's diaries convey such an intense love of nature and its classifications.

Brooke served as a 'pox-wallah' in the RAMC in the Second World War. While not treating VD, he hunted for his military orchids. He re-enlisted later, always attracted by rough male proximity. "Jocelyn is doing a little T. E. Shaw," his smart friends said. *The Orchid Trilogy* is rightly revived as the best account of the lost aesthetic and gay world of some of the Oxford graduates, shocked into "homocommunism" by the Depression and into realism by the war. Brooke was singled out by his search for rare flowers and his love of his boyhood and his friends among the curious circumstances of his time.

Neighbouring Lives is also about a place and a group of friends, Chelsea in the mid-Victorian age and its visitors from Carlyle to Rossetti. The good intentions and wide research of its authors depict still lives, not moving pictures. Great men enter with little biographies of potted shrimps. Coy period asides frill the pages, such as — "Our readers should note that we have turned back the calendar some three weeks ..."

Even God could not do that. Why not look back in time with the elegance and precision of Jocelyn Brooke? Many of the set-pieces, however, are full of humour and flavour. A stern editor has been lacking. Inside every fat book, a thin one is screaming to be praised.

Christopher Priest's *The Affirmation*, cuts between a writer's imaginary and real life until the two confuse in his mind and his perceptions. In a revelation, the novel which he is writing about his dream archipelago turns out to have blank pages. According to the narrator and the author, memory and truth are higher than the mere recording of facts. What is desired is total immersion in the islands of the mind. This is an original and haunting novel, admirable, but not engaging.

Andrew Sinclair

Crime

Quartet Crime
(£5.95 a volume)

A new crime imprint, and one beginning with what you might call a solid bang. Three good books. It shows there are fine fat fish in the murky sea-depths we could only guess at till now.

First, The Strelsau Dimension by John Haythorne, pseudonym of a senior serving ambassador. A good honest cod this, a variety once comfortingly common, now tending to become more and more rare. Strelsau — who needs reminding? — is the capital of Ruritania, and to Ruritania goes Oliver Mendrake, pompous, foolish, girl-chasing diplomat in disgrace, while H.M. Government seeks with the aid of the Elphberg emeralds extracted from the B.M. to reintroduce into the East European power structure the Strelsau dimension. It's urbanely humorous from first page to last, and if urbane humour is not quite enough to underpin a No 1 posting of a book it's certainly up to sustaining an embassy of lesser rank.

Then, in strong contrast, an exotic finny swimmer, all hectic colours and strange almost unnatural waviness, Blood Fugue by Shirley Eskapa. Perhaps this should have been put in the novel tank rather than the crime aquarium. It does tell, somewhat obliquely, the story of a murder but its main interest is in its picture of affluent white Johannesburg society and the terrible, half-concealed racial tension lying beneath it. Miss Eskapa has hitherto worked only in the short-story form and her writing here has all the intensity, admirable yet arduous, that the art short-story so often displays.

It is a quality replaced in David E. Fisher's The Man You Sleep With by direct yet altogether sufficiently subtle writing, a style that makes this American crime book read like an English one (and, scoundrelly patriot that I am, I mean that as a high compliment). Here we have netted — I hail it — a noble salmon. It is a murder mystery, but one that fulfills a novelist's task nevertheless, even if its theme is a well-trodden one. It incorporates a form of alibi which is certainly new to me, and intriguingly plausible. But, more than this, its method of telling is of a cunning to rival, say, Shelley Smith's classic *An Hour to Kill* or Cameron McCabe's extraordinary *The Face on the Cutting-room Floor*, an altogether applaudable high-wire walk. Oh, and it's funny too, sometimes very funny.

The Care of Time, by Eric Ambler (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.50). Ghost-writer whirlwinded into hyper-national Arab terrorist plot. The unbelievable made credible and humanly gripping. And a question: what about our latter days?

Gorky Park, by Martin Cruz Smith (Collins, £6.95). Sympathetic Moscow detective sucked deep by simple crime into East-West confrontation (lucre's the common villain). Detail galore impressivley applied pointilliste-fashion over 365 pages.

All on a Summer's Day, by John Wainwright (Macmillan, £5.95). If Joyce's *Ulysses* were a police-procedural ... Not as long, though longish; not as intense, though not unintense; not Dublin but Yorkshire.

Big Bear, Little Bear, by David Brierley (Faber, £6.25). Berlin on eve of 1948 airlift. An espionager in the early Le Carré mould. Written with enormous intelligence (but should fiction-writers be ultra-intelligent?).

Saint Peter's Fair, by Ellis Peters (Macmillan, £5.50). Hot from silver-dagger award, Peters produces another Brother Cadfael tale (AD 1139). History vies with mystery (and rather wins) in a good long read.

Backlash, by Martin Russell (Collins, £5.75). London property partners in edge-of-credible disappearing corpse imbroglio. Splendid beginning, fine quarter-way twist, and the end almost justifying the highly intriguing means.

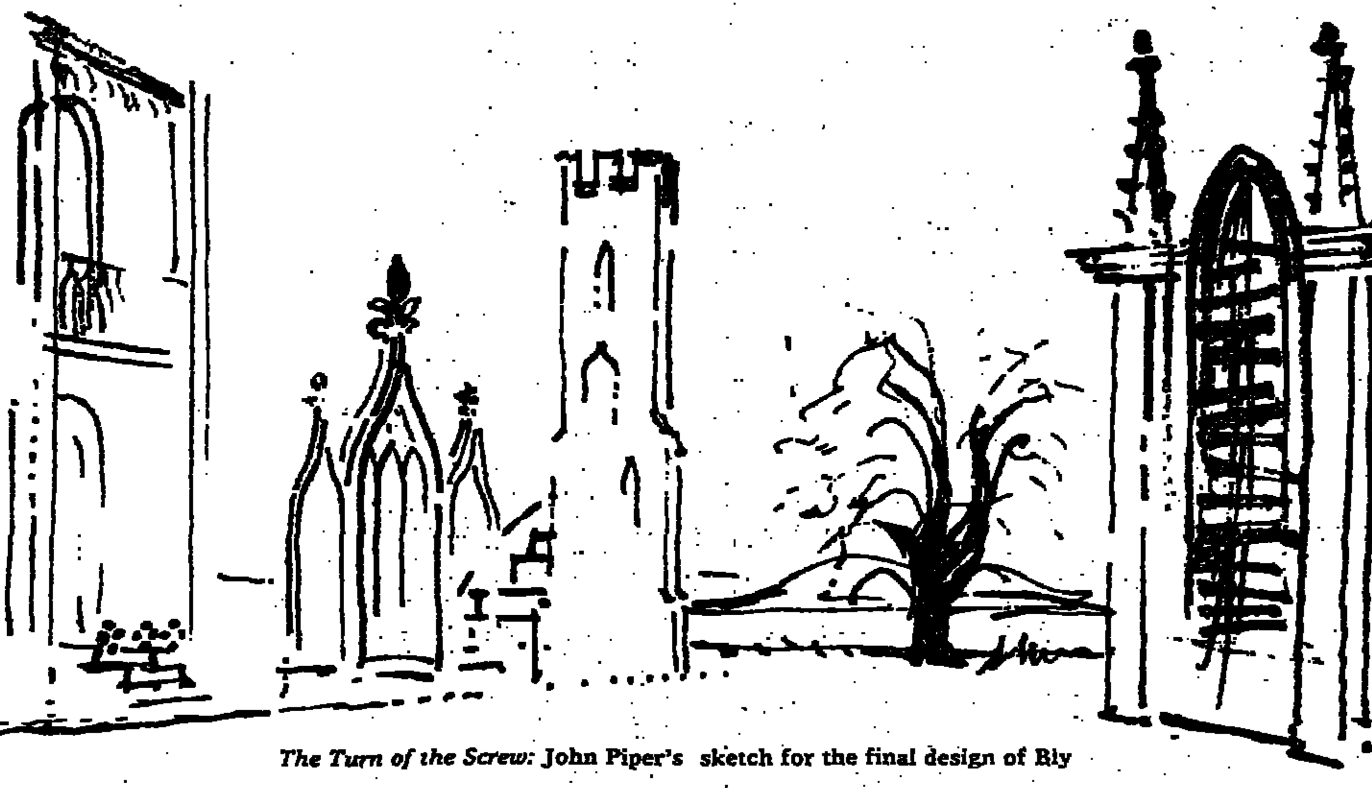
H. R. F. Keating

Britten's inevitable relationship with the Pipers

Although they corresponded during the war, Benjamin Britten and John Piper did not collaborate until, after the production of *Peter Grimes* at Sadler's Wells in 1946, the composer began work on *The Rape of Lucretia* and asked Piper to design it.

The Rape of Lucretia was produced at Glyndebourne in the summer of 1947. The working relationship between composer and painter set the pattern for all future collaborations and for their friendship: a mutual trust and respect, an ability to learn from each other and to accommodate the demands of their respective trades. John, with his passion for the ballet, was inclined to think of design in terms of the great and splendid Diaghilev backcloths. But for opera the stage must be furnished. Britten was very practical: "What is going to happen here, in the first act, when this character has to move [or sit, or exit]? I can't write the music until I can visualize the action!" Although he had a proper dislike of realism and the box set, this need to be specific did lead to prolonged discussion. For example, in *The Turn of the Screw* the governess arrives by coach, and Ben wanted the coach to be seen — not from a desire for inappropriate realism, but because he was afraid that the music alone would not get it across to an audience unfamiliar with the musical idiom and with the understated abstraction of the stage picture. But it was precisely this last quality that would not absorb a coach. So there had to be persuasion and adjustment. The producer, Basil Coleman, had the brilliant idea of using the motions of someone sitting in a coach, and the merest whisper of a wheel and a door panel in the painted gauze settled the issue to everyone's satisfaction.

It was the rule at Glyndebourne that productions were made there, with everyone living in the house or in the neighbourhood for several weeks before the opening night. This is an ideal way to produce a properly rehearsed whole — *with no waiting about because* someone has gone to Manchester or Berlin. In spite of the inevitable contretemps when so many strong personalities are gathered together for so long, rehearsing for *The Rape of Lucretia* was a happy time. The happiness was shattered when, after the dress rehearsal, John Christie called a meeting of producer (Eric Crozier), librettist (Ronald Duncan), designer, cast and composer and told them that the whole work was absurd and inadequate, and the music incomprehensible; he pointed out that the arches in the set hadn't even got reveals. It was this insensitive treatment, coming together with the obvious advantages of the working conditions, that determined Britten, Peter Pears and Eric Crozier to found an opera group that would be responsible for its own productions; it would be based at Aldeburgh, where productions would be made, rehearsed and when possible performed, independently of other organizations. So the English Opera Group came into being. John was asked to be the artistic adviser.


The Turn of the Screw: John Piper's sketch for the final design of Bly

The Rape of Lucretia was the beginning of a life-long involvement and friendship for both families. It was at Glyndebourne that John's wife Myfanwy first learnt to listen to Ben's music, to notice what happened to words that are sung, and to understand, through many talks with him, the difficulties that beset composers and writers when their work comes together — she did not realize that this *experience would come in* useful later. After *Lucretia*, John designed all Ben's operas (for their first production) except the three Church Parables. Of them all perhaps he enjoyed most *The Turn of the Screw*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Death in Venice*. This work meant many visits to Aldeburgh, sometimes very short, when the Pipers stayed with Ben and Peter, and sometimes, when a production was in progress, for much longer, when they took a house. John became devoted to Ben and learnt an enormous amount from him — not only about music, but about life, about being an artist, about integrity, about tolerance and intolerance too. They were both humble before other people's skills, and both took enormous trouble when anyone wanted help with his own work. They respected each other's habits, which were very different. Because he was so vulnerable, Britten built up a close circle of associates as protection against the world and for his privacy. Wounds inflicted did not easily heal. It was easy to offend him and people who broke his own code of behaviour were not easily forgiven. He was a little formal in his way of living, courteous in an old-fashioned way, almost over-polite. He found it difficult to relax, except when he played games for exercise — a thing that John never did (except table tennis) — or went for long walks along the marshes, or drove through the Suffolk lanes looking at old churches, which he loved. This common passion with John was an endless source of pleasure. Between bouts of hard work, difficult negotiations or serious personal problems, Britten would talk, on these church-crawling expeditions, about the difficulties and complexities of his life and receive sympathetic and impartial advice; at the same time, he would come to appreciate some church or place that he had seen before but with different eyes, or they would both enjoy the excitement of *seeing somewhere completely* new to them. There was never any rift, or even coolness, between them.

The need for support was certainly very real. It was remarkable how beastly people could be: about his way of life, about his having been a conscientious objector (let alone going to the States for two years) and about his work. The commissioning of *Gloriana* by Covent Garden for performance during the Coronation celebrations caused a lot of backstairs gossip, extremely painful to the composer and nearly disastrous for the general administrator.

John enjoyed and admired *Gloriana* and thinks that it is a much underrated work. But it was by far the most time-consuming of any work for the stage he had done. Work on the costumes alone took months. In fact, it was the last time that he undertook to design costumes as well as sets, except for *The Turn of the Screw*.

The Turn of the Screw was the first opera in which both John and Myfanwy were involved. When Ben began to think of it as a subject, he remembered that Myfanwy had suggested it as a possible film (when Ben was being pressed unsuccessfully to do one), so he asked if she would think about how it might be treated, with the idea that someone more professional, like William Plomer, might be called in to write the script. But ideas flowed and they decided to do without anyone else. She had some misgivings because of her lack of musical knowledge, but what she had learnt from listening to so many rehearsals of so many works helped to give her confidence. Words mattered, and Ben set them as if they mattered and were meant to be heard. As she wrote in *The Operas of Benjamin Britten* she knew that "nothing can be slurred over in a fine flourish of sound, nothing shrugged off as operatic licence". She had developed an instinctive seeking for what words might sound like when he set them. It was the experience of his music as much as her own sensitivity that made it possible for her to have a rapport with his work. It was typical of him that, once he had decided to ask her to do the whole work he accepted her as a professional. His own theatrical experience and expertise were there to help and to enrich, not to correct or lay down the law. Much of their discussion was done by letter or immensely long telephone conversations but sometimes she would go briefly to Aldeburgh. These visits would have been more frequent had she not been needed at home with her children. It was not until much later that she realized how frustrating her lack of immediate availability had been and with what ungrumbling patience (to her at least) Ben had put up with it.

It was 15 years before Myfanwy worked again with Ben, although they had discussed ideas for a short opera for New York television which came to nothing. One of the stories discussed was Henry James's *Owen Wingrave* and Britten returned to that when asked for a work for BBC Television. By this time Myfanwy felt that her friendship with him was secure on a personal, as well as a professional, level. It made differences of opinion easier — though they were usually in agreement. She felt able almost to bully him about his dislike of Kate and to persuade him to see that she was just as much a victim of upbringing as Owen.

Writing *Owen Wingrave* was an immense pleasure. Myfanwy was free of her family and so more easily able; as she had strong feelings about her work, but she never felt it more important than the use to which it was being put, since she was not a poet or writer in her own right. Adaptations or changes were a natural part of the job. During the writing of *Owen Wingrave*, and later *Death in Venice*, she was constantly amazed by the sureness of Ben's theatrical inventiveness. For instance, the scene at the end of *Death in Venice* where the manager and porter exchange sharp words, and the manager shows himself as the manipulator of the denouement, was written entirely at his instigation — and, as always, he was right.

While *Owen Wingrave* was still being telerecorded at Snape, Ben asked her if she would think about writing *Death in Venice*. About six weeks after that, in January 1970, the Pipers set off for a working holiday in France with Ben and Peter. It was the culmination of all the years they had known each other, and of their working together. John drove, Peter map-read and the other two analysed Thomas Mann's story and put it into a possible operatic shape. There were visits to Romanesque churches — old favourites and unknown ones too — and a series of prolonged and splendid meals.

The following October there was another journey, this time to Venice. They had all been several times since *The Turn of the Screw*, but never together. They walked about the streets and squares, listened to the gondoliers' cries — to hear authentic ones they had to search out one of the few remaining families who still knew, but did not habitually use, the old terms — and John made many drawings.

It was on those journeys, and during the many visits to Aldeburgh in the last years of Britten's life, that the Pipers came to understand the inevitability of their association. Their friendship had been long and rewarding; it was tragic that, at the moment of greatest fruition, it had to end.

Alan Blyth

☐ The above extract is taken from *Remembering Britten*, which is published by Hutchinson at £7.95 next Monday. In the book Alan Blyth talks to a number of people who were associated with the composer. Later this month, before the new Glyndebourne production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, John Piper will be talking to John Higgins about the creation of Britten's opera.

Arts agenda

Feline frenzy grips the United States

The new musical hit *Cats* will be crossing the Atlantic shortly: the only difficulty faced by the producer, Cameron Mackintosh, in arranging a New York *production is in deciding which* offer to accept. He says the interest in the show from the USA is phenomenal. "We have had everything from film companies and record companies to rich widows offering us cheques of $3m. They have gone bananas."

This has a certain irony because, when there were difficulties in raising money to mount the London production, options were offered to a variety of American companies. "They all turned us down flat", Mackintosh says. He and the composer, Andrew Lloyd Webber, go to New York in about a week's time to look at the different options and to find a suitable theatre or "space" to stage the show, which Trevor Nunn will again direct.

In the meantime booking for the London production, which is almost sold out for the first three months, has just been extended for another six months. People who cannot reach the box office by telephone should be patient: eight new telephone lines are being installed to cope with the demand for tickets.

■ The KIDS gala at Her Majesty's Theatre on June 14 has lost its star performer: the organizers have been told by Moscow that the Bolshoi's leading ballerina Maya Plisetskaya will not now be able to appear. Apologies were offered, but no explanations. However the charity has now lined up Giuseppe di Stefano, who will sing a series of Neapolitan songs and also an aria from *La fanciulla del west*. Other performers taking part include Ruggero Raimondi, Peter Schaufuss, Elisabetta Terabust, Bertice Reading and Katia Ricciarelli.

■ Cambridge City Council has just announced a big farewell party next month for the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, to mark "their last appearance in Cambridge" before closing down. The only hitch is, that D'Oyly Carte certainly do not regard it as their final visit.

The company may be in danger of shutting down next February, but it is "hoping like mad" that it will be able to stay in business and is now talking to American promoters about the possibiity of an American tour next spring. So it feels a "farewell" party will be a little premature.

■ After seven years in which amateur drama dominated the stage, a north London theatre returns to professional productions this month with two new plays. The Intimate Theatre, at Palmers Green, has been taken over by a commercial promoter, Bob Dixon, and on June 16 he presents a new thriller by Bill Owen, *In the Palm of Her Hand*, with Victor Maddern leading the cast; it will be followed on June 30 by another thriller, *Double Exposure* by Peter Simpkin, with Barbara Kellermann.

Competing with the West End is not always easy, but at a theatre slightly farther north, the Watford Palace, a new artistic director, Michael Attenborough, has helped bring about a big turnaround. Previously audiences averaged about 50 per cent, but last season the Palace achieved an average of 93 per cent capacity, offering a mixture of staple fare, like Ayckbourn and Stoppard, and new plays with such performers as Frank Finlay and Irene Handl.

The theatre is now shut for six months for redecoration and a variety of improvements. Much of the £200,000 cost is being met by Watford Council.

Martin Huckerby


The cimbalom is an instrument probably known to western audiences simply through its use by Kodaly in such works as Hary Janos, *but a young Hungarian virtuoso, Marta Fabian (above), seems to be doing for the instrument what Segovia did for the guitar.*

As well as inventing several new effects for the instrument, she has helped develop a whole new repertoire for it. She has now recorded six LPs of works specially written for her by Hungarian composers. A chance to hear just what can be done on a cimbalom comes on July 3 when she gives a concert with a fellow cimbalom player, Agnes Szakaly, at the Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, as part of a festival of contemporary Hungarian music.

Concerts in London

Emotion exquisitely expressed

RPO/Dorati

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Neglect among the output of a composer as prolific as Schubert is inevitable. It seems nevertheless extraordinary that, as formerly in the instance of Haydn, his dozen or so operas have received scant attention, both during his lifetime and since.

In the case of *Alfonso und Estrella*, written in 1821 and 1822 to the libretto of Schubert's close friend, the amateur poet Franz von Schober, it was left to Liszt to champion the work, giving a truncated first performance in Weimar as late as 1854; and until 1892, when Breitkopf included it in their collected edition of Schubert's music, you could not even buy a copy. Posterity has since been no kinder, until on Tuesday a rare singer, Elisabeth Söderström, showed her appetite for such rare music in the RPO's enterprising Schubert evening.

At the time of the opera's inception, Schubert was outpouring some of his most successful songs, predominantly settings of Goethe. Such exquisitely expressed emotions, on the evidence of the three arias we *heard on Tuesday, obviously* spilt over into the operatic genre. After the violent, Beethoven-like contrasts of mood in the colourfully orchestrated overture, its strident discords relished especially by the RPO's brass and woodwind, Miss Söderström's opulent voice, with its consistently pure tone, transcended any difficulties of coming in, as it were, cold, making even the fact that her first aria, "Es schmückt die *weiten Säle*", *was necessarily* deprived of its choral interjections seem unimportant.

In the second aria, "Könnt' ich ewig hier verweilen", the pianism of the accompaniment, with its repeated chords, was obvious. Yet here, with a respite and longing reminiscent of the *innocent pastoralisms in Die Zauberflöte*, as in the sighing, almost breathless phrases of the following "Herrlich auf des Berges Höhen", the effect was to make one yearn to see and hear the rest of the opera.

Afterwards, we heard Antal Dorati's energetic performance of the C major Symphony, reminding us that, more than in accompanimental string figurations, Bruckner owed something of his innocent, folky charm to Schubert. With splendid playing from the brass section, and the intonation of the busy woodwind much improved from hitherto, one forgave the absence of structurally important repeats readily. There was enough light, too, to tempt one to forget the syrup-like sentiment which intruded upon some of the incidental music for *Rosamunde*, heard at the outset.

Stephen Pettitt

Haefliger/Vignoles

Wigmore Hall

Even for those of us who dote on Mussorgsky and Debussy, Schubert's *Die Winterreise* is, I suppose, the greatest, and about the grimmest of song cycles. Tuesday night's performance by the Swiss tenor Ernst Haefliger, a notable contribution to the Wigmore Summer Nights, possessed, however, some unusual features. These arose from his accompanist, Roger Vignoles, using a fortepiano.

This instrument dated from about 1830, had an entirely wooden frame (without even an iron bracing strut) and was by Carl Schmidt, a Viennese maker whose pianos Schubert is known to have played. The effect of its tone, which is smaller and clearer than that of a modern grand, was to cast Mr Vignoles, a sensitive accompanist, into a supportive role.

Of course, Mr Haefliger's singing matched this anti-romantic approach, as it might be termed. The tone of his voice is dry, light, almost reedy sometimes, and he used far less rubato than most interpreters of this cycle. His rather staccato delivery of some of the songs, at faster tempos than usual, accorded with all this, and the result was less personal, less subjective, than many readings, though not necessarily less expressive.

In fact, the restraint allowed the music, up to a point, to speak for itself, thus showing us a different perspective from those interpretations which rather too insistently show us how beautiful each phrase is. This was, indeed, a performance of substance and overall structure, and if the desperate, lovelorn man of Muller's, and particularly Schubert's, imagin*ing was viewed from something* of a distance, the verses were often savoured as poetry, their ideas enacted as experience.

And yet one returns to that "authentic" instrument the fortepiano. Mr Haefliger's even emphasis on every syllable of "Der Leiermann" might well suggest, or rather imply, slow, frozen movements, even a scene of desolation. But the inspired, and quite frequent, hints of winter landscapes that Schubert *offers* via the keyboard emerge less clearly when the accompanist is denied what at this late state we cannot help thinking of as the instrument's normal resources.

Max Harrison

Television

Landseer

BBC 1

Landseer has always been identified in my mind with his late Victorian popularity, with all that means in terms of *heavily* framed copies among the plush profusion of late nineteenth-century decor. In fact I now learn he was a child of the Romantic Movement, his precious talents taught by Haydon, his early admission to the Royal Academy drawing him towards the society world and its demands.

His heyday was in fact in the 1830s, the decade Victoria came to the throne. Round about then, Branwell Bronte was also showing off the same trick of writing with both hands at once. He came to an unhappy end too. *Was their instability of medical or social origins?*

This beautiful documentary eschewed all such analysis and attempted explanation. Instead Leslie Megahey, with a sure hand, took on his subject full tilt on its own terms. Paintings on the television screen are already several ways false to themselves. Right, then. Exploit that falsity by telling of Landseer's life and times in a sequence of *tableaux vivantes*, the house party entertainments of a Victorian circle. Such an imaginative idea — seemingly so simple — needed the combined skill, taste and discretion of designers, actors, readers and director to realize it without awkwardness. It got them. In fact it is a tribute to Megahey's control that studio poses, open-air filming to-camera set pieces and the huge abundance of paintings, not to mention the score that *included ballads*, fairground organs and trumpets, all mixed together into a clear if remote storyline. If it frequently seemed static then that was merely the technique making its own point. It was always lovely to look at.

But we never came near Landseer himself, his heart, his passions. It seems no one did. Instead an intelligent *script* — a mosaic of contemporary letters, diaries and criticism — told us *how he appeared to others* and indeed to himself.

And we could see for ourselves how the paintings, so often sentimental and coy, also showed a vigorous strength, a facility with paint, and a growing and alarming undercurrent of savagery. The art galleries of the world were scoured to bring us so many.

Joan Bakewell

Sinfonietta/The Two Pigeons

Covent Garden

An Ashton double-bill on Tuesday opened the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet's short season at Covent Garden, beginning with a revival of his *Sinfonietta*, created for this company in 1967 and rather popular at the time, but for some reason soon dropped. In those days, I suppose, the Royal Ballet had a richer repertory and could more easily discard a work of some value.

Malcolm Williamson's music is pleasing enough, at least in the faster movements, although the Covent Garden Orchestra played with their usual air of men for whom ballet is a dreary chore (that is how it sounds, whether or not they think it). The opening Toccata is danced by two couples only: sharp, witty entries demanding much style, skill and finesse, which they get from Nicola Katrak and Kim Reeder, Sherilyn Kennedy and Roland Price.

The same dancers, with David Ashmole as soloist and six other couples, pick their way happily through the involved patterns of the final Tarantella, weaving bright lines across the stage. The central movement, subtitled *Elegy*, was to have been danced by Doreen Wells, for whom it was originally made, but a bad back forced her to withdraw. Marion Tait, stepping early into a part she had expected to dance later this week, maintained a cool poise while her five partners manoeuvred her through slow aerial evolutions, but without luminescence.

A light-show arranged by Hornsey College of Art provided the décor of the earlier production. Right up to the minute in 1967; it would look very old-fashioned today, so Peter Rice has invented simple, serviceable, stripey backcloths to go with his colourful costumes.

Tait is better suited to the good young girl in *The Two Pigeons*, whom she gives a nice girl-next-door quality. Carl Myers makes the painter hero the sort of cheerful young man who would appreciate home comforts, but all the same it is *easy to understand his running* after the gypsy vamp so seductively and voluptuously played by Margaret Barbieri.

All ends happily, of course, with one of Ashton's most loving duets; but I hope the heroine keeps an eye thereafter on her girl friends who are apt to tease her wayward lover so unmercifully, especially when they are as pretty a group as on this occasion.

John Percival

Prince

Lyceum

Taking his cue from such exotic black performers of recent years as Jimi Hendrix, Sylvester and the Motown artist Rick James, Prince is having a go at bringing rhythm and blues to the rock audience, on that audience's own terms. Whereas Hendrix mixed the blues with psychedelia and Sylvester took the designer jeans crowd to the disco, Prince is pursuing the James formula of fusing funk with punk.

His gimmick is a kohl-eyed pansexuality made explicit in his lyrics and his stage gestures, the latter a full-frontal development of the guitar manipulations which once drove the Daughters of the American Revolution into battle against Hendrix. The combination of invigorating dance music and elegant pornography would *seem to be* perfectly calculated for the current crop of stylists in New York and London, and Prince's British début on Tuesday night was received with delight by an élite crowd.

A 20-year-old multi-instrumentalist from Minneapolis, Prince clearly has a firm grasp of contemporary modes. The funk was hard and infectious, coming mostly from the two guitarists and the bassist, whose lithe collective movements betrayed a great *deal of* choreographic work behind the scenes; the punk element was injected by the drummer's rock-based patterns, and by the two keyboard players, whose warping synthesizer and organ figures were often reminiscent of Devo and the heritage of the white garage bands of the late Sixties.

An interesting mix, then, performed with flair and vigour, but what made the evening worthwhile was its quotient of undiluted soul songs, which showed Prince to have a beautiful falsetto voice lying somewhere between Michael Jackson and the young Smokey Robinson. It is a delicate instrument, which can sound magnificent when buoyed up by gospel harmonies, and it seemed nost comfortable on a relatively conventional ballad which dipped to an exquisitely muted coda and on "I Wanna be Your Lover", his biggest hit, an irresistibly sparkling tune of the type Maurice White has written for the Emotions. His own guitar work was a real surprise, veering from clipped funk to flowing blues to a lurid pastiche of heavy-metal antics which he seemed to take rather too seriously for his own good.

In the end, I would much prefer him to dispense with the cheap sex; he might care to remember that much of the artistry of the blues resided in its subtle use of metaphor, and he is too talented to settle for the obviousness of his present tactics. But then, where would Hendrix have been without that tin of petrol?

Richard Williams

Elgar

Worcester Cathedral

When it comes to erecting statues, the British have shown a positive genius for commemorating the transitory activities of generals and politicians and for cold-shouldering the more enduring achievements of their composers. Worcester has set a belated but welcome corrective in Kenneth Potts's statue of Elgar, a permanent witness to the city's association with the composer.

Prince Charles, himself a declared and dedicated Elgarian, performed the unveiling on the 124th anniversary of Elgar's birth on Tuesday, two years to the day after the appeal to raise £25,000 for the project had been launched.

The statue stands close to the site of the music shop run by the composer's father in the heart of the city, faces the cathedral, and shows Elgar in his 54th year wearing his Cambridge Doctorate of Music gown, the Order of Merit and a look of characteristic inscrutibility. Perhaps he is ruminating on the failure that year of the second symphony to move the audience ("stuffed pigs", he called them) in the manner of its predecessor.

Certainly the statue should have prompted argument among those who had come from the preceding Royal Elgar concert in Worcester Cathedral, with Sandra Browne's performance of the *Sea Pictures* fresh in the mind.

Miss Browne sees them as something outside the mild respectability of convention, and removed them to the exotic. Purists might flinch at self-indulgences of tempi, and sometimes her enthusiasm caused the line to waver, but it was a performance of exciting originality, lifelike in its response to words as well as music, exultant in tone.

Donald Hunt drew from the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra playing that captured all the picturesque subtleties of Elgar's orchestration. In *The Music Makers* he blended a responsive Worcester Festival Choral Society and the orchestra into a revealing mirror of Elgar's design.

Kenneth Loveland

London debuts

Shedding light on the densest texture

The German guitarist Michael Tröster chose as his starting point Bach's Prelude, Fugue and Allegro, BWV998. If he *seemed intent here* on emphasizing the guitar's capability of producing more vivid colours than the lute, for which the work was originally intended, he did the composer no injustice with his clean, precise playing, shedding light over even the most dense contrapuntal textures. Such an ability proved useful in Mauro Guiliani's tricky-sounding *Gran Sonata Eroica*, about which, as about anything else, the programme told us little. This composer, ignored by The New Grove, was an early nineteenth-century guitar virtuoso who seems to have performed the same magnificent service for the repertoire of his instrument as did his contemporaries Spohr for the violin and Hummel for the piano.

We returned to more familiar territory with Britten's *Nocturnal*, op 70, *held by guitarists as* well as by some less partisan to be a masterpiece. Considering the medium, it is a vast work, subtly suggesting matter from the ultimately emergent lute song on which it is based, Dowland's "Come, Heavy Sleep". In spite of rhythmic liberties, more than those *suggested by the score*, Tröster translated the notes into a compelling experience, responding to the work's multiplicity of challenges, both technical and musical, with an endearing devotion to his cause.

For the second half of his programme, Töster returned to the safety of his instrument's homeland, a mite unwisely in the case of Torroba's Sonatina in A, which proved to be a dull sequence of *Hispanic clichés*. Well played nevertheless, it pointed all the more clearly to the greater subtleties in the music of Albeniz, from whose *Suite espanola*, originally written for piano, the following two pieces were culled. Here Töster revitalized his audience with his idiomatic playing, preparing us for the Villa-Lobos Preludes and Etudes, a pair of each, with which he finished. *Whether in the calm serenity of* the fifth Prelude or in the *resplendent* fireworks of the seventh Etude, Töster played with relaxed confidence and commanding musicianship, giving promise of a flourishing career even considering the harsh competitiveness of his chosen field.

The Canadian soprano Kristina Johnston gave the impression of being suited more to the opera house than the confines of the small recital room. Her voice's hard quality, at which I realize many would not raise an eyebrow, disquieted me in the opening groups of songs by Schubert and Brahms, particularly Schubert's idyllic "An die Musik", although her singing seemed entirely appropriate to the urgent forcefulness of Brahms's "Heimkehr".

Later, in Fauré's *La Bonne Chanson*, the effect of the hard sounds seemed to diminish, helped by Miss Johnston's responses to Verlaine's passionately sentimental verse, complemented admirably by Michael Dussek's sensitive, finely judged piano accompaniment. The concluding English group was entirely pleasurable, the extremities of mood in Armstrong Gibbs's and Vaughan Williams's songs well suited to Miss Johnston's dramatic senses.

Stephen Pettitt



Should the terrorists be given air time?

Cleopatra: Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine, smarting in lingering pickle.
Messenger: Gracious Madam, I that do bring the news made not the match.

Sir Ian Trethowan, BBC Director General, replies to criticism of Northern Ireland coverage

British broadcasters sometimes feel that Shakespeare could have been foreshadowing their own dialogue with some modern rulers. The bearer of ill tidings is rarely made welcome, and this at least partly explains the public hostility towards the reporting of Northern Ireland by all the news media, but particularly by the broadcasters. Many viewers and listeners in Britain are outraged, and frustrated, by what is happening in the province, and instinctively they resent those who bombard them in their own homes with hideous pictures of violence, and deeply depressing accounts of bigotry.

But broadcasters have to recognize that the tendency to blame the messenger for the message is only part of the problem of reconciling the public to their coverage of Northern Ireland. At the heart of the argument is a deceptively simple question—how much freedom of access to our open channels of communication should be allowed to those who wish to detstroy freedom, not least of communication It is a question which has to be asked in relation to any group pledged to the overthrow of our democracy, particularly those who resort to violence.

No organization basing itself on free speech, least of all the BBC, can be neutral towards threats to freedom. The BBC, like ITV and the press, is part of a society based on representative government and the rule of law, and it recognizes very clearly that you cannot have a free press and broadcasting in a slave state.

But here is the first dilemma: the denial of access to the air for IRA spokesmen is easy to justify, just as many would justify denying it to communists and fascists, but each time, however imperceptibly, we slide towards the extremists' own goal of suppressing freedom.

In, the case of the IRA there is, of course, a further dimension. Not only are they seeking to undermine our society, but they are pursuing their ends by violence. They are seeking, either to frighten, or to exasperate, the British people into pulling out of Northern Ireland. To achieve that end, they need their frightfulness to be widely publicized, above all on the medium where it can have the biggest impact, namely television.

So here is the second dilemma: journalists rightly argue that they have a duty to report what is happening in Northern Ireland, however unpleasant, but in so doing they are in fact giving the men of violence the very exposure they seek.

This has led to suggestions that the cameras should be "pulled out" of Northern Ireland. But there was no television at Easter, 1916, nor in the years of the "Troubles" which followed, let alone in all the earlier periods of violence in Irish history.

If today there were no television cameras present, would the men of violence really put away their guns and petrol bombs? And. what of the press? There was no television in the years when Carson was in full spate, but the newspapers very effectively disseminated his message.

To introduce artificial legal curbs on the free reporting of Northern Ireland (or any other issue) would be to push our society down an immensely dangerous slope. The question is not whether Northern Ireland should be reported—it must be — but how, and how much. Broadcasters and the press would cease to be credible if they began to suppress facts, however unpleasant they may be.

The Prime Minister recently spelled out the two halves of the problem. She reiterated her own concern that terrorism needs publicity: "Newspaper and television coverage can provoke the very reaction the terrorists seek. It can give the convicted criminals on hunger strike the myth of martyrdom they crave." But she prefaced her warning on television and press with this important reservation: "They must of course report the facts. Nothing would be more damaging than misinformation and lack of balance."

There is no easy, slide rule answer to the question, how much do you show on television of a given event in Northern Ireland? It lies somewhere between two extreme propositions.

The unpleasant face of violence: should the public see it?

One argument goes: we are at war with the IRA, they need the publicity of television, therefore it is television's duty to deny it to them. The counter argument runs: we are a parliamentary democracy, the public needs to b fully informed on anything so crucial as Northern Ireland, and journalists must convey that information by all available means, including television pictures, however distasteful they may be.

All these factors are in the minds of the reporters, cameramen and editors who each day, several times a day, have to make the decisions about coverage, often at short notice. It would be absurd to claim we are infallible. We occasionally make mistakes. More often, we make a decision which we believe is on balance right, but where others might feel the balance should have been tilted the other way.

There is no dishonour in either position, nor in truth is the distinction as wide as some of the more vociferous voices on either side would argue. Most politicians recognize that a reasonable amount of reporting of events in Northern Ireland is necessary, and desirable: most journalists recognize that they are not in simplistic "publish and be damned" territory.

Most journalists recognize that those trying to bring peace and order to Northern Ireland have an appallingly difficult job, and are often operating under great personal strain, and in circumstances of physical danger. If we have a grievance, it is perhaps to wonder whether viewers and listeners sufficiently appreciate that journalists, too, can be in danger, and that broadcasters, in particular, are acutely sensitive to the fearful responsibility which Northern Ireland lays on them. So far as the BBC is concerned, many of the reporters, camera crews and editorial staff not only work but live in the province.

Criticism of the media has been particularly sharp over the coverage of the hunger strikers, above all Bobby Sands. One crucial point which many of the critics missed was the significance of the Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election. Whatever the reasons for Sands being the only Catholic and Republican candidate, electors were free to abstain, or spoil their papers, if they did not wish to support him. Instead, over 30,000 of them voted him into Westminster, and so transformed the situation. When last did an elected MP starve himself to death? When last did someone starving himself to death receive a procession of eminent international emissaries? The irritation of many viewers at being shown so much about Sands was entirely understandable, but however much they disliked it, the Sands affair became a major international event which had to be reported to the British public.

There is no simple solution to the problem of television's role in Northern Ireland, or in reporting terrorism generally. Each day, the decisions are being taken by a number of journalists, each conscious of all the relevant factors. They know that they owe no duty to the terrorists, but they know also that they do have a duty to inform the public fairly and truthfully. They know, too, that they have a duty to report the totality of Northern Ireland, the news of peace as well as the news of violence. People in Northern Ireland have argued, not unfairly, that broadcasters could have reported, amid the violence, such events as the peaceful passage of Belfast's Lord Mayor's Show.

Perhaps the best thing would be for the argument to continue, and that the dilemmas recognized by the Prime Minister herself should be faced carefully and thoughtfully both by those who have to deal with the situation in Northern Ireland, and those who have to report it. Neither can escape their respective responsibilities.

Ronald Butt

A power of good for the ratepayer

Is local government still possible—and on what terms? No less a question than this is raised by Mr Michael Heseltine's decision to cut the block grant to local authorities which still refuse to heed the Government's cash limits, and by his hint of a ceiling on rate increases if obdurate authorities try to escape from this restraint by still higher rates.

It is a warning not only that the Government will refuse to sanction local spending that conflicts with its economic policy, but that it is even prepared to restrict the traditional right of local councils to raise their own revenue. But can local authorities be genuinely responsible and representative if they do not have effective taxing powers in some form?

In fact, we already have a system of local government which, for all practical purposes, flouts the traditional connexion between the right of representative spending authorities to raise taxes and the right of their constituents to call them to account for the amount they raise and how they spend it.

For something like 60 per cent of their spending, local authorities rely on the grant of money from the Exchequer—and in this respect, they are free in a manner that the central government never is to spend as they choose money for which they are not accountable to anyone.

The essential case for providing Exchequer money for local spending is, of course, as an equalizer between poorer and richer localities, and to support essential services which should not be dependent wholly on the local community's ability to pay. On the other hand, this in itself represents a clear breach of the principle that spending taxpayers' money ought to be in the hands of those who raise it and who are directly responsible to the taxed electorate.

For the other 40 per cent of revenue, local authorities rely on rates. This is a highly unfair form of taxation which falls on some private citizens (house owners) who may not be earners, and not on other citizens who, as earners, are in a better position to pay. More than this, rates fall particularly heavily on industry and commerce which have no votes—and at present, some local authorities who have a political quarrel with Mrs Thatcher are deliberately keeping their spending up and creating a rate burden on industry and commerce which is driving much needed work from their areas.

This system already makes a mockery of the old maxim: no taxation without representation. With 60 per cent of local spending paid for by the Exchequer block grants, only about 16 per cent on average is provided by domestic ratepayers, with the average balance of 24 per cent being paid for by commercial and industrial ratepayers.

In fact, in some places of concentrated industry, domestic ratepayers provide no more than 10 per cent, while industry furnishes 40 per cent. A situation in which about 18 million ratepayers out of about 37 million voters pays between 10 and 20 per cent of local spending is hardly one which suggests that the survival of local government hinges on its ability to raise its own money.

It is also clear that when voters take part in local elections, they do so primarily as a passing comment on the way in which the *central* government is performing at the time, and not primarily as a verdict on their local representatives, most of whose names they do not even know.

Labour as well as Conservative governments have quite properly insisted on their right not to have their policies thwarted in this way. At present, the greater number of authorities (most Conservative and some Labour) have responded to the Government's financial requirements, but many Labour councils are frustrating them on blatantly ideological grounds.

Some are deliberately preferring to cut essential services (books for schools and social services) for instance which will add to the Thatcher government unpopularity, rather than economize on inessential services and bureaucracy. They prefer to keep their highly paid directors and controllers of recreation, and continue to put on their shows and pantomimes, rather than buy a few more books;

It is therefore a serious question whether there is any point in continuing with the pretence that local authorities and local revenue raising must go together. There is, of course, a long tradition that they do, and it particularly appeals to Tory instincts. Conservatives naturally fear that once the local authorities had lost all option for local revenue-raising, and once the central government was responsible for it all, the political power of local authorities would be surely if slowly eroded.

This could play into the hands of a centralizing Labour government. There already exists much erosion of local authority discretion, not only because the central authority lays prescriptions on them which they must observe and pay for, but also by means of central government circulars which are too often interpreted by local officials as having the force of something like law, when they are really no more than exhortation.

With a fully centralized finance system, Conservatives naturally fear that central government would be even more tempted to issue instructions and local councillors to obey them. There is at least some degree of financial accountability at present. In the GLC election the Lambeth ratepayers of Norwood made very clear their opinion of Mr Ted Knight and his irresponsible taxing and spending.

Yet, all this admitted, it is still questionable how far such effective political representation as exists locally is substantially dependent on the ability to raise local money. And even if the system of local revenue raising was changed from rates to, say, a local income tax, it would still leave an area of potential conflict between central and local government. In present circumstances, Mr Heseltine might still have to impose a ceiling if central economic management was being deliberately flouted.

For the Tory Party, which believes more than Labour in local responsibility, this presents a dilemma. The answer could lie in removing certain large money-consumers (education, for instance) from local financing, and perhaps from the local authority's control altogether, leaving the local authorities responsible for some other local services which they could finance totally and for which they would be accountable.

Yet we should also take seriously the possibility of a complete divorce between local authorities and local revenue-raising. A number of European countries have already done so, their governments allocating slices of tax for local purposes.

The importance of local government needs no assertion. The more responsibility is spread the better. Yet a system of local government elected in the same spirit as that in which a casual opinion is given to a pollster, and which is based on a bogus concept of local financial responsibility, hardly inspires confidence.

If we cannot have local authorities able to raise from every citizen taxes which are clearly related to particular services, and which pay for these services in their entirety, it might be better to do away with the pretence that local authorities have effective taxation powers. We shall then be free to judge them not on what they raise, but how effectively they spend what they are allocated.





Paul Vathis saw President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower at Camp David after the Bay of Pigs fiasco in 1961.

Harold Whittles, a deaf boy, hears his voice for the first time through a hearing aid—a moment caught by Jack Bradley.

Joe Rosenthal's picture of the marines raising the flag at Iwo Jima, an image that became a national monument.

Dispatches from hell before breakfast

Today is the 50th anniversary of the Associated Press Ltd, the British branch of one of the great news agencies whose wide coverage in words and pictures helps many major newspaper and broadcasting organizations provide a comprehensive picture of the world.

The Associated Press Ltd was founded as the Associated Press of Great Britain, and its Golden Jubilee is a landmark in the history of journalism. With Reuters, the AP helped to establish standards of objective reporting which are recognized, if not always observed, throughout the free world.

The American parent company (owned cooperatively by its many member papers in the US) was formed in 1848 and eight years later its Washington correspondent, Lawrence Gobright, defined objectivity for all good news agency men: "My business is to communicate facts. My instructions do not allow me to make any comment upon facts. My dispatches are sent to papers of all manner of politics. I therefore confine myself to what I consider legitimate news and try to be truthful and impartial."

His definition was no doubt simplistic. What are facts? What is truth: beauty as Keats had it or a straight report of the words of a dissembling politician? Unesco appears to think that Tass and other government-controlled news services know best, but those people in Westminster and Whitehall who secretly agree should read *Pravda*, *Neues Deutschland* and the *People's Daily* for a few weeks.

Gobright's approach won the confidence of President Lincoln, whose immortal Gettysburg Address might not have survived but for the AP report. Edward Everett was the main speaker at the consecration of the war cemetery, but the local AP man thoughtfully asked Lincoln for the notes of what were intended to be concluding remarks, and the rest was truly history.

The extraordinary Gobright also established a record for brevity and caution which were adopted by all Western news agencies. On April 14, 1865, he wired: "The President was shot in a theatre tonight and perhaps mortally wounded".

The AP was the first to apply modern news-gathering techniques to history's first modern war, the American Civil War, but was not always commended for objective reporting. When General Sherman heard that three of its correspondents were missing at Vicksburg, he said: "We'll have dispatches from hell before breakfast". Nothing is known of what General Custer thought of Mark Kellog, the AP man who fell while covering the battle of Little Big Horn.

The agency was incorporated as a non-profit cooperative in 1892, and tentatively began to extend its coverage beyond the Atlantic and the Pacific. It covered the Russo-Japanese War when Paul Cowles established a record not appreciated oy news agencies or newspaper proprietors.

Expense accounts are quite unfairly of course, part of the mythology of journalism, but after all these years Cowles has never been beaten. He charged $80,000 for the purchase of a yacht to cover naval engagements.

By 1928 the cooperative had grown to 1,228 member newspapers, and its leased wires spanned 160,000 miles. It had become the largest news-gathering organization in the world, and the then general manager, Mr Kent Cooper, resented what was seen to be a European cartel preventing the distribution of the AP service overseas. His answer was the Associated Press of Great Britain.

Today Associated Press Ltd serves all the British national newspapers, and in cooperation with the Press Association more than 120 provincials. It is also an international communications centre. News and pictures from Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Indian subcontinent and Australasia are distributed through its British-built computers to all subscribers.

AP Ltd is mainly staffed by British journalists and photographers, but its American parenthood explains its technical leadership. For instance, the transmission of pictures by wire was first achieved in 1935 and now pictures as well as news are transmitted by satellite. As a consequence, the first picture of the attempted assassination of President Reagan was received at *The Times* offices 25 minutes after the first shot was fired.

Louis Heren

Ripperback ban—well, that's what they say

W. H. Smith, Britain's biggest newsagents, are refusing to stock the three instant paperbacks about the Yorkshire Ripper. The chairman, Peter Bennett, says there is nothing hasty about the decision which has been in effect for a week but only just came to light. He says several of his staff wrote to him during Peter Sutcliffe's trial, alerting him to the possibility of a post-trial "quickie".

Bennett argues: "At this stage of the game, anything that comes out of the Ripper case is not necessarily a very considered document. There has already been a fair amount of exploitation. It is a matter of us not exploiting a ghastly situation further, not causing further emotional upset o the victims."

Bennett also claims there are good commercial reasons for the decision. "Ripperbacks", as they are known in the trade, could drive away valuable high street custom. "Past practice has shown that these things which come out after a big case are unsalable unless they are pretty salacious, and that is not in line with our trading."

Smith's decision has upset the publishers involved. Futura, who printed a quarter of a million copies of David Yallop's *Deliver Us From Evil* within 24 hours of the end of the trial, said: "Our book is not a piece of sensationalism; it has been two years in researching and writing." At Granada, which has published 70,000 volumes of Roger Cross's *The Yorkshire Ripper*, a spokesman said: "We are shocked. Our book only documents what actually happened."

Two curious points remain. First, apparently, Smiths will continue to sell these books to the trade through its huge wholesale business. And, second, at the Smiths branch nearest this office yesterday, in Holborn, the three "Ripperbacks" were all on sale. Indeed, there were 200 copies of David Yallop's book in the shop.

THE TIMES DIARY



I rather missed Victor Lownes in the Playboy enclosure at Epsom yesterday. (I also missed the winner: I had £10 on Glint of Gold, having also been invited to the Gold from Peru exhibition at Olympia. It was not the first time this method of choosing a winner had let me down. One notable occasion was in 1968, with a nag at Cheltenham called Stratford Dragon. She was made for me: Shakespeare and I share a birthday, April 23, which also happens to be St George's day. I was ready for a slaying and bet £25, a pony then as now but a small fortune at the time. Unfortunately, although she snorted her way down to the start, she ran like Falstaff.)

Lownes's replacement as chairman, Marvin Huston, was not there yesterday, but the new managing director, the austere Frank di Prima, was. He seemed the only man unmoved by the presence of Mynah Bird but even he shuddered when Alan Mullery, the football manager, walked in wearing a polka dot suit.

Mullery apart, the Playboy enclosure is scarcely less exclusive than the royal box these days: dozens of envious punters without passes were turned away.

One man who didn't appear to have a pass but should have been allowed in was William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary. I caught him looking longingly at our tent which, no doubt, the great man felt was an appropriate hang-out for a "wet".

Amnesty's new man

Amnesty (UK) has offered the post of director to John Torode, the journalist and broadcaster. Torode, 42, will meet the organization's steering committee this weekend to iron out the details of the job, and to clarify exactly where his lines of responsibility lie.

He is taking his time before accepting because the previous director, Cosmas Desmond, was forced to leave after a staff revolt. Desmond, a former priest and prisoner of conscience, left the Covent Garden offices (just below those of strife-torn *Time Out*) about six weeks ago, with a year's pay in his pocket in lieu of notice.

Amnesty are believed to want someone who can give them, in the American phrase, "a higher profile". It is a large organization and has a long history, yet many members appear to resent the fact that much smaller bodies, such as the National Council for Civil Liberties and Shelter, are the ones who are asked on television chat shows and *Question Time*. Torode has plenty of experience in broadcasting (he fronted the first *Weekend World* with Peter Jay).

The son of an East End trade union official, Torode contested Kingston on Thames (unsuccessfully) for Labour at the last election, which raised a few eyebrows among Amnesty's strictly non-political councillors. However, I understand he has assured them he will not take on any hopeless projects like that if he takes the job.

Amnesty (UK) should not be confused with Amnesty International, the headquarters of the world-wide organization, which is also in London. Amnesty (UK) takes up prisoners of conscience but is precluded from concerning itself with British prisoners.

By appointment

The Queen Mother would like a souvenir portrait of Lady Diana Spencer for Clarence House, and it looks as though artist Lawrence Mynott will get the job.

Apparently an aide from Clarence House recently saw the exhibition of Mynott's work at Cale Art, a gallery in Chelsea, and was impressed. The commission has not yet come through but Mynott has been asked to give up his work for *Tatler* magazine, where he was to have replaced Mark Boxer drawing personalities. This was felt to be not entirely appropriate for a painter of royal portraits.

Mynott's drawings and paintings are marvellous (and I hope that by writing this I am not spoiling his chances). He draws on celluloid, giving his surfaces an ivory quality. Many now on show are of famous people: Rebecca West, Sir John Gielgud, Dr Roy Strong, Sir Hugh Casson, Samuel Beckett. Best of all is his picture of dress designer Zandra Rhodes—wisps of vermillion hair, backed with gold leaf. The paintings fetch anything from £300 to £550.

Mynott (the name is one of the 11 oldest in England, dating from 1063), comes from a family of painters. His father is a landscape artist, his mother—just back from Malta—is a botanical water colourist, his brother paints and his sister has just started at St Martin's School of Art.

Not all his works now on exhibition have been sold. But it can't be long now.

Ugly duckling

While she was beautiful, Valeria d'Obici was just another little known Italian starlet. But then she attended an audition for the film *Passion of Love*, a nineteenth century melodrama about an "appallingly ugly, wilful and chronically ill" woman who steals a handsome young cavalry officer from his beautiful mistress. Miss d'Obici arrived for her interview pale and drawn from two nights without sleep, gaunt from two days without food, and with unwashed, matted hair. She wobbled on her feet, she scratched herself, she stank; but she got the job and now she is a star.

For the film, the director Ettore Scola was merciless with Valeria. The makeup men scraped back her hair, put in false teeth and a beaky nose. Then they strapped her into a special corset to make her look completely chestless with protruding bones. "When my mother saw the film, she just burst into tears", the new star admits.

How, you may wonder, does such an unattractive creature win the day? Pity. She persuades the officer to pity her, then turns that to love. Not a technique that is always assured of success, I would have thought. Certainly it never works for me.

Peter Watson

Members of the Wedding (4)

And *Dr Ownup* sat with *Shirley Whirley*.
Roy Junket was there too, but looking surly,
His Centre Party so slow to get going
It stumped him which direction it was growing.



From *Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne*, by Clive James with illustrations by Marc, to be published on Monday by Cape at £4.95.
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THE CHALLENGE TO MR BENN

For the first time since he became leader of the Labour Party Mr Foot has responded to a challenge with unequivocal firmness and authority. He has appeciated that while Mr Benn is contesting the deputy leadership of the party, he is at the same time threatening Mr Foot's own power if not his actual position. He is striking at Mr Healey, but if he is successful he will mortally wound Mr Foot. So in the statement which he issued after the meeting of the Shadow Cabinet yesterday evening Mr Foot has wisely thrown the challenge back to Mr Benn; if he is challenging the authority of the leader let him contest the office of leader as well.

In taking this line Mr Foot is being astute as well as firm. He is not making a martyr out of Mr Benn. He is not denying his right to stand for office, but he is saying that if he is challenging the leadership then it is the leader he must fight. This is an invitation to Mr Benn to contest a more difficult battle next October than the one in which he is now engaged. He would find it considerably harder to unseat Mr Foot than Mr Healey. Mr Foot may have been up to now the weakest leader the Labour Party has had for very many years — probably since George Lansbury — but as leader he still has a distinctive standing and command upon the loyalties of the party. For Mr Benn to fight for the leadership this year would be a hazardous exercise, but for him to decline the challenge also puts him in a difficult position.

Mr Foot's statement is a devastating criticism of Mr Benn's conduct. It goes much further than the expression of a difference of opinion over policy or tactics. He makes it clear that in his view Mr Benn's method of proceeding "would utterly disrupt any chance that the Shadow Cabinet or the Parliamentary Party could properly conduct its fight against the Tories in the House of Commons". In saying that Mr Foot is serving notice that it would be impossible for them to serve together as leader and deputy leader. He is, in other words, throwing his full personal authority as leader into the contest for the deputy leadership, if Mr Benn persists in seeking that office.

That it seems is what Mr Benn intends to do. It is easy to see why. If he were to accept Mr Foot's challenge he would be making a premature bid for the leadership in unfavourable circumstances. His chances of success this year would be remote. But he has been put in the position of asking the party to elect him as deputy to a man with whom it is now abundantly plain that he could not work. This is to invite the party to vote for an impossible partnership. In forcing this choice upon Mr Benn, Mr Foot must at least have weakened his prospects of defeating Mr Healey.

He has also reasserted the principle of collective responsibility for the Shadow Cabinet and the rights of the Parliamentary Party. His statement contains the delphic pronouncement that there is a difference between himself and Mr Benn on the rights and duties of the Shadow Cabinet, and that he proposes at a suitable time to take that issue to the Parliamentary Party. The wisest course for him to take would be to ask the Parliamentary Party to endorse the principle of collective responsibility, and then to invite Mr Benn to accept the judgment of the majority or to withdraw. This would be different from trying to drum Mr Benn out of the Shadow Cabinet. It would not be making a martyr of him. It would also be making collective responsibility the wish of the majority rather than simply an exercise of personal discipline by the leader — which, in the Labour Party, is to put it on a much surer foundation. Mr Foot has taken a strong and sensible stand. It now remains for him to follow this up with consistency of purpose.

INVESTMENT TOP PRIORITY

Yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council was yet another depressing episode in the long-running serial of Government indecision about public investment. Many months after the Government and all sides of industry first recognized a problem of excessive cuts in public investment, the NEDC yesterday had a chance to pronounce on what should be done. Result: another working party to study the question.

The Chancellor's dismissive comments about public investment often being a mirage do not encourage the hope that when the working party finally reports later this year the Government will accept any positive conclusions it reaches. Meanwhile, jobs are lost and vital parts of Britain's industrial future are being undermined by lack of investment.

The case for the Government to ease its policy towards investment by public corporations is now overwhelming. It ought to be a matter of highest priority as part of a package of measures to get investment of all kinds moving. Measures are also needed to convert the promises of help for small businesses into something worth more than the shadowy and expensive loan guarantee scheme which has emerged from Whitehall. There ought also to be measures to encourage other firms to invest now rather than waiting for recovery to come.

The overall investment picture in the United Kingdom is now deeply depressing. At the end of last year industrial investment was down about 16 per cent from its level in late 1979. It is likely that it will be another 16 per cent below late 1980's level when this year ends.

The recession in the economy has played a crucial part in this, but other special factors have worsened the problem. Yesterday's NEDC meeting concentrated on the one for which the Government has the most direct reponsibility. Its use of external financing limits for nationalized industries has forced them to cut back on their investment programmes. Tuesday's increase of £200m in British Telecom's borrowing limits will not go anywhere near meeting its needs.

The Government's policy towards the nationalized industries is wholly wrong. Britain, unlike most other major industrial countries treats borrowing by state industries for investment as part of the total public borrowing requirement. It is, in effect, treated no differently from Government borrowing to meet its wage costs. This is dubious public accountancy and very bad economics.

One way for the authorities to deal with the problem would be simply to exclude nationalized industry borrowing for investment from what it counts as the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. This would be preferable to raising borrowing limits all round. It would make it clear that the Government was prepared to see borrowing by the railways for the electrification which they badly need but was not prepared to allow ever-rising deficits to subsidize inefficiency and over-manning.

At the same time the aid measures which have finally emerged to encourage small businesses to expand have turned out to be a great disappointment. The loan guarantee scheme says that small companies can borrow to help themselves grow but imposes what are effectively punitive interest rates on them. The Government's insistence that the scheme should be self-financing has led the authorities to impose what is effectively an insurance premium on top of normal interest rates. This is designed to cover Whitehall against the cost of schemes which fail. It is unfair to the companies which have perfectly viable projects. The self-financing requirement for the scheme should be scrapped.

There ought also to be a more generous attitude towards the scheme the Government has introduced to allow those starting their own business to offset early losses against income tax. The Inland Revenue have been determined to make the scheme abuse-proof. They have done so, but at the cost of making it virtually useless. The conditions which have been imposed are restrictive enough to deter even the most dedicated entrepreneur. They ought to be eased.

Another area to which the Chancellor should be turning his mind is of the many companies which cannot use investment costs as an offset against profits because they are making no profits. The Confederation of British Industry has come forward with a workable proposal which would allow companies to receive loans at preferential interest rates from the banks, who would then be reimbursed by the Government. It is the industrial equivalent of the option mortgage scheme, which allows low income house buyers to receive help to buy their homes even if they pay no income tax and thus do not benefit from tax relief. At a time when industry is still showing little sign of recovery, such a scheme would help give a needed boost to investment and to the economy as a whole.

GETTING TO GRIPS WITH BRUSSELS

In his speech in The Hague last night Sir Geoffry Howe launched an idea which runs counter to the pure doctrine of the European Community as it is often seen to be. He proposed that when they draw up the Community's budget each year, the Commission, ministers and members of parliament should regularly take a new factor into account: how the budget would affect individual countries. The aim would be to avoid the sort of situation faced by Britain — and West Germany — in which one country had to bear an undue share of the financial burden; and also to have a redistributive effect in which funds would be channelled from the richer countries to the poorer ones. It would be achieved partly by increasing spending in areas other than agriculture — on the assumption that agricultural spending itself could be curbed — and partly by special corrective mechanisms, presumably similar to those applied to Britain as a result of last year's budget settlement.

Sir Geoffrey's idea has little chance of being accepted as such; and that is apparently recognized in London, to judge by the statements made last month by Treasury officials to the House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities. But the speech gives a clear idea of Britain's requirements as the member countries prepare for the critical negotiations on budget expenditure and the reform of the common agricultural policy; and a solution which goes a long way towards his objectives is going to be needed if this country's difficulties are to be resolved. Since last year's agreement the situation has not been urgent. Arrangements were made for rebates for 1980 and 1981, and for a review of the situation in 1982. But no long-term solution was reached, and that will be the aim of the Community's negotiations.

Community doctrine says that policies are made on a Community-wide basis. A certain policy will be followed because it helps farmers, or coalminers, or whoever it may be, throughout the Community; and not because it helps a particular country. It is regarded as lacking in Community spirit to tot up the gains and losses made by one country, and to expect a "fair return" in cash terms for what it puts in. But the trouble is that this approach only works when all the member countries can in fact be broadly satisfied that they are getting out nearly as much as, or more than, they contribute. And that is manifestly not the case for Britain. Because of its small farming population, and the predominance of agricultural spending in the Community budget, it finds itself getting relatively little from the Community's funds, and in practice financing much of its activities.

It is not, moreover, just a British problem. West Germany has long been the major net contributor to the Community budget and, until recently, did not complain. But now, as a result of its own economic difficulties, and of the extra burden imposed by last year's British settlement, it too is concerned about the level of its payments to Brussels. And like Britain, it is concerned about the effects of the entry of Spain and Portugal, both of which can be expected to add to the Community's outlay. There is the making, therefore, of a tactical alliance between Britain and Germany, designed to curb agricultural spending and place limits on the amount any one country should be expected to pay.

For the moment everyone is waiting for the Commission's report on the issue, due this month; and the negotiating process is bound to be slowed down by the arrival of a new government in France, not to mention the difficulties in Italy and the Netherlands. But there should be a first discussion at the European summit at the end of this month, and from July 1, when it takes over the presidency, Britain will be well placed to push for a settlement. Meanwhile Sir Geoffrey has set the process going with his statement, made in the Netherlands, a country which is well disposed towards Britain, but which has made big gains from the way the budget has worked so far and will not be eager to see changes. Several other countries are in this position. But they have to be brought to realize that there is a fundamental injustice in the present situation — and that in the Community's interest both Britain and West Germany have to have the assurance that there is a tight and lasting limit to the amounts they are required to pay.

Tomorrow's world

From Wing Commander Trevenen James

Sir, For more than half my life I have been professionally concerned with how best to prevent war in the nuclear age. From this experience, I would like to suggest, for consideration of Mr Philip Payne (May 22) a more imminent and certain threat to present and future generations than the mercifully unlikely nuclear holocaust.

Those who possess nuclear weapons fortunately recognize their suicidal nature, but amongst the teeming populations of the Third World, between 10 and 15 million people — at least half of them children — are already dying every year from malnutrition and water-borne diseases.

Of this tragic state of affairs Mr Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, said: "In many ways, rampant population growth is an even more dangerous and subtle threat to the world than thermo-nuclear war, for it is intrinsically less subject to rational safeguards and less amenable to organized control."

Yours faithfully,
TREVENEN JAMES,
Flat 7,
125, Harley Street, W1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Records of the code-breakers

From Mr Ronald Lewin

Sir, I wish to draw the attention of your readers to a curious anomaly.

For a considerable time I and others of much greater standing have been trying, in various ways, to draw the attention of the authorities to an important requirement: the need to record for archival purposes the "oral histories" of the men and women who, at Bletchley Park and elsewhere during the Second World War, were instrumental in breaking the enemy's codes and ciphers, in processing the intelligence derived from this source, and in applying that intelligence directly during operations in the field. So far, those efforts have failed.

Yet no question of security arises. There is no inherent problem in arranging for such records to be made in conditions of absolute security, or in withholding them from the public, in equally secure conditions, for whatever period may be deemed necessary — 10, 50 or 100 years. The vital need is to obtain such records before the relevant individuals die — and already certain key figures have taken to the grave a wealth of information which is lost for ever.

We shall be told, of course, that after the war sundry departmental records were made of the work carried out at Bletchley. The answer is inadequate. Any historian of experience is acutely aware that the "fine print" of reality is not often available in official reports, and that Goethe was correct in noting that "the most important things are not always to be found in the files."

During the preparation of my *Ultra Goes to War* I had many confidential talks with Bletchley people and users of Ultra in the field, and can assert that in the free flow of privileged conversation many facts about procedures and personalities emerged which could not have been obtained from any other source.

I write to you now because during a recent visit to the United States I discovered, to my surprise and chagrin, that the National Security Agency (an organization obsessed with secrecy) has already in train a system for acquiring for its archives the oral histories of American cryptanalysts who made outstanding contributions during the Second World War. My chagrin was increased when my friends at NSA informed me that they already have in their archives an extensive oral history of one of the most eminent British officers at Bletchley Park.

Furthermore, the Oral History department at the United States Naval Institute at Annapolis has for years been making the fullest possible records of the principal naval figures in the field of signal-intelligence, many of which are available to researchers in the Naval Archives in Washington. During my current study of the breaking of the Japanese codes and ciphers, and the effect of the intelligence acquired from this source on the war in the Pacific, I have found these documents invaluable — packed with information unattainable elsewhere.

In this country the RAF Staff College already has a far-sighted programme for recording the recollections of our leading airmen, made under secure conditions. I cannot understand why either inertia, or parsimony, or an excessive sense of secrecy prevents our authorities from allowing a similar system to record for posterity the reminiscences of those who, at Bletchley Park and in the field, were responsible for one of the most remarkable achievements in our history.

Yours etc,
RONALD LEWIN,
Camilla House,
Forest Row,
East Horsley,
Surrey.
May 31.

Prospects for the unemployed

From Professor Walter James

Sir, The proposals for expanding the contribution of young people to the needs of society by greater involvement in full-time community or national service have all the appeal of simple and at-a-stroke solutions. Full-time service reduces unemployment by delaying the entry of the young to the labour market, and secures the performance of socially useful tasks that society will not pay for at market rates.

The advocates of this approach gild their lily by claims that national community service will restore a common sense of purpose, in which young people will put aside their separate aims and their competing selfishnesses in service of a greater ideal.

It is precisely because the adult members and institutions of our society will not practise what is here preached that far-reaching and far-sighted solutions to the problems which young people are now being called upon to solve are not being attempted. When our children ask for work we give them the serpent of unemployment, because we adults are not prepared to take such measures as eliminating our over-time, reducing our differentials, and modifying the nature of and returns on our investments. Accustomed since the war to the belief that growth will provide social and welfare services, we are reluctant, in no-growth or slow-growth situations, to do more caring ourselves or to accept lower levels of private affluence in order to reduce public squalor.

We need urgently and radically throughout society to adopt new attitudes and practices to work and to the provision of community services, and to place the creation of youth opportunities programmes within this context. For such programmes, we need an inter-related if not integrated programme of units of education and training and employment and other activities to begin not later than the age of 14 and to continue at least to the age of 18 on a much expanded scale. Above all we need to create the equivalents of such programmes for adults as a permanent and ongoing feature of the fundamental reorganization of the economics, structures and ideologies of work that we are at present enslaved by.

Any calls that adults make in this connexion ought therefore to be to themselves. The canker at the heart of the various proposals for national community service is that which is always present when the old ask of the young that which they are not prepared to ask of themselves. It is a naive and inappropriate response to call on youthful idealism to solve the problems which our so-called adult realism helps to create and prevents us from solving ourselves.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER JAMES,
40 Brecon Way,
Bedford.
June 2.

From Professor D. A. Bell

Sir, The Government believes that unemployment can be cured by increasing the competitiveness of British industry, pinning its hopes particularly to high-technology industries. The TUC believes that unemployment could be cured by massive government spending. Neither seriously takes into account the basic factor of technological change.

The high-technology industries are capital intensive and intensive in intellectual skills; and so they can never provide bulk employment for those who have been squeezed out of textiles, steel and the traditional heavy engineering industries such as shipbuilding. Fortunately change is not instantaneous; and even now surveys of industry show lack of skilled manpower (probably largely in the traditional manual skills) as a significant difficulty. But one thing which is clear is that throughout this century there has been a general upward trend in skill requirements. There is no longer any hope of large-scale employment for the unskilled, whatever national policy may be followed. Both the Government and the unemployed had better recognize this.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. BELL,
87 East End,
Walkington,
Beverley,
North Humberside.
June 1.

Resting place of Gen Sikorski

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Essex, South East (Conservative)

Sir, It is wholly fitting that the ashes of General Sikorski, who epitomized wartime Poland's heroic stand against the brutal subjugation of his country, should eventually be returned for burial in his native soil.

I recall, however, that after his tragic death at Gibraltar 38 years ago the Polish Government of the day resolved that his ashes should remain in the military cemetery at Newark until final victory restored Polish freedom. Thus, before our Government agrees to any request from the Communist authorities in Warsaw for the return of the remains certain questions need to be asked.

Is Poland yet a free country? Is there now completely free expression of political opinion? Is it not still under recurrent threat of Soviet military intervention?

These questions could best be answered by thousands of Polish ex-servicemen who chose to live in Britain rather than to go back after the war to a Soviet-dominated Poland. Before any decision is taken by our Government would it not be proper to ask the sizable Polish community in this country how they view the matter?

It may be argued that Poland is undergoing profound changes, is moving towards greater freedom, and the return of a Polish hero's ashes would encourage the process.

If this is really the case, would it not also be fitting for the Polish authorities to ask that the Soviet Government returns the remains of the Polish officers murdered at Katyn so that they too can be given a decent burial in the land of their birth?

Is it not more likely that the time for the return of Sikorski's remains has not yet come? When it does let it symbolize all that he and his fellow countrymen struggled to achieve: the freedom and independence of Poland.

Yours truly,
BERNARD BRAINE,
House of Commons.
June 2.

Criminal responsibility

From Dr Annette Lawson

Sir, Mr Playfair's letter (May 27) begins the debate which must surely now be undertaken in full. The Sutcliffe trial should lead to a critical appraisal of the law as it relates to mentally disordered offenders. It is not a question of psychiatry or of psychiatrists on trial — it is a question of reconciling two completely different ways of understanding the same behaviour. While we continue to require human beings to be *either* mad *or* bad no reconciliation is possible. In my view Sutcliffe is both. "Mad" is not a synonym for "diminished responsibility", but at present our legal code seems to require such an assumption.

What we need is a law which recognizes the fact that people can be both mad and bad, both cunning, clever, articulate and intelligent *and* deluded.

If we had such a law two further possibilities would be open to us: the first would allow a continuation of the attempt to determine moral culpability. The jury would be asked, having accepted that a defendant is both mad and bad, the degree to which he or she "could have acted otherwise than they did". To the clarification of this point evidence could be brought to bear which in Sutcliffe's case was used to show whether he was a liar rather than deluded. For example, returning to gather the £5 note; hiding the implements of attack atfter arrest; confiding the hope that he might get only 10 years in a loony bin (I imagine most lay people believe crazy people get shorter sentences in a softer option than do non-crazy people even though the reverse is sometimes true); breaking off an attack when disturbed; putting his clothes in a washing machine and so forth.

Maybe these and similar actions do suggest he could have spoken to a priest, stayed in the car with his friend, even given himself up when he realized and was distressed by the discovery he had killed non-prostitutes. Would he have been believed? Had he given himself up and had he been believed no doubt he would have been called mad. Mad but not wholly bad. Fit for the loony bin?

Alternatively, the decision could also be taken to "by-pass" the problem of responsibility. Although we are currently seeing the demand for a shift away from "therapeutic" to "tariff" codes of justice, perhaps, if juries could decide someone was both bad and mad, this could be one instance when, as Baroness Wootton wrote 22 years ago, "differentiation . . . will be called for only in so far as it affects the kind of treatment that is likely to be helpful." (p 267, *Social Science and Social Pathology*, 1959). No doubt that is what will actually happen behind prison doors. Why not make it happen openly?

Yours sincerely,
ANNETTE LAWSON,
Department of Sociology,
Brunel University,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex.
May 28.

Future of marriage

From Dr J. R. Allan

Sir, Dr Dominian (May 22) is probably right in suggesting that the present crisis in marriage is a symptom "of an evolution towards a different type of relationship". However, the changes in marriage are themselves secondary to the more general changes in the role, status and expectations of women. On this view it is foreseeable that the more society moves towards a position of real equality between men and women the higher will go the divorce rate.

In former years there were effective constraints on divorce. These were partly legal, in the form of a strictly fault-based divorce law, and partly social, in that a serious stigma was associated with divorce and "living in sin". But for women the constraints were mostly economic — the alternative to enduring an unhappy marriage was abject poverty. Of all these deterrents only the economic survive to any significant extent.

When and if true economic equality ever becomes a reality, and that would require a revolution in present-day attitudes, it is at least debatable whether the result would be an even higher divorce rate or, perhaps more likely, a dramatic eclipse for marriage as we know it; for the institution itself and its former stability have been rooted in women's dependent status.

Yours sincerely,
J. R. ALLAN,
The Spinney,
Parkside,
Upper Hale,
Farnham,
Surrey.
May 22.

Civil Service strike

From Mr E. H. Algar

Sir, You will excuse some of us who are not impressed by today's report (May 27) that civil servants "will disrupt services to the old, the sick and the unemployed".

I submitted my claim for mobility allowance from Stoke Mandeville Hospital on October 11, 1980. The acknowledgment from the Department of Health and Social Security warned me that if I wrote or telephoned about my claim it would only result in further delay. Not only have I had no allowance for seven months but I have not yet received my invalid disc for my car; hence any visit to the shops to collect my medicines or food leaves me vulnerable to a parking prosecution.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. ALGAR,
152 Cromwell Tower,
Barbican, EC2.
May 27.

Church's social work

From the Director of the Church of England Children's Society

Sir, I get worried when we try to separate the Church's mission into compartments, with one for suburbia and one for inner cities. We should not imply that the Church has become a parody of the parable of the rich man and the poor man at prayer (Canon James's letter, May 27).

The clergy may have been forced to reduce their numbers in the inner city areas, but there is also a priesthood of the laity which is moving into areas of high need, not only in the inner city but also in the new towns and new housing estates where loneliness, depression and a sense of bleak isolation exists. The work done by religiously based social work agencies is supported by the suburban churches and supported generously. You will find hostels run by the Church Army and others. Family centres are run by the Church of England Children's Society, often in cooperation with many other organisations both statutory and voluntary.

The help given by the suburban church is without denominational or other strings. And it is these agencies which are the living Church. By their example the Gospel is being experienced both in and out of the cities.

We thank the suburban church for its support. With it we can reach out to the depressed, the single parents, the handicapped who cannot get out, bewildered, drifting teenagers, the delinquents, the glue sniffers and the unemployed.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD BOWIE,
Church of England Children's Society,
Old Town Hall,
Kennington Road, SE11.

From the Reverend Brian J. Doolan

Sir, I am glad that Canon Eric James (May 27) has entered the lists on behalf of the Church of England's ministry in the inner city, but his proposal for an Archbishop's Commission fills me with alarm. The Church in the inner city has great strength and vitality with a depth of Christian commitment and spirituality which is so often lacking in many numerically stronger suburban parishes. As Archbishop Runcie remarked after his pilgrimage to Walsingham last year, it is above all the Anglo-Catholic tradition of the inner city which has sustained and inspired this strength. The Church in the inner city is in good heart, and many of us, priests and laity, see in it the Church of England's only hope for survival.

The problems which Canon James lists are, of course, matters of concern, but the biggest of all is not clerical manpower but over-large, and impractical buildings. The great Victorian churches, glorious shrines of the Christian presence, have become white elephants and a terrible burden on the backs of priests and people. If the Church is to take seriously its commitment to the inner city for the future then it will give us all the support and boost we need by coming to terms with this one problem.

Inevitably the only answer is money — in some cases for restoration, in the majority for straightforward replacement. A commission, however sympathetic and visionary, is of little use — most of us could write its report now in our studies. What is needed is a strong and imaginative policy about plant. There are plenty of priests willing to work with enthusiasm and joy in inner-city areas; they are not prepared to be the Church's curators of its Victorian architectural inheritance.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN J. DOOLAN,
St Oswald's Clergy House,
11 St Oswald's Road,
Small Heath,
Birmingham.
May 28.

Samuel Palmer

From Dr G. P. Moss

Sir, Mr R. G. Keesing (May 28) can be assured that the centenary of the death of Samuel Palmer was commemorated both in Shoreham, the inspiration of much of his work, and in Redhill and Reigate, where he lived for the last 20 years of his life.

As well as exhibitions and lectures, a service of thanksgiving for his life and work was held on Sunday, May 24, the exact centenary of his death. A Palmer commemorative exhibition is also planned at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in the autumn.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD P. MOSS,
10 Hurstleigh Drive,
Redhill,
Surrey.
May 28.

Choral economy

From Mr Charles Abdy

Sir, For the last 10 years I have been connected in a small way with the publicity for some of the musical events at St Paul's Cathedral. May I, in my personal capacity, put forward a suggestion for a possible way out of the present impasse (report, May 16).

To all right-thinking people Commander Shears, the Registrar of St Paul's, is to be commended for refusing to pay the wages of six vicar chorals with money the Cathedral has not got, distressing though this is.

St Paul's is very generous to the City in its offering of music. The annual performances of *Messiah* and a Bach Passion which are always given "free gratis and for nothing" to all comers offer just one example.

Cannot the City reciprocate? Are there not six firms who would be prepared to sponsor a vicar choral to the tune of £3,000 a year? Or, better still, could not an association of the Friends of St Paul's Music be formed to provide a capital sum, so that this superb musical offering can be preserved for perpetuity?

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES ABDY,
57b The Close,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
May 23.

Overseas students' fees

From Professor Colin Harbury

Sir, You have had many letters about the way in which full cost university fees for overseas students are discriminating and undesirable. I don't think it is realised that they can in a curious way also discriminate *against* British students.

It is widely expected that the pressure from the present Government to reduce the intake of home-based students will also reduce the chances of acceptance for those with perfectly acceptable but numerically lower A level grades. Not so for those from overseas, provided of course they can pay the fees. What is such a British student with means to do to get accepted in a university in his own country — emigrate and reapply?

This is surely another example of the arbitrary way in which government policy towards universities is operating. The sooner we get back to admitting students *solely* on the criterion of ability the better.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN HARBURY,
The City University,
Northampton Square, EC1.
May 28.

Mystery tour

From Mr T. W. Howard

Sir, All rail travellers must welcome and appreciate the increased speed and comfort of Inter-City trains. But it is ironical that as the speed has got higher the station name plates have got smaller so that it is no longer possible to read them.

May we ask British Rail to revert to the old practice of showing the name of each station on a large board, as far back as possible from the track, in large clear letters, so that the name can easily be read from a train at speed?

Yours faithfully,
T. W. HOWARD,
21 Connaught Avenue,
Loughton,
Essex.
May 29.

Takes the biscuit

From Dr J. B. Barbour

Sir, There is another nice thing about the Milan underground (letter, May 23) — the station at the end of one of the lines is Gorgonzola.

Yours etc.,
JULIAN B. BARBOUR,
College Farm,
South Newington,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire.
May 23.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 3: The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Duchess of Gloucester, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent and Princess Alexandra, the Hon Mrs Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, honoured Epsom Races with her presence today.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Households in Waiting were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, visited the Royal Bath and West Show at Shepton Mallet this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Somerset (Lieutenant - Colonel Walter Luttrell).

His Royal Highness, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, Patron of the International Year of Disabled People, visited Worcester College for the Blind, Whittington Road, Worcester this morning.

This afternoon His Royal Highness visited Staffordshire and later opened the City Museum and Art Gallery, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major John Winter, returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

His Royal Highness this evening attended a Reception to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Hamish Hamilton Ltd at the Middle Temple Hall, London EC4.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 3: The Duke of Gloucester this afternoon presented the National Association of Shopfitters' Design Prize and Certificates for the 1980 Competition at Hilton International Hotel, Park Lane.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening His Royal Highness, accompanied by The Duchess of Gloucester, took the salute at the Beating Retreat by the Massed Bands The Household Division on Horse Guards Parade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Mrs Euan McCorquodale were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 3: The Duke of Kent left RAF Northolt this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Berlin. His Royal Highness, as Colonel-in-Chief, this afternoon visited the 2nd Battalion The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. H. Marshall and Miss B. J. Catherwood
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. Marshall, of 27 The Baulk, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, and Bethan Jane, only daughter of Sir Fred and Lady Catherwood, of Balsham, Cambridgeshire.

Mr M. A. Fisher and Miss S. E. J. Hopkinson
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Fisher, of North Garden, Treyford, Midhurst, Sussex, and Selina, only daughter of Brigadier and Mrs J. C. O. R. Hopkinson, of Bigsweir House, St. Briavels, Gloucestershire.

Mr G. L. Walker and Miss C. M. Stiff
The engagement is announced between Gary Leonard, son of Mr and Mrs J. Walker, of Orsett, Essex, and Caroline Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs Wilfred Stiff, of London, W3.

Mr N. B. Charlton and Miss P. M. Clarke
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Benedict, son of Mr Evan Charlton, CBE, and Mrs Charlton, of Barnes, and Pamela Margaret, younger daughter of Mr W. M. Clarke, CBE, of Greenwich, and Mrs M. Clarke, of Kentish Town.

Mr J. W. H. Watts and Mrs F. M. Rumsey
The engagement is announced between John Watts and Faith Rumsey, both of Rustington, West Sussex.

Marriages

Mr C. Bland and Jennifer Viscountess Enfield
The marriage took place in London on Monday, June 1, between Mr Christopher Bland and Jennifer Viscountess Enfield.

Dr J. W. D. Bull and Miss N. E. Wells
The marriage took place in Henley-on-Thames on June 1 between Dr James Bull and Miss Nora Wells.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Admiralty House in honour of Dr Ghazi Al-Gosaibi, Minister for Industry and Electricity, Saudi Arabia.

Arts Council of Great Britain
Mr Kenneth Robinson, chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the Stafford Hotel in honour of Mrs Pupul Jayakar, chairman of the Indian Advisory Committee for the Festival of India. Among those present were:

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox, Sir Michael Walker, Mr Manek Dalal, Dr Roy Strong, Dr David Wilson, Professor Alan Bowness, Miss Joanna Drew and Mr Keith Jeffery.

Dinners

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a dinner held at Lancaster House to celebrate the Queen's birthday.

Bar Association for Commerce, Finance and Industry
Mr J D Keir, QC, President of the Bar Association for Commerce, Finance and Industry, gave a dinner yesterday evening at the Caledonian Club in honour of Mr David Boies. The other guests were:

Lord Keith of Kinkel, Mr Justice Parker, Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, QC, Mr Patrick Neill, QC, Mr Gordon Borrie, Mr John Boyd, Mr Robert Chilstrom, Professor L C B Gower, Mr Carlyle E Maw and Mr Peter Sambuc.



The Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother making the best of rather soft going at Epsom yesterday, where they watched the Derby.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr Hayden and the Hon Mrs Phillips was christened Florence Leslie at Battersea Parish Church on Monday, June 1. The godparents are the Lord Harris of Greenwich, Mr Michael Jenkins, Mr Adrian Ward-Jackson, Mrs Emma Aschan, Miss Jane Bonham Carter and Mrs Dermot Gleeson.

Lord Campbell of Alloway

The life barony conferred on Mr Alan Robertson Campbell, QC, has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Campbell of Alloway, of Ayr in the District of Kyle and Carrick.

Rugby School

The following have been elected to Scholarships at Rugby School:

Scholarship at 75% of the consolidated fee: S G M Hirtzell, King's College School, Cambridge and Rugby School.

Scholarships at 50% of the consolidated fee: T R Butcher, Bilton Grange, Dunchurch, Rugby and Rugby School; M Herrmann, Dragon School, Oxford; H J Phillips, Abberley Hall, Worcester; S R H Haynes, Bilton Grange, Dunchurch, Rugby and Rugby School.

Scholarships at 30% of the consolidated fee: D G Bell, Tonstall School, Sunderland; M E Davies, Packwood Haugh, Ruyton XI Towns, Shrewsbury; R J Irwin, Birkdale School, Sheffield.

Scholarships at 15% of the consolidated fee: J D T Doherty, Stoneygate School, Leicester; A W F Steenberg, Mowden Hall School, Stockfield, Northumberland and Rugby School; G W Devereux, Winchester House, Brackley, Northants; A G Heriot, Dragon School, Oxford; C C F Lever, Rydal Preparatory School, Colwyn Bay.

Music Scholarships

Scholarships at 50% of the consolidated fee: G R H Davies, Sir Hugh Owen Lower School, Caernarfon.

Scholarships at 30% of the consolidated fee: P N A Moorant, Bilton Grange, Dunchurch, Rugby.

Talbot Kelly Art Scholarship: E T Gimlett, Mostyn House School, Parkgate, Cheshire.

Talbot Kelly Art Exhibition: S Blundell, Lawrence Sheriff School, Rugby.

Latest appointments

Mr David Brian Watling, QC, to be a circuit judge on the South Eastern Circuit.

£250,000 bond winner

The June £250,000 Premium Savings Bond prize was won by bond number 9TL 572168. The holder lives in East Sussex.

Lady Ewart-Biggs, whose husband was killed by an IRA bomb when he was British Ambassador to Ireland, before her introduction in the House of Lords yesterday.

University news

Oxford
Elections
BRASENOSE COLLEGE: Fellowship as lecturer in law, Miss M E Stokes, BA, BCL, formerly scholar of the college.
ST HUGH'S COLLEGE: Ewa Jaworska, MA, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Rawnsley studentship. Wendy M Ayres, BA Cambridge, Moberly senior scholarship. Mary J Darrah, MA, former exhibitioner of the college, head of history, Hill College, Southampton, schoolteacher studentship for Trinity Term, 1983.

Glasgow
Promotions
The following have been promoted with effect from October 1:
Senior lecturer: Dr R P Carroll, Old Testament & Semitic studies; Dr D Green, civil engineering; W E Lyons, moral philosophy; Dr M R Moore, medicine, Western Infirmary; Dr K W Muir, chemistry; Dr L J Newton, French; P Reilly, English literature; Dr C M Scully, oral medicine; Dr D B Snow, veterinary pharmacology.
Reader: Dr B J Bluck, geology; Dr P Calow, zoology; Dr I R Griffiths, veterinary surgery; Dr D A Lunt, dental anatomy; Dr R P Sinha, political economy; Dr J A Thomson, medicine, Royal Infirmary.
Appointed titular professor: W H Bain, cardiac surgery; Dr A M Harper, Wellcome Surgical Institute; G M Teasdale, neurosurgery.

Leeds
Grants
Science Research Council: £24,950 for investigation of electrolytic deposition of metals from solutions in liquid ammonia, by Dr J B Gill; £24,350 to investigate new aspects of metallaborane chemistry, by Professor Greenwood and Dr J D Kennedy; £24,350 for study of stereo and regio selectivity in the chemistry of cyclometalated complexes and large chelate rings by Professor Shaw; £24,430 for NMR investigations on new types of organometallic and coordination compounds, by Professor Shaw; £21,050 for study of nuclear liquid crystals: structures, properties, theories and applications, by Dr N Boden; £25,675 for study of genetic heterogeneity of high sulphur keratins in hair from inbred strains of the mouse musculus, by Dr J A Stewart; £45,016 for study of air pollution by fine particles, by Dr A G Clarke; £23,251 for study of non-linear behaviour of wave trains and wave packets in models of baroclinic flow, by Dr J Brindley; £29,716 for study of far-infrared spectroscopy in galactic plane at wavelengths-100 micron, by Dr A R Clarke; £40,801 for study of lectin receptor interaction during development, by Dr D Bowles; £31,986 for study of biosynthesis of photosynthetic algal bile pigments and its relationship to haem and chlorophyll metabolism, by Dr S B Brown; £43,312 for study of molecular requirements for electron transfer and coupling activities of cytochrome oxidase, by Dr P F Knowles; £87,821 for study of forced aeration composting of sewage, sludge and domestic refuse, by Professor Mara and Mr E Stentiford; £70,651 for study of the role of herpes simplex virus proteins in virus DNA synthesis, by Dr K L Powell and Dr R A Killington; £23,600 for study of structure and properties of electrochemical and vapour deposits on metal substrates, by Professor Nutting and Dr C Hammond.
Yorkshire Cancer Research Campaign: £111,134 for provision of a system 50M cytofluorograph.
Natural Environment Research Council: £68,325 for study of marine geochemistry of radiogenic isotopes and rare earth elements, by Dr H Elderfield.
Transport and Road Research Laboratory: £68,279 for studies in modelling the interaction between transport and land use, by R L Mackett.
Home Office: £46,417 for study of spread spectrum signalling in Home Office radio schemes, by Professor Matthews.
Agricultural Research Council: £39,785 for study of dynamics of farm transport vehicles, by Dr D A Crolla.

Queen's, Belfast
Appointments
Lecturers: R K Cooper, aeronautical engineering; W Monteith, electrical and electronic engineering; B M Armstrong; Agnes Dempsey, general practice.
Grants
Natural Environment Research Council: £42,248 to zoology department for research on population genetics and ecology of the brown trout in the Erne, Macnean and Melvin Lake systems of co Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, under direction of Dr A Ferguson; £27,392 to the agricultural and food bacteriology department for research on the effect of sediment biological activity on the release of biogenic silica to the water column, under direction of Professor A J Holding.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £30,800 to physical chemistry department for research on a study of gas phase inter and intra-molecular energy transfer by IR laser induced changes in UV absorption, under direction of Dr W D McGrath.
Wellcome Foundation: £25,208 to medicine department for research work on insulin preparations, under direction of Professor K D Buchanan.

Kent
Honours and appointments:
Title of emeritus professor of chemistry will be conferred on Professor G R Martin on his retirement, from October 1.
Professor M J C Vile, professor of political science and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to be Deputy Vice-Chancellor in succession to Professor Martin.
Senior lecturers: G Beneche, history; R J Norman, philosophy; D J Shaw, French; R J Collier, electronics; R B Freedman, biology; E T Hasten, chemistry; P G Fitzpatrick, law interdisciplinary studies; J G C Oxborrow, economic and social history; J K Hill, French; D A Turner, computing.
Lecturers: Elizabeth J Cowie, film studies.
Tutorial fellowship: E Horne, electronics.
Science Research Council advanced fellowship: P W Forder, physics.
Mr A D Linfoot, university's finance officer, to be registrar and finance officer in succession to Mr Eric Fox, registrar since the university's foundation in 1963, who is to retire.

Bath
Appointments
Lecturers: Miss S K Branch, pharmacy and pharmacology; S R Leadbetter, architecture and building engineering.
Grants
Science Research Council: £45,440 to Dr W J D Whish for research on determination of the biological function of protein ADP-ribosylation; £21,593 to Dr S E Reynolds for research into functions of ecdysion hormone in manduca sexta and in locusts; £24,550 to Professor M M Campbell for research on new organophosphorous meterocyclic synthesis and the preparation of B-Lactam antibiotics analogues; £26,901 to Professor J F Eastham and Dr A T Johns for research on pulse injection techniques for equipment susceptibility.

Latest wills

Lord Barnetson, of Crowborough, East Sussex, chairman of Thames Television and United Newspapers, who died intestate, left estate valued at £481,019 net.

Mr Robert Fordyce Aickman, of Kensington, London, a writer of stories of the supernatural and founder in 1946 of the Inland Waterways Association, left estate valued at £45,071 net.

Sir Robert Philip Smith, of Riding Mill, Northumberland, High Court judge in the Queen's Bench Division since 1978, left estate valued at £29,069 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Croucher, Mr Mark Stennett, of Blackwater, Isle of Wight, £219,559
Gillman, Mr Percy, of Woolton Hill, Berkshire £238,454

Reception for military appeal

The Duke of Wellington will host a reception at Aldershot on Monday to launch the Aldershot Military Historical Trust appeal for £400,000 from industry, commerce and the public.

The trust has been established to preserve and present the history of the "Home of the British Army", remembered by two million soldiers who have served there and defended the United Kingdom.

The trust wants to establish a visitors' centre and museum to show the public, and particularly the younger generation, the part Aldershot plays in the United Kingdom's heritage and guide them to the other regimental museums and military artifacts in the area. Guests at the reception will include politicians, senior Army officers, businessmen, bankers and dignitaries from Hampshire and Surrey.

City of London Solicitors' Company

The following have been elected officers of the City of London Solicitors' Company for the forthcoming year:
Master, Mr John H. Walford; Senior Warden, Mr Ian D. Hood; Junior Warden, Mr Peter J. Purton.

Birthdays today

The Earl of Halsbury, who is 73.

General Sir Cecil Blacker, 65; Sir Christopher Cockerell, 71; the Right Rev Dr J. M. Kek, 76; the Right Rev Dr J. R. H. Moorman, 76; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Thomas Shirley, 73; Sir Ronald Wates, 74; Professor J. C. West, 59; Sir Martin Wilkinson, 70.

Today's engagements now appear in The Times Information Service on the back page.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev L M Bale, Team Vicar in the Withycombe Raleigh Team Ministry, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Aylesbeare, same diocese.

The Rev S M Beaumont, assistant chaplain at Marlborough College, diocese of Salisbury, to be Rector of Ideford, Luton and Ashcombe and Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev R Beevers, chaplain and divinity master of Liverpool College, diocese of Liverpool, to be curate in charge of Curry Mallet, Hatch Beauchamp, Beercrocombe and West Hatch, diocese of Bath and Wells.

Preb G Bevington, Rector of St Leonards with Holy Trinity, Exeter, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Christianity, same diocese.

The Rev J R Claydon, assistant curate in the Parish of St Michael, Macclesfield, diocese of Chester, to be Vicar of All Saints, Marple, same diocese.

The Rev G Fisher, Non Stipendiary Minister in Airedale, diocese of Wakefield, to be assistant curate of Ripponden with Rishworth, same diocese.

The Rev C C Forster, Vicar of The Ascension, Hull, diocese of York, to be Vicar of Brompton with Snainton, same diocese.

The Rev W J T Frost, curate of St Stephen, Gateacre, Liverpool, diocese of Liverpool, to be Vicar of St Mary, Widnes, same diocese.

The Rev G W H Hartley, Vicar of Lonsdale, diocese of Carlisle, to be Team Vicar in the Egremont Team Ministry, designated Vicar of Haile, same diocese.

The Rev R S Hawkins, Diocesan Director of Ordinands, Joint Director of the Exeter/Truro NSM Training Scheme and Team Vicar in the Exeter Central Team Ministry, diocese of Exeter, to be priest in charge of Whitestone and Oldridge, (in addition to being Archdeacon designate of Totnes), same diocese.

The Rev R C Johns, priest in charge of Borrowdale, diocese of Carlisle, to be also Rural Dean of Derwent Deanery, same diocese.

The Rev A T H Jones, Vicar of Newport and Bishops Tawton, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Barnstaple, same diocese.

The Rev E R Littler, Vicar of Kitt Green, diocese of Liverpool, to be Vicar of White Notley with Faulkbourne and Cressing, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev W H Loveless, Vicar of St Mark, Cambridge, Rural Dean of Cambridge, and chairman of the Diocesan Board for Social Responsibility, diocese of Ely to be also honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev R C Lowrie, Vicar of West Hill and Rural Dean of Ottery, diocese of Exeter, to be Team Rector of the Sidmouth, Woolbrook, Salcombe Regis and Branscombe Team Ministry, and Rural Dean of Ottery, same diocese.

The Rev J V Mapson, Vicar of Cullompton with Kentisbeare and Blackborough, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Cullompton, same diocese.

Canon J P Martin, Vicar of St Peter, Congleton, and Rural Dean of Congleton, diocese of Chester, to be Rector of St Oswald, Brereton with St Peter, Swettenham, Anglican chaplain at Arclid Hospital, and Rural Dean of Congleton, same diocese.

The Rev J Newton, Rector of Lifton, Kelly with Bradstone and Broadwoodwidger, diocese of Exeter, to be chaplain at Allhallows School, Rousdon, same diocese.

The Rev J G Nicholls, Rector of St Clement, with Holy Trinity, Ipswich, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be priest in charge of Wilby with Brundish, same diocese.

The Rev O W T O'Donovan, Associate Professor at Wycliffe College, Toronto, Canada, to be Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Moral and Pastoral Theology at Oxford University, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev H L Ormerod, Rector of Stanground and Farcet Team Ministry, diocese of Ely, to be Rector of St John the Baptist and St Andrew, Swindon, diocese of Bristol.

The Rev R E Pitt, curate of St Cuthbert, Wells, diocese of Bath & Wells, to be Team Vicar in the Wellington Team Ministry with responsibility for Wellington All Saints, Thorpe St Margaret and Samford Arundel, same diocese.

The Rev D G Prosser, chaplain in the Navy, to be Vicar of St Barnabas, Morecambe, diocese of Blackburn.

The Rev C E Rolfe, Team Vicar in the Wellington Team Ministry, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be taking on special responsibility for West Buckland, Runnington and Langford Budville, same diocese.

The Rev A B Robinson, Vicar of Hooe, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Plympton, same diocese.

The Rev J G M Scott, Vicar of Newton St Cyres, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Cadbury, same diocese.

The Rev A J Stott, Rector of Marnhull, diocese of Salisbury, to be priest in charge of Broadchalke and Bowerchalke, Ebbesbourne Wake with Fifield Bavant and Alvediston and Berwick St John, same diocese.

The Rev A C Sutherland, assistant curate at St Jude, Mapperley, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of St George, Barton-in-Fabis, and All Saints, Thrumpton, and also Chaplain to The Boots Co Ltd, Nottingham, same diocese.

The Rev B M Tinsley, Rector of Alverdiscott with Huntshaw and Newton Tracey, Yarnscombe and Horwood, diocese of Exeter, to be also Rural Dean of Torrington, same diocese.

The Rev G Ward, assistant curate at Garforth, diocese of Ripon, to be Vicar of Holmfield, diocese of Wakefield.

Preb H Warren, Rector of West Monkton, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also temporary Rural Dean of Taunton North, same diocese.

Opinion weighs against invention theft theory

By Huon Mallalieu

Horological history has not been rewritten, and it would seem that Christie's must now make sacrifice to appease the spirit of Thomas Earnshaw, the eighteenth-century "father of the marine chronometer".

They implied in the catalogue of their clock sale yesterday that he had stolen an invention of his rival, John Arnold. However, the weight of academic and market opinion was decisively against them.

The piece which aroused the controversy was claimed to be a timekeepers made by Arnold in the 1770s with a spring datent escapement—an invention which Earnshaw claimed as his own in 1781. Despite 10 catalogue pages attempting to substantiate the claim, the piece was bought in at £30,000.

That was one of the big blemishes on a sale that produced £415,789, with 34 per cent bought in. The successes included an ebony cased striking bracket clock segned by Thomas Tompion and Edward Banger, which made £26,000, against an estimate of £20,000, and an early gold and enamel verge watch by Edward East in London, which reached £25,000 (estimate £12,500).

According to tradition in the family of the vendor it was given by Charles I to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold.

At Sotheby's Belgravia a sale of French and oriental furniture, clocks, ceramics and works of art from the collection of Said and Nassib Joumblatt made £188,065, with 14 per cent failing to find buyers. A pair of large vases and covers painted with allegorical scenes and with gilt-bronze handles and bases went to a London dealer for £19,500 (estimate £15,000 to £25,000).

In Bond Street Sotheby's offered Japanese prints, books and paintings, together with Chinese paintings, making £110,051, with 6 per cent bought in, and middle range Old Master paintings, which produced £157,280, with 24 per cent unsold.

A private buyer paid £13,000 for a print of the actor, Ichikawa Monnosuke II, in the role of a beau by Sharaku, which dated from 1794 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000).

In the Old Master sale a still life of flowers in a vase, catalogued with the surname only as Hardime, went to a German dealer at £5,600 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500), and Leger paid £5,000 for a portrait of a lady and a girl by Caspar Netscher (estimate £4,000 to £6,000).

Glendining held a successful sale of coins, producing a total of £109,235, with only about 2 per cent bought in.
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Children are advised to avoid the purchaser or recipient of lot 307 in a sale of toys and juvenilia at Phillips. It was a Victorian child's chest expander, and it sold for £2, against an estimate of from £5 to £8. The sale made a total of £18,350, with 8 per cent bought in.

Poet wins literary prize with his first collection

By Philip Howard, Literary Editor

Christopher Reid has been awarded this year's Hawthornden Prize for his first collection of poetry, *Arcadia* (Oxford, £2.75).

The Hawthornden, oldest of the famous literary prizes, is given for a work of imaginative literature by a writer under the age of 41. Previous winners include Sean O'Casey, Siegfried Sassoon, Robert Graves, Evelyn Waugh, Graham Greene and Ted Hughes.

Presenting a cheque for £500 to the winner last night, Bernard Bergonzi said on behalf of the judges: "Christopher Reid is a poet who combines exact observation with a rich and startling power of metaphor. He cleanses our perception of the world, so that familiar scenes and objects look as though we had never seen them before."

Somerset Maugham Awards of £1,000 were given last night to Julian Barnes for his novel, *Metroland* (Cape, £4.95); Clive Sinclair for his collection of short stories, *Hearts of Gold* (Allison & Busby, £5.95); and A. N. Wilson for his novel, *The Healing Art* (Secker & Warburg, £6.50).

Those awards were created by Somerset Maugham to enable young British writers to follow in his wandering footsteps and enrich their writing by experience in foreign countries.

The Society of Authors' travelling scholarships of £1,000 each were given to D. J. Enright, the poet, and Fay Weldon, the novelist. They were established by an anonymous donor to enable British creative writers to keep in touch with their colleagues abroad.

Charles Boyle, Roy Fisher and Robert Garioch have been given the 1981 Cholmondeley Awards for Poetry. They are non-competitive and are made on consideration of a poet's work as a whole and in recognition of his contribution to poetry. The winners share £2,800.

The Eric Gregory Trust Awards for poets under the age of 30 were presented by Peter Porter, the poet, on behalf of the judges to:

Simon Rae, a postgraduate student at Oxford, £5,000; Alan Jenkins, editorial assistant on the "Times Literary Supplement", £5,000; Marion Lomax, from Otley, West Yorkshire, £1,500; Philip Gross, a librarian in Croydon, £1,000; Kathleen Jamie, from Edinburgh, about to go up to university, £1,000; Mark Abley, from Oxford, £500; Roger Crowley, from Woking, £500, and Ian Gregson, who teaches English at the University College of Wales, Bangor, £500.

A Margaret Rhondda Award of £300 has been given to Judith Cook for her research into *The Effects of the Herbicide 245T*.

The Tom-Gallon Award of £500 for a short story has been given to Alan McConnell-Duff for *The Comrades Marathon*.

AWARD FOR RADIO PLAYS

A play about a reunion of Japanese war veterans, "The Kamikaze Ground Staff Reunion Dinner", by Stewart Parker, is one of four winners of the 1980 Giles Cooper awards for BBC radio drama presented in London yesterday by the dramatist's widow, Mrs Gwyneth Cooper.

The other winners were Martyn Read for "Waving to a Train"; Peter Redgrove for "Martyr of the Hives", and William Trevor for "Beyond the Pale".

The winners were chosen from more than 500 plays, 70 by new writers, specially written or adapted for radio last year.

Science report

Medicine: Saving children from malaria

By the Staff of "Nature"

Children suffer most from malaria. Their underdeveloped immune systems cannot cope with the onslaught of malarial parasites, which colonize their blood, and a child under five is likely to die of the disease. So news of a potential new vaccine, which could easily be administered to a child and which when given to a mother and which could even pass a degree of immunity to her child, is to be welcomed, even if it has so far been proven only in mice.

Parasitologists at the New York University School of Medicine have created a vaccine which when injected into the muscle protects young mice from the invasive stage of the malaria parasite, the sporozoite. If it works in mice, it might work in other vertebrates.

In vertebrates, the parasite (Plasmodium berghei) lives in the red blood cells, where it produces gametocytes, which can reproduce sexually. Those are ingested by a mosquito when it bites an infected animal: and inside the gut of the mosquito the female gametocytes are fertilized.

The fertilized "egg" penetrates the gut wall, creating a structure called an oocyst. Eventually that bursts, showering tens of thousands of the next malarial stage, the tiny threads called sporozoites, into the body cavities of the mosquito. Some reach the salivary gland, and from here they enter the blood stream of any host that the mosquito bites.

The sporozoites first accumulate in the liver of the host animal; then they become merozoites which colonize the blood. These form gametocytes and the cycle begins again.

In principle, a vaccine could be constructed against either the sporozoites or the merozoites, but not both, because the two forms have different surface protein coats, and are attacked by the immune system separately. The New York group chose to tackle the sporozoites, which they removed from the saliva of an infected mosquito, and irradiated with atomic radiation, in the hope of killing the sporozoites while retaining their ability to stimulate the correct immune response.

The resulting brew of damaged sporozoites was injected into the muscle of young (two to 24-day-old) and adult (eight to 10-week-old) mice. Two weeks later, the mice were challenged with an injection of live sporozoites into a vein. Most of the adults contracted malaria; the young mice did not. In a further experiment, it was shown that effectively vaccinated mother mice were capable of passing protection to one in two mice that they suckled, even if the young were not their own offspring.

However, mother-to child transfer of immunity is known to be very species-dependent, so the most that might be hoped for from the new sporozoite preparation would be the protection of young children by relatively untrained medical assistants, the "bare-foot doctors" of rural health care schemes, who would be capable of delivering intramuscular injections.

The intravenous injections which have had to be used in other putative malaria vaccines are by contrast more difficult to administer, more painful, and too dangerous to use on children.

Nevertheless, the new vaccine is only at laboratory stage, and faces many potential pitfalls before it could reach clinical trial.

Source: *Nature*, vol 291, p 331 (28 May, 1981).

©Nature-Times News Service, 1981.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, June 4, 1956

Third class abolished

Third class travel was abolished by British Railways yesterday and all passengers will now be either "first" or "second". This action has been taken to conform to continental practice, and the change is simply on tickets and at booking offices. Prices and accommodation remain the same and carriages will have the figure three painted out as they go in for maintenance and repair. In the early days of railway travel the term third class was synonymous with discomfort and inconvenience, the "poorer classes" travelling in open trucks with hard wooden seats. In 1875 one of the railway companies abolished second class and called it third and the other companies gradually improved the standard of comfort of their own third class. Finally only the continental boat trains to and from the United Kingdom ports gave second class facilities to enable through bookings to be made with continental railways, although north-east London suburban services retained the class until a few years before the last war.

OBITUARY

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

Jazz pianist and composer

Mary Lou Williams, the American jazz pianist and composer who gave important encouragement to the founders of modern jazz and who later composed many religious works, has died aged 71.

Born Mary Lou Burley on May 8, 1910, she was encouraged by her mother to learn the piano during her infancy in Atlanta, Georgia; when still a child, her family moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvannia, where her stepfather smuggled her into bars and clubs so that she could hear the local blues and ragtime pianists and, later, impress them with her own precocious talent.

She is said to have been already an accomplished professional when, at the age of 15, she made her debut with a travelling vaudeville act, Seymour and Jeanette. In the late 1920s she joined a band led by the saxophonist John Williams, who became her first husband, but it was her association with Andy Kirk and his Twelve Clouds of Joy, lasting throughout the 1930s, which brought her renown.

Beginning in 1929 as a composer and arranger for the band, she produced imaginative scores like "Froggy Bottom", "Little Joe from Chicago", and "What's Your Story, Morning Glory?". Her writing already anticipated general trends: her 1936 score of "Walkin' and Swingin'" contained a phrase later developed by Thelonious Monk into "Rhythm-a-ning", one of the staples of the post-war modern jazz repertoire. She also created arrangements for Benny Goodman's orchestra, and served as the Kirk band's pianist between 1931 and 1942.

During the 1940s she became a midwife to the development of bebop. Young musicians habitually gathered at her New York apartment, and she gave particular encouragement to her fellow pianists Monk and Bud Powell, as well as to Charlie Parker, Miles Davis and Dizzy Gillespie. Her natural affinity with the new music affected her own playing, and she was regularly to be heard in the clubs of 52nd Street during their boom years. "In the Land of Oo-Bla-Dee" was her own idiomatic tribute to the modern movement.

She toured America and Europe throughout the 1950s, but her career entered a quiet phase in the succeeding decade. In 1970, however, she re-emerged, encouraged by a young priest, Fr Peter O'Brien SJ, who became her manager and confidante. She began touring again, but also embarked on a series of extended religious compositions, including several masses, one of which was commissioned by the Vatican and was later rearranged for performance by the Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre.

"Mary Lou Williams is always contemporary," wrote Duke Ellington in his autobiography, *Music is My Mistress*, and, as if to prove it, in 1977 she participated in a concert in New York with the pianist Cecil Taylor, who is generally reckoned to be the most intransigently avant-garde of pianists. Their collaboration was by no means an unqualified success, but it indicated the breadth of her interest and the vivaciousness of her intellect.

The recipient of honorary degrees from several universities and of a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1972, she will be remembered as the first woman to make a reputation as a jazz soloist; the grace, strength and imagination of her playing, however, also qualified her as an important improvising pianist, irrespective of gender.

MR JAMES HOWDEN HUME

Mr James Howden Hume, who was until 1973 chairman of Howden Group Limited, the Scottish based engineering company previously known as James Howden and Company, died on May 28, aged 78.

Born in Glasgow in 1903 and educated at Kelvinside Academy and Glasgow University he joined, in 1920, James Howden and Company which had been founded by his great uncle in 1854. In the years that followed the relatively small company grew, under his leadership, into a substantial public company renowned for its technical quality.

He served his apprenticeship at James Howden, and in his early days he supervised the installation of his company's equipment in China, Australia and South Africa. He was appointed a director in 1929; became managing director in 1934 and took over the chairmanship from his brother, Crawford Hume, in 1963.

He managed the company during the difficult years of World War II and in the post-war period reorganized it with foresight. He was responsible for setting up subsidiary companies in Australia, South Africa and Europe, for extending the company's activities to Canada and for the merger in 1968 with Sir George Godfrey and Partners.

He established the research and development department of James Howden in Glasgow, which was instrumental in the company later obtaining substantial contracts for gas circulators in nuclear power stations. He negotiated manufacturing licences for Swedish, American and German equipment of proven design which could supplement and complement Howden's own designs.

Engineering was Howden Hume's greatest professional love, and to it he brought enthusiasm and drive. He served as President of the Scottish Engineering Employers Association and was a Fellow of the Institute of Fuel. He was elected an underwriting member of Lloyd's in 1942.

A keen yachtsman, he took part in the British Americas Cup series of team races for six-metre yachts on the Clyde, the Solent, and off Long Island between 1934 and 1952. He sailed for Britain in the 1948 Olympic Games, and was responsible for introducing the International Dragon Class in Britain. He was Commodore of the Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club and a member of the Royal Northern, Royal Clyde, Royal Thames and Mudhook Yacht Clubs, serving for many years on the Council of the Royal Yachting Association.

He leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom is now managing director of Howden Group.

MR GORDON BELL

Mr Gordon J. Bell, OBE, JP, who died in Hongkong on May 6 aged 57 was Scientific Adviser to The Government and formerly Director of The Royal Observatory Hongkong. He was also Honorary Air Commodore to the Royal Hong Kong Auxilary Air Force.

Gordon "Dinger" Bell was educated at Hinckley Grammar School and St John's College Cambridge, his time at Cambridge being split by wartime service with the Royal Air Force as a Meteorological Officer.

He joined the Royal Observatory in Hongkong as a Scientific Officer in 1949 and retired as Director in January 1981. He was appointed Scientific Adviser to the Government the same month.

Air Commodore Bell joined the Hong Kong Auxilary Air Force in 1951. After flying many types of fixed wing aircraft he was instrumental as Officer Commanding Flying Squadron in introducing helicopter flying, the flying doctor service to outlying islands and the emergency medical evacuation flights into Hongkong. He relinquished his command of the force in 1965 and was made MBE. He was appointed Honorary Commodore in 1977.

But it was for his work at the Royal Observatory and his scientific expertise which he made available to many countries in SE Asia that he will be remembered in the meteorological family. The fact that the Hongkong meteorological service, though small, is extremely well-equipped, efficient and forward-looking is largely due to Bell's enthusiastic and energetic leadership and his personal involvement in almost every aspect of the work. He also found time to pursue his personal researches on the monsoon and on typhoons and had just completed a book which will be published shortly.

He was an active and shrewd participant in the work of the World Meteorological Organization and played a leading role in the establishment of an international effort to improve the forecasting and warnings of typhoons in South East Asia.

Gordon Bell was a distinguished servant of Hongkong and was held in affectionate respect by all sections of the community. He married Kaia Ringness in 1953 and was a devoted husband and father of their two sons and daughter. He will be sadly and prematurely missed by his family and many friends for his humour and boyish zest for life.

CAPTAIN RICHARD HOWE

Captain Richard Howe, MBE, MC, one of the British officers who organized escapes from Colditz Castle, the German prisoner of war camp, has died in hospital at Tunbridge Wells.

Captain Howe succeeded Major Pat Reid as escape officer in 1942 and continued to act in that position until the end of the war. He organized many escapes including eight successful "home runs".

Educated at Bedford Modern School, he was commissioned in the Royal Tank Regiment. He was captured in May, 1940 while defending troops evacuating Calais. For this he received the Military Cross and for his work as escape officer he was made an MBE.

He was sent to Colditz in November 1940 after he was captured escaping with Major Reid and four others.

MR ROLAND ELLIS WILSON

Mr Roland Ellis Wilson, who died on May 31 aged 82, was senior surviving former president of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors of which he was a founder member.

A leading campaigner in the 1940s and 1950s for press freedom, editorial standards and organized journalistic training, he was a founder member of the Press Council and of the National Council for the Training of Journalists. He served on the Newspaper Society Council and had been president of the Federation of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire Weekly Newspapers.

Wilson edited the *Stockport Advertiser* from 1945 to 1958, having joined it as a junior reporter in 1916 before serving with the Artists Rifles in France and Flanders. Later he was founder editor of the *Stretford and Urmston Journal*.

He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Lady Waldock, wife of Sir Humphrey Waldock, CMG, OBE, QC, died on May 31 at the age of 74. She was Ethel Beatrice, daughter of James H. Williams, and she was married in 1934.

Sir Edward Ritson, KBE, CB, deputy chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 1949-57, died on May 31 at the age of 88.

Mary Lady Rennell, widow of the second Baron Rennell, died on May 31 at the age of 79. She was the Hon Mary Constance Vivian, daughter of the first Baron Bicester, and she was married in 1928.

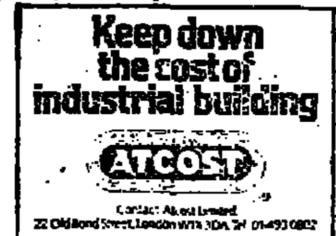
Mrs Ellen Catherine Mee, CBE, formerly Chief Inspector of Schools, Ministry of Education, died on May 31.

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No sign yet of a productivity miracle, page 19

Business News

THE TIMES June 4 1981



■ **Stock markets**
546.7 down 0.3
FT Gilts 67.19 down 0.08

■ **Sterling**
$2.0175 down 205 points
Index 96.9 down 1.2

■ **Dollar**
Index 107.9 unchanged
DM 2.3595 down 87 pts

■ **Gold**
$473.50 down $3

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12¼-12⅛
3 mth Euro $ 17¼-17⅛
6 mth Euro $ 17-16⅞

IN BRIEF

RTZ raises stake in Tunnel

Rio Tinto-Zinc has bought more shares in Tunnel Holdings, taking its stake up to 5.9 per cent of the votes attaching to the ordinary shares. But the company said that it did not intend to make a counter-offer to the present bid from Thos Ward.

The move was sharply criticized yesterday in Ward's latest letter to Tunnel shareholders urging them to accept. Ward said that RTZ was seeking to frustrate the offer for its own commercial reasons.

Ward also announced its results for the six months to the end of March showing pretax profits up from £7.26m to £7.78m.

Beer output decline

Beer production in the United Kingdom for April this year was 3,041,372 bulk barrels, down 8.2 per cent on the 3,313,055 barrels produced in the same month last year. Production in the first four months of 1981 totalled 11,977,191 bulk barrels, a decrease of 6.9 per cent on the same period last year.

Beecham licence

Beecham has been granted a product licence for its antibiotic drug Augmentin. The Committee on the Safety of Medicines earlier recommended restricted use of the drug. Beecham shares gained 9p to 199p on the news.

Perkins strike threat

Six thousand production workers at Perkins in Peterborough voted for industrial action over their pay claim and shopstewards said there would be an all-out strike.

Savoy bid doubts

Sir Charles Forte doubts whether he can win control of the Savoy Hotel group, although he now has 57 per cent of the equity and 37 per cent of the votes. Acceptances for his £67m offer were still being counted last night and an announcement will be made today.

Kent redundancies

Fisher Controls of Rochester, Kent, intends to make up to 170 of its staff—mostly office workers—redundant because of the recession. The company makes control valves.

Myson shares

Myson, the heating equipment manufacturer, suspended dealings in its shares yesterday and said it had received a possible takeover approach. Metal Box was rumoured to be the bidder.

The pound

Exchange prices for the pound are now contained in *The Times* Information Service on the back page.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 2.23 points up at 989.71. The $-SDR was 1.16204. TLE was 0.576266.

State industry chiefs attack cash curbs

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Nationalized industry chairmen, strongly supported by the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday launched a strong attack on the Government's restrictive policy *towards the financing of investment in state industry.*

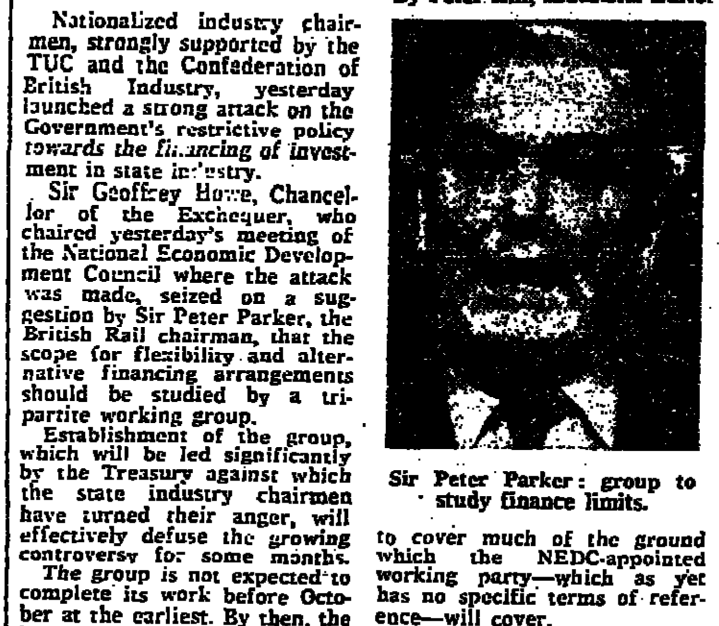
Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who chaired yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council where the attack was made, seized on a suggestion by Sir Peter Parker, the British Rail chairman, that the scope for flexibility and alternative financing arrangements should be studied by a tripartite working group.

Establishment of the group, which will be led significantly by the Treasury against which the state industry chairmen have turned their anger, will effectively defuse the growing controversy for some months.

The group is not expected to complete its work before October at the earliest. By then, the large corporations will be in the final stages of their discussions with the Treasury over financing limits for next year.

More importantly, the Treasury and Civil Service Committee next Monday will begin a short investigation into the financing of state industries, and its report is expected to be completed before the parliamentary summer recess.

Its investigations are bound to cover much of the ground which the NEDC-appointed working party—which as yet has no specific terms of reference—will cover.


Sir Peter Parker: group to study finance limits.

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, and other senior industrialists regard the move at yesterday's meeting as significant, coming as it does in the wake of the decision earlier this week to increase the external financing limit of British Telecom by £200m.

Certainly within the sponsoring departments—especially the Department of Industry, which is responsible for the shipbuilding, aerospace, steel and postal industries—there is a growing awareness among senior civil servants that greater flexibility of financing regimes is becoming more desirable.

Sir Peter, arguing the case for a more moderate and sensible approach to the financing of leading corporations' capital spending programmes on behalf of the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group (NICG), strongly urged the Government to consider a series of ideas which the group has outlined.

Attacking the imposition of undue limitations on the level of capital spending by many state industries, the NICG said that these were inhibiting the flow of orders for capital goods which would help to load under-used capacity in the private sector, and would lead to improved profitability and job prospects throughout many sectors of manufacturing industry.

The corporations have stressed that they are not seeking *carte blanche* to proceed with any investment programme. But they have told the Government that relatively modest changes to make the financing regime more *realistic*—without driving up the public sector borrowing requirement—would be highly beneficial and would not involve a basic shift in the underlying philosophy of the Government's economic strategy.

The angry chairmen, page 19

New inquiry on industry fuel costs

By Our Industrial Editor

Competitiveness of key energy-intensive sectors of British industry has worsened over the past few months compared with major European industries, and the Government has approved a further investigation by the National Economic Development Council's energy task force.

Industry leaders who expressed their concern at the relatively small concessions announced in the Budget to ease the problems of energy intensive industries, including iron and steel, paper and board, foundries and chemicals, yesterday underlined their serious worry about the further deterioration.

At yesterday's meeting of the NEDC, Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said that the extreme disappointment felt by industry with the Budget measures had heightened.

Reports to the NEDC have confirmed that the position on oil products and electricity for *energy intensive industries,* and the substantial disparity for foundry coke has not yet eased. Companies have also complained that despite the freeze on increases for renewed gas contracts and some European tariff increases, substantial disparities continue.

In a report to the NEDC, chaired by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director-general of NEDO, said that since the investigation by the energy task force earlier this year, exchange rate movements had contributed to a worsening of the situation.

Even excluding the duty, the price of heavy fuel oil in Britain was *still* the most expensive compared with leading European competitors, particularly France, Germany and Italy; on diesel fuel a disparity of between 5 and 15 per cent had widened since the end of March.

Mr Chandler *told the council* that substantial disparities had continued on gas prices and many industries feared that there would be large *increases* at the end of this year.

Although there had been increased flexibility in pricing for electricity to large industrial users, currency movements were ensuring that disparities remained.

A major source of concern was the price of foundry coke —30 per cent more expensive in the United Kingdom than elsewhere—and where there has been no change since the task force presented its report in March.

The task force is to be reconvened and will monitor developments. It is scheduled to submit a further report to the November meeting.

Progress is also being made by NEDO in efforts to encourage more efficient use of energy and the development of an energy conservation industry.

NEDO plans to cooperate with the Department of Energy in highlighting the scope for improvement in energy use in selected sectors of industry and plans to organize a meeting of industries and manufacturers of *equipment* to aid conservation later this year.

Pound slips on North Sea oil price fears

By John Whitmore

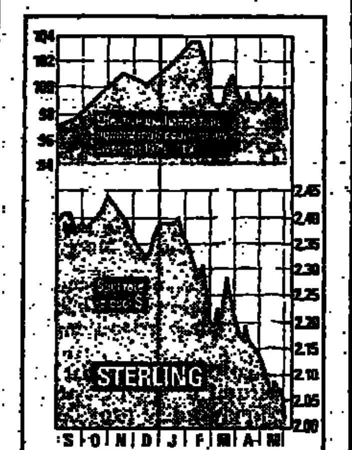
Increasing speculation that Britain will have to cut its price for North Sea oil appeared to be the main reason for the selling of sterling on foreign exchange markets *yesterday.* The pound fell by more than 2 cents against the dollar to $2.0175, and also dropped against European currencies.

The fall began from the opening of business, accompanied by rumours of substantial sales from Swiss sources.

At one point the pound fell to $2.01. Market sources said that the Bank of England seemed to be playing a fairly active role in supporting the pound from $2.03 downwards. During the afternoon the rate was steadier.

The pound fell 6¾ pfennigs against the Deutsche mark to DM4.76½, and by 15½ centimes against the French franc to F11.25½. Its index against a basket of currencies slipped almost 1¼ per cent.

Fears that the price of North Sea oil may be cut were given fresh impetus by the Mexican decision to lower the oil price by $4 a barrel. Industrial sources doubt, however, that any decisions on North Sea pricing will be taken before next month.



In addition to their concern over the oil price, international investors appear to feel that sterling is overvalued relative to currencies in the European Monetary System. They also point out that sterling interest rates are not the outstanding bargain in international terms that they were only a few months back.

Whereas a one-week Eurosterling deposit earns interest at the annual rate of 11⅞, the comparable rates for dollars is 18¼ per cent and for French francs 24 per cent.

The Government will now be watching very closely over the next few days to see if yesterday's fall heralds a longer period of more sustained pressure on the pound.

Although it has found the decline of sterling against the dollar a fairly welcome development this year—the pound has now fallen by almost a fifth from its "high"—it is bound to become increasingly anxious about the inflationary consequences of any further fall.

Financial Editor, page 19

Talbot losses top £75m

By Edward Townsend

Talbot, the British subsidiary of the French Peugeot motor group, announced yesterday that it made a pre-tax loss of more than £75m last year after its 1979 loss of £41.4m.

Mr George Turnbull, Talbot's chairman, said the losses were primarily the result of high interest rates, the strength of the pound, a decline in the size of the United Kingdom vehicle industry "*leading to a disorderly* marketing environment", and problems in Iran after the war with Iraq.

Talbot decided in February to abandon its operations at Linwood near Glasgow. The loss of 4,800 jobs and closure costs of £39.2m have been included in the 1980 accounts as an extraordinary item.

Talbot's 1980 results are further confirmation of the crisis facing the British motor industry. They follow BL's announcement of a £535.5m overall loss for 1980 and the 41 per cent slump in profits recorded by Ford of Britain to a pre-tax level of £226m.

The Talbot figures show the company made a net loss of £67.3m after taking into account a grant of £35m from Peugeot which covered an outstanding loan made to the British company by a consortium of banks. The loan was part of the 1976 attempt by the Government to save the ailing company, then owned by the Chrysler Corporation of America.

Mr Turnbull said 1980 had been a year of reconstruction for Talbot which would continue in 1981, and he forecasts "a further substantial loss" for the year.

"However, by the beginning of 1982, the major steps will have been completed. The substantial losses from Linwood will be eliminated; a new five-year contract with Iran, currently in the process of negotiation, is expected to be finalized; a partnership to secure the future of truck operations at Dunstable and Luton will be in operation; the benefits from the integration of the Talbot and Peugeot franchises will begin to be realized; and the Talbot product range will have been significantly strengthened."

He added that, with the continued support of Peugeot, and of employees, dealers and suppliers, plus an upturn in the United Kingdom economy, the company was confident that the actions taken and planned would put Talbot on a sound and secure basis.

Clearly, Talbot is placing considerable emphasis on the renewal of its Iranian contract which could be worth more than £1,000m over the next five years. The deal, Britain's biggest single export contract with Iran, covers the supply of car kits for the production in Tehran of the Peykan, a version of the old Chrysler Hunter model.

In the United Kingdom, Peugeot—which itself made group losses of Fr2,000m (£170m) in 1980—has plans for investing £10m at the Ryton plant near Coventry to assemble the front wheel drive Horizon, at present built in France.

Racal's £1.3m Taiwan deal falls through

By Catherine Gunn

More than 600 jobs will be lost in Bridgnorth, Shropshire after the collapse yesterday of a £1.3m agreement for the sale of Decca Radio and Television by Racal Electronics to the British subsidiary of Tatung, a Taiwanese company.

The sale, agreed in February, should have been completed on Monday but, when the two groups met to sign the contract, a disagreement ensued, which led to the collapse of the deal after two more days of negotiation. Now Racal is going to close down the Decca factory, which has been on the market ever since Racal acquired the Decca group in April, 1980. Racal says it has spent £7m on keeping the radio and television business going while seeking a buyer for it.

An angry Racal spokesman claimed last night that Tatung had produced a host of new demands at Monday's meeting, which would have cost thousands of pounds.

One area of disagreement and confusion may have been over who was to bear the cost of making 200 out of a workforce of 800 redundant in preparation for the handover.

The Racal spokesman said the group had offered to take on a further £100,000 of liabilities in order to salvage the sale. "But they steadfastly refused to close the deal".

He claimed the Tatung representative eventually walked out of the meeting. "We considered that a termination of the contract", he said. Racal is taking legal advice on what redress it may have.

No comment was available from Tatung UK last night. Mr W T Lin, managing director, and Mr C. P. Chou, vice-president, who have already been using offices at Decca prior to the handover, could not be reached.

Sir Fred's cue for Riley

E. J. Riley, Britain's leading maker of snooker tables, supplier of a comprehensive range of cues and the biggest operator of snooker clubs, is about to conclude an important deal with Sir Fred Pontin.

He will be taking a stake in the group, which has 29 clubs up and down the country, with a view to further diversifying Riley's leisure interests.

Earlier this month Riley reported a fall in profits for the half year to January 31, thanks largely to a fall in furniture profits from £129,000 to £91,000. Total profits slipped from £345,000 to £310,000. Income from the 29 snooker clubs was £162,000.

Sir Fred Pontin will be the second distinguished name to join Riley in seven months. Steve Davis, the world snooker champion, was signed up last November—before he had taken the United Kingdom and world titles—to sell the Steve Davis cue. The group has a five-year franchise to sell the cue, made in Britain by a Canadian group.

Sir Fred, who is nearly 75, retired from the holiday camp business he founded just after the last war nearly three years ago. He sold Pontins to Coral Leisure (now part of Bass) for £56m. It later became known that he had a golden handshake of £240,000 as well. He was knighted for his charitable services in 1976.

Sir Fred left Pontins to help Scottish-based Belhaven Brewery which has itself been extending its leisure interests. It controls the Miss World competition, and owns the Hotel Playa el Retiro in Torremolinos. Belhaven now has Mr Eric Morley and Mr Ronnie Aitken as joint chairmen.

Sir Fred began his career on the London Stock Exchange

Zaire makes more from its own diamond sale

By Michael Prest, Mining Correspondent

Zaire raised more from its recent independent sale of diamonds than the price offered by De Beers, Belgian diamond industry sources said yesterday.

The sources confirmed that Zaire had ended its contract to sell stones through the Central Selling Organization (CSO) controlled by De Beers. But there is no indication that other diamond producers will join Zaire in its separate stand.

Sozacom, the Zaire state trading company, sold 620,000 carats of industrial diamonds on Friday. They were bought by two Antwerp firms, Caddi and Glasol, and by the Industrial Diamond Company of London.

The CSO has been handling sales of Zaire's stones for 14 years. A De Beers spokesman said that, while talks had stopped, that did not mean they would not be resumed. He said that Zaire accounted for $60m of the CSO's annual $2,700m sales.

Zaire produced 8.1 million carats last year, but this is expected to decline to about 6 million this year. About 70 per cent of output is boart—low quality industrial stones—and another 20 per cent is of near-gem quality.

Saudis selling dollars

From Frank Vogl
Lausanne June 3

Saudi Arabia, whose oil income is entirely in dollars, is continuing to diversify its foreign exchange reserves. "It is simply prudent to diversify", Mr Abdul Aziz Alquraishi, governor of the central bank, said at a press conference of the International Monetary Fund.

His comments left no doubt that the bank is still selling dollars for other currencies to broaden its currency portfolio, despite the high yields and strong appreciation of the dollar.

Mr Alquraishi said he was not opposed to accumulating Deutsche marks or taking mark denominated notes, "so long as they are issued at market rates", and he would not say to what degree his bank is striving proportionately to reduce the dollar component of its currency reserves.

Heath aid plea, page 18

Cammell wins £61m Canadian rig order

By Our Industrial Staff

British Shipbuilders' Merseyside subsidiary, Cammell Laird, has won a $125m (£61m) contract for a semi-submersible drilling rig for the North Sea.

It is Cammell's first rig order and ranks as the largest single export order won in the offshore sector by the state shipbuilding corporation.

Won against Scandinavian and French competition, the order will provide two years' continued employment for 800 of Cammell's 3,300 workforce.

Designed by the Swedish shipbuilding group of Gotaverken, the rig has been ordered by Canada's Dome Petroleum and will be contracted to Sovereign Oil and Gas in which Dome is a substantial shareholder. It will drill exploratory wells in the British sector of the North Sea.

Sovereign is operator for a number of groups including Dow Chemical and the International Energy company. It has secured licences to participate in half a dozen blocks in the North Sea.

The rig, which is expected to be completed in 1983, will be able to drill in depths of up to 2,000ft.

Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of British Shipbuilders, said that the order represented a big step in the corporation's consolidation of its role in the potentially big market for offshore equipment.

Other BS yards are building offshore supply boats. On the lower Clyde the Scott Lithgow group is completing an emergency support vessel for British Petroleum and is starting work on a heavy duty drilling rig.

The contract will be a welcome boost to the Merseyside yard whose present order book consists of two Type 42 frigates for the Royal Navy—work on the first is running 12 months ahead of schedule—and a recently announced order for the Royal Fleet Auxiliary.

Mr Alistair Lambie, managing director of Cammell, said: "One rig does not secure the future of Cammell Laird and we are now thinking about the next one. We have one or two more potential contracts in our sights."

The Cammell contract does not qualify for subsidy from the Government's shipbuilding intervention fund which extends only to merchant ships and semi-submersible rigs not equipped for drilling. Dome may have decided to place the contract with a British yard with further exploration licences in mind.

Dealers seek change in securities rules

By Philip Robinson

Sweeping changes in the rules governing licensed dealers were proposed yesterday, less than 24 hours before the Council for the Securities Industry was due to discuss Norton Warburg, the broking firm which collapsed four months ago owing £5m.

The proposals come from the Association of Licensed Dealers in Securities, which represents around 50 of the 350 firms licensed by the Department of Trade.

The association is seeking changes in the law under which the dealers are licensed—the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958—and in the Licensed Dealers (Conduct of Business) Rules set up under it.

It wants the code of business conduct changed to define an investment manager, ensure separation of manager and client funds, ensure a specific agreement for discretionary clients, have an annual audit of each manager's activities and random audits.

Mr Robin Hodgson, the association chairman, also wants a reform of the licensing procedure under which the Department of Trade grants permission to deal.

It is essential that, before authorization, the character of those involved in any securities business be acceptable, the association says. A fundamental change here would be that applicants would have to prove they were fit to hold a licence. At the moment, the Department of Trade has to prove they are not.

The association wants the Act to be called the Investment and Securities Act and cover all who undertake securities transactions, including investment managers and solicitors.

Financal Editor, page 19

CURRENCY MOVEMENTS 1981

The pound

	Index	Dollar	D/mark	Swiss franc	French franc	Yen	Gold £/oz
Jan 1	101.4	2.3910	4.69½	4.25	10.84	486	247
Jan 30	105.2	2.3670	5.04½	4.57	11.61	489½	213
Feb 27	98.9	2.2050	4.70	4.33	11.05	467½	223
March 31	100.1	2.2445	4.72½	4.31½	11.14½	474	226
April 30	98.9	2.1405	4.73	4.32¾	11.24¾	461¾	225
May 29	98.9	2.0700	4.82½	4.29½	11.51	463½	231
June 3	96.9	2.0175	4.76½	4.22	11.25½	451	235

The dollar

	Index	Sterling	D/mark	Swiss franc	French franc	Yen	Gold $/oz
Jan 1	95.4	0.4182	1.9750	1.7850	4.5680	202.50	585
Jan 30	98.8	0.4219	2.1285	1.9305	4.8850	206.25	506½
Feb 27	100.6	0.4541	2.1305	1.9525	5.0150	209.35	490½
Mar 31	100.1	0.4455	2.1055	1.9215	4.9450	211.10	507½
Apr 30	100.0	0.4672	2.2103	2.0195	5.2375	215.60	482
May 29	107.1	0.4831	2.3340	2.0745	5.5655	224.05	479½
June 3	107.9	0.4957	2.3595	2.0900	5.5865	223.45	473½

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Cawoods	10p to 232p	Phoenix	10p to 262p
Churchbury Est	25p to 620p	Martin News	10p to 256p
Electrocomps	10p to 803p	Menzies, J.	10p to 500p
Farnell Elect	20p to 514p	Tele Rentals	12p to 345p
Ferranti	10p to 500p	Standard TC	11p to 520p

Falls

BP	6p to 370p	RTZ	7p to 526p
De La Rue	20p to 740p	Ranger Oil	18p to 564p
Lasmo	10p to 562p	Shell Trans	10p to 358p
Hill, C.	10p to 112p	Staffs Potts	6½p to 45½p
Husky Oil	7p to 680p	Vlakfontein	6p to 128p

Study shows executives handle stress better than 'other ranks'

Men who are bosses at heart

By Peter Brock

The stereotype of the senior executive who rushes around, building up tension, only to fall victim to an inevitable heart attack is being questioned by doctors, biologists and behavioural scientists in the United States.

The man who seeks responsibility and status is known as a type A personality, and previous research identified him as demanding too much from himself and suffering rapidly mounting blood pressure when things go badly.

But *Medical News* reports that a study by the United States National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health found that chief executives had fewer stress-related heart problems than the poor devils farther down the line or even the secretarial staff.

The main challenge to the type A theory comes from Dr Meyer Friedman and Dr Raymond Rosenman of San Francisco. Their belief that type A behaviour does not predict the risk of heart attack is now being tested at the University of Nebraska, Omaha.

Subjects are exposed to a battery of "ego-threatening" quizzes and games and, while they have their backs to the psychological wall, as it were, any changes in their heart rates are measured.

Dr Robert Eliot of the university says that already one study has shown that there was no correlation between teeth-gnashing behaviour and heart problems. But this is not a licence for hard-working executives to crank themselves up a few notches.

Dr Eliot believes that there is probably a statistical link between the driving personality and the risk of a coronary. But type A behaviour is only part of a much broader picture. For instance, there is no mention of the part played by nutrition.

Dr Michael Smith of the institute points out that one of its studies, published in 1978, found the greatest stress among clerical workers, caused by workload, lack of control over their jobs, boredom and anxiety about their career prospects. This view has since been supported by British studies particularly among manual workers.

Being trapped on the rungs of a career or in a cul-de-sac does not enable people to cope with stress as well as the boardroom types, it seems, who have paced themselves to the top and learned to handle pressure.

At the physiological level, Dr Rosenman, who works at the Stanford Research Institute, points to studies showing that secretion of the hormone noradrenalin increases in step with deadlines and job pressures.

Again, it seems that the senior executive can handle these changes better than lower-ranked employees, who often try to stimulate production of the hormone with coffee, alcohol, cigarettes and other substances. It is this supercharging with noradrenalin that can lead to long-term trouble and eventual damage to the arteries, says Dr Rosenman.

Medical News quotes him as saying: "Executives in upper management tend to set their own schedules and are rarely forced to do more than they can do, not only because they are in charge but also because of their ability to schedule themselves properly."

$400m loan sought by Russia

The Export-Import Bank of Japan said Mr Viktor Ivanov, Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, was expected to visit Tokyo next Tuesday to seek a loan of about $400m from the bank to finance imports of 750,000 tonnes of Japanese large-diameter steel pipes.

The Soviet Union signed an agreement to buy the pipes from Nippon Steel Corporation, Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Nippon Kokan KK and Sumitomo Metal Industries.

Oil warning from Paris

Several member countries of the 21-nation International Energy Agency (IEA), including the United States, gave warning to oil consuming countries at a meeting in Paris that the present world oil market leaves no room for complacency. The consensus of opinion was that present efforts to reduce oil consumption and dependence on imported oil have to be continued.

UK-Soviet trade

Trade between the Soviet Union and Britain ought to recover in a way that is satisfactory for both, the party newspaper Pravda said in a comment on the ninth session of the Soviet-British co-operation Committee.

Chemicals data pact

The western industrial nations and Japan—the leading producers, traders and consumers of chemicals—have agreed that test data on chemicals produced in one country will be accepted by all others.

Saudi IMF quota

Saudi Arabia's financial quota at the International Monetary Fund is to increase from 1,400 million SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) to 2,600 million. Saudi voting power in the IMF increases accordingly.

Iraq cuts pipeline fee

Iraq has lowered the pipeline fee it charges Japanese companies for oil delivered to the Mediterranean, effectively cutting the Government Selling Price of its crude.

Pressure for mergers as profits tumble

Why Co-ops will have to cooperate

From Derek Harris, Commercial Editor, Edinburgh

More evidence of the trading difficulties facing the Coop, Britain's largest retailer, emerged as the Cooperative congress ended here yesterday.

Mr Lloyd Wilkinson, general secretary of the Cooperative Union forecast that the number of mergers among retail societies would at least double in the next 12 months.

A number of possible mergers have been discussed behind the scenes at the congress as tough high street trading conditions have forced the retail societies to reassess their development strategy.

A more dramatic decline in the number of societies, now just below 180, could result from the proposed creation of a single society in Scotland, out of the 50 Scottish societies.

Details of the Coop's trading performance in the past year, expected soon, are expected to show a marked decline in net profits with market share marginally down from the present 6.7 per cent. The Coop's share of the packaged grocery market, which had been running at 17 per cent, has declined 0.8 per cent. The Coop's retail sales in 1980 were £3,950,000, up 12.5 per cent.

But the disturbing decline in retail societies' capital expenditure, including investment in much needed projects such as superstores, was halted last year.

In 1979 the movement's £91m investment spending was only 6.27 per cent of all retailers' spending. Societies should have had 7 per cent or more, not only to equate with their market share but to catch up on too-slow past investment.

Last year's preliminary figures are expected to show some increase in capital spending. But the worry this year is the mounting struggle against trading problems and the high cost of loan finance.

This is why the focus is now on the efforts of the newly formed six-strong team, representing the three key organizations of the movement whose initial job will be to act as a fire brigade for troubled societies.

The team consists of the chairman and chief executives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), commercially the movement's most powerful organization, of CRS (the biggest retailer) and the Co-operative Union, the movement's central coordinating body.

Initially, the rescue role of the team could absorb most of its efforts as the rate of mergers increases. There were 14 mergers during 1980 and the first few months of this year.

But the team which includes one woman—Mrs Margaret Winfield, the CRS chairman—sees itself with a wider role. The quality of management, and especially of managing accounting systems, has been identified as a key area to be discussed with retail societies.

If more societies can be persuaded to improve their efficiency it will open the way for longer term loan arrangements. Means of offering such loans to societies—which are at a disadvantage with their competitors among publicly quoted multiples which have access to equity capital—are now being explored. Resources of CWS, CIS—the movement's insurance arm—and the Co-op Bank are being harnessed for this.

The structure of CRS, the £800m sales retail operation which historically has been an ambulance service for troubled societies, is also under discussion. As mergers produce larger regionally based societies it would be logical for parts of the widely dispersed CRS operation to be switched into some regional societies.

This could partly ease the increasing demand being made on CRS's management led by Mr Alf Lee, chief executive. CRS management's latest job, likely to take several years, is to digest the merging with CRS of the former London Co-operative Society, the movement's second largest retailer.

If merger talks involving two other big societies—the Royal Arsenal and South Suburban, aimed at creating a South-east regional society—fail to produce an agreement, many in the movement believe that one or both of these loss-making societies will have to turn to CRS for help.

Man-made fibre policy attacked

By Our Industrial Staff

The Government was attacked yesterday for not taking immediate action to halt the decline of Britain's man-made fibre industry.

Mr John Stuart, chairman of the British Man-made Fibres Federation, said the industry's distress had been caused by a number of factors outside its control, the effects of which could have been ameliorated by Government action.

Making his farewell address as chairman of the federation, Mr Stuart accused the Government of taking what action it had to ease the problems of the industry as being too little and too late.

Highlighting energy costs, Mr Stuart commented that the Government showed scant regard to the interests of the economy as a whole or to the reality of energy production costs.

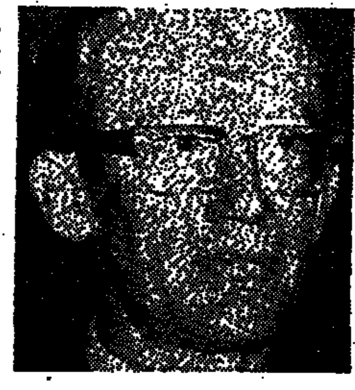
"The policy is enforced through the monopoly position of the public utilities . . . which to many observers in our competitor countries is welcome but quite inexplicable," Mr Stuart said.

This and other fiscal policies had resulted in a 25 per cent fall in man-made fibre production in the past year and a reduction in employment levels

Heath urges sweeping reform of world aid

From Frank Vogl, Lausanne, June 3

Urgent action to strengthen development assistance, including far-reaching reforms of international financial institutions, were called for today by Mr Edward Heath, the former British Prime Minister, and Dr Johannes Witteveen, former managing director of the International Monetary Fund.



Dr Witteveen: World Bank should borrow far more.

Mr Heath said that the United States and Britain were becoming increasingly isolated in their efforts to block moves to strengthen official lending to developing nations. He suggested that evidence of this was the unprecedented rejection at the recent IMF conference in Gabon of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as chairman of the IMF's ministerial committee.

The payments deficits of developing nations, which this year may exceed $100,000m (£48,000m) were at the heart of discussions today at the first session of the International Monetary Conference.

Mr Heath said the IMF should expand its lending by borrowing large sums, using its gold reserves as collateral.

Dr Witteveen called for an additional $25,000m of lending by the World Bank for energy projects in developing countries. He sought changes in the Bank's articles of agreement that would enable it to borrow far greater sums in the capital markets.

Mr Heath asserted that the rich Arab oil exporting nations must be induced to provide far more cash for developing nations. This demanded that they be given a far bigger shareholding in the IMF and that the stakes of the industrial nations be reduced.

He said debt defaults by developing nations were an increasing probability and could cause enormous strains for the banking system.

Agreement on pay for engineers

By Baron Phillips

A national agreement covering pay negotiations for the whole of the engineering construction industry may be established.

The National Economic Development Office announced yesterday that a set of proposals had been approved by the Engineering Employers Federation, the Oil and Chemical Plant Construction Association, and the main craft and general unions which they will recommend to their members.

These proposals are expected to form the basis of a national agreement for the engineering and construction industries covering work on large sites.

Discussions and negotiations have been going on for three or four years, but no concrete proposals had emerged until now for a national agreement.

The intention of the agreement is to provide an accord between the various unions and employers to prevent leap frogging attempts by some crafts over pay on large construction sites.

It was this individual pay bargaining, among other factors, which disrupted work at the Isle of Grain power station last year.

The present proposals put forward at yesterday's meeting cover around 30,000 of the industry's workforce. If the members of both unions and employers reach agreement they are expected to be implemented by next November.

In the meantime a provisional national joint council has been established which will meet for the first time later this month. If these proposals are agreed they will provide the basis of a new operating agreement on large construction sites and improve productivity.

Discussions on the formulation of a national agreement arise out of a NEDO document, the Engineering Construction Performance Report, published in 1977. This was used as a basis of negotiation between the employers and the unions, but discussions have broken down on a number of occasions over the past three years.

It is hoped the national agreement will prevent guly incidents such as at the Isle of Grain dispute

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A positive side to the growth of Britain's black economy

From Mr J. McCarron

Sir, What struck me about your leader "Let's have it in cash" on 28 May is that it gives the clue for expansion of the economy, without inflation. As you say, the black economy is not wholly negative phenomenon. The growth of black activity has arisen because individuals cannot find continuity of work when the cost of labour is take home pay (P) plus income related taxes (T). However, when the price is take home alone the demand is there. It follows that if the Inland Revenue succeed in establishing a method to collect tax from these individuals the demand will disappear; the value added to the wealth of the country which by your estimate is 8 per cent of the GDR will disappear, and the ranks of unemployed will grow pulling the Government into greater debt.

These individuals and groups are operating beneath the "economic" margin in our economy. Other more respectable groups are also tapping this level of demand. In so far as groups like BL and BSC are in receipt of subsidies equivalent to the income related taxes they pay to the Inland Revenue they are tapping demand beneath the margin within the sanction of law.

Whilst none of these examples pay tax, they benefit the country by creating wealth and employment. We can extend this benefit by absolving companies from income tax until their receipts are greater than their costs plus take home pay and assessing tax only on this surplus. New business would come into healthy surplus more quickly, minimizing the need for financial backing; the black economy would come into the light.

Since these companies would offer their services at less than market rates the effect would be deflationary. The important fact is that there is a level of demand lying virtually untapped in the economy at a time when demand is cardinal. Rather than seeking to stifle it by taxation the Government is better advised to encourage its full exploitation and diminish its unemployment bills.

Yours faithfully,
J. McCARRON,
Project Manager,
2 Abinger Road,
London, W4.
May 29.

From Mr J. P. W. Holloway

Sir, You state (editorial, May 28) that the answer to tax evasion may be increasing indirect taxation—namely VAT. Surely, however, VAT provides the greatest incentive to members of the general public to pay cash and evade tax. In the example you quote of the plumber insisting on payment in cash, there is a benefit to both plumber and payer. The plumber receives a sum on which he pays no tax and the payer receives an immediate 15 per cent reduction (the VAT element) on the price he would have had to pay if he had not paid in cash. If no such benefit accrued to the payer, no doubt people would be less inclined to pay plumbers etc., on the spot, especially if they realize that ultimately such cash payments may lead to the payer himself paying more by way of increased taxation.

Yours faithfully,
J. P. HOLLOWAY,
66 Fullerton Road,
London, SW18.
May 30.

Advice for businessmen

From Mr G. J. ff. Chance

Sir, As a postscript to his obituary, published in your newspaper on May 21, your readers may be interested in the advice given to Sir Hugh Chance by his father, George, 60 years ago at the outset of his long career in business and the public service. Among the papers left by my uncle is a memorandum dated July 1920, when he started work at the Chance Brothers glass works in Smethwick, the family business (now part of the Pilkington Group) of which he later became chairman. These are extracts from what his father wrote:

"Carry-out promise or threat, and never make either without seeing the way through. Should it prove impossible owing to quite unforeseen circumstances, be as outspoken as possible as to reasons and, in case of a promise not fulfilled, try to give satisfaction in some other way.

"Let people find by experience that your word is your bond. Talk to the workpeople (short of the familiarity that breeds contempt) and get friendly with them; as soon as they know that what they tell you will not be passed on to their detriment, they will talk freely and often give valuable information and suggestions.

"Go round with managers; notice what they do, and find out why. Make notes. Read up available literature. When any improvement is suggested to you, or occurs to you, find out as far as possible what has been tried before in the line in question, otherwise much time may be wasted in going over old ground. On the other hand, it may happen that what has appeared to fail may prove a great success by a little alteration or addition not before suggested.

"The first consideration is to maintain the good name of the concern, the second to make profits.

"Do not procrastinate. It is better to make an occasional mistake in minor matters than to keep putting off. He who never makes a mistake never makes anything. Few things annoy working men so much as being repeatedly put off. More than half the labour troubles of recent years have been due to delays in decisions, chiefly by Government authorities."

Those who worked with him, and his friends and family, know that Hugh Chance followed these precepts throughout his life, believing them to be as relevant as when his father first formulated them. When passing them on to his own son nearly thirty years later, he prefaced the advice with these words, which illustrate his attitude to conduct in the post-war world:

"After two wars and many upheavals, many of the old traditions which served our forebears as a 'code of behaviour' have disappeared, and while they may have been accepted without much thought or criticism, they did give people a standard of conduct and behaviour. However, we can't stand still and no doubt we are working out a new pattern of society. But the new society will not advance unless we remember that we still need principles, and that if we expect decent and honest behaviour from others, we must ourselves behave in like manner."

Yours faithfully,
G. J. ff. CHANCE,
Rhosgyll Fawr,
Chwilog,

Income tax and the pensioner

From The Reverend H. C. Hurford-Veazey

Sir, Having just completed my first tax return after retirement, I have discovered that it is almost impossible to make a correct return of income. One's pension book lasts for a few months and is then kept by the Post Office. In November, which is a little over the half-way of the tax year, the pension is increased. Some weeks, it is difficult to remember how many, are at the old rate of tax and the rest at the new tax rate. This makes extra work for the pensioner and for the tax collectors. Is there any reason why the annual rise in government pensions and other similar payments should not take place at the beginning of the financial year? Surely this would save a great many hours of work and would so save the Government money.

H. C. HURFORD-VEAZEY,
Five Oaks,
Pluckley Road,
Charing,
Ashford,
Kent, TN27 0AJ.

Tax liability in the US

From Mr Herb Greer

Sir, The letter from Mr Tony Christopher (June 1) is very ill-informed about American attitudes to "questioning" about tax liability. If the sort of search and seizure operation which the Inland Revenue has mounted here were attempted in the United States it would be in violation of the United States constitution. There would be a furious outcry and heads would roll—deservedly.

As to the tax audit powers which Mr Christopher wishes to see in this country, these have been used as a political weapon in the United States by Richard Nixon and others. The response was anything but complaisant. If Mr Christopher is going to suggest that such manoeuvres could never happen here he is either disingenuous or takes the public for idiots.

Each of our countries has its liabilities in this contentious field. Combining them seems to be a very bad idea.

Yours,
HERB GREER,
c/o Film Rights Ltd,
113-117 Wardour Street,
London W1V 4EH.
June 1.

The material used in cars

From Mr J. Wright

Sir, Following the outcry by the CBI regarding the percentage of UK sourced materials and labour in the Datsun vehicles to be built by Nissan in Britain, perhaps Sir Terence Beckett (late of Ford, now of the CBI) could tell us what percentage of UK sourced materials and labour goes into the retail price of a Spanish-built Fiesta sold in the United Kingdom.

J. WRIGHT,
Triad Garages,
Triad of Goole,
Estcourt Terrace,
Goole.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

MAXIM'S LIMITED NOTICE OF HOLDERS OF BEARER WARRANTS

Holders of Bearer Warrants in Maxim's Limited are hereby notified that the Annual General Meeting will be held at Société des Ingenieurs Civils, 19 rue Blanche, Paris, at noon on Friday, 26th June, 1981.

The Directors of the Company propose to give Shareholders the right to elect to receive additional shares in lieu of the dividend and a Special Resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting to give effect to the share election proposal.

Copies of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980 containing the Notice of Meeting, Circular Letter dated 4th June, 1981, explaining all details of the share election proposal are at the Company's registered office, 24 Worple Road, Wimbledon, London, SW19 4DD and at International Westminster Bank Limited, 18 Place Vendome, Paris 1.

A form of Proxy is available from either of the above addresses. It is for use in case you are unable to attend and vote at the meeting in person. You are requested to complete and return the Form of Proxy to reach the Company's Head Office, 5 Rue Royale, 75008 Paris, France, not later than 48 hours before the time of the meeting. Proof of ownership of the shares must be lodged at the same time.

If a Bearer Warrant Holder wishes to elect to receive additional registered shares in lieu of dividend they must collect the Circular Letter and Form of Election and Listing Form as soon as possible. Then they should arrange for the Form of Election and Listing Form to be completed and returned together with Coupon(s) No. 39 to the Secretary, Maxim's Limited, 24 Worple Road, London SW19 4DD, as to be received not later than 3.00 p.m. on 26th June, 1981. Unless this is done they will receive no new shares but will receive the dividend in cash.

By Order of the Board.
J. Y. R. STROVER,
Secretary.
4th June, 1981.

PUBLIC NOTICES

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ACT 1973

Notice of Application for a Licence. We RIZZI INTERNATIONAL MODEL AGENCY OF STUDIO 5, 38 MOUNT PLEASANT, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON WC1X 0AP, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 2(1) (a) (i) of the above Act that we intend to apply to the Secretary of State for Employment for a licence to carry on an employment agency for Fashion and Photographic Models and an employment business for Promotion work at the premises, Studio 5, 38 Mount Pleasant, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 0AP, such agency and business to be known as RIZZI INTERNATIONAL MODEL AGENCY. Any person desiring to make representations as to the grant of the licence should do so in writing to the Department of Employment, Employment Agencies Licensing Section, 3-16 Church Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4AW, within 14 days of the date of this notice.

Dated 27th May, 1981.
R. Z. KHAN NIAZI.
S. P. KHAN NIAZI.
Applicants.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, 4.30 P.M. LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE, KEPPEL STREET, W.C.1. Discussion on The Rayner Review of the Government Statistical Service introduced by Sir John Boreham. Further information Royal Statistical Society.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

TELEX. Telephone answering and typing services, including word processing. Available 24 hrs. a day, 7 days a week. Ring 01-903 6485 for brochure details.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1967, ATTRACTIVE FASHIONS Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 9th day of July 1981, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Stephen Daniel Swaden, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1981.
S. SWADEN,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of HARRIS ADVERTISING Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 8th day of July, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned, Stephen Daniel Swaden FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1981.
S. SWADEN,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of GARY SPENCER BUILDING SUPPLIES Limited.

By order of the High Court dated the 29th day of April, 1981, MICHAEL ANTHONY JORDAN, of Cork Gully, Guildhall House 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITH A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1981.
M. A. JORDAN, F.C.A.

In the Matter of VAXYMOULD Ltd. By order of the High Court, dated the 27th March, 1981, NEVILLE ECKLEY, F.C.A., of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated 21.5.1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

APPAREL COMPUTER SERVICES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named company will be held at the Clifton Ford Hotel, Welbeck Street, London, W1 on Thursday 11th day of June 1981 at 11.00 am for the purpose mentioned in section 294 and 295 of the said act.

Dated this 29th day of May 1981.
By Order of the Board
J. COOPER
Director

APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR

In the Matter of HANSOM BOOKS. By order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 13th day of February, 1981, MR. T. C. VALE of 2, Weald Road, Brentwood, Essex, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITH A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION dated this 29th day of May, 1981.

K. E. JAY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES

BRISTOL DIECASTING COMPANY Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1981, at 12 o'clock, midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated the 28th day of May, 1981.
By order of the Board.
J. H. SHIELDS,
Director.

In the Matter of CARKGRADE Limited.

By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 25th day of March 1981 Mr HENRY CHARLES TREBY of Rigby House, 34 The Parade, High Street, Watford, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated this 29th day of May 1981.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Now sterling puts the pressure on interest rates

Shergar may have dominated the track down at Epsom yesterday but in the foreign exchange markets it was sterling that led the field, though whether it was running in the right direction might, of course, be a matter for argument.

After its steady slide of late, the pound met significantly increased selling pressure yesterday, falling sharply not only against the dollar but, for once, against the European currencies, too. Just how strong a magnet the $2 level is to market operators is not really clear and opinions differ widely on the extent of support sterling would find around that level. What does seem clear, however, is that the authorities are increasingly nervous and all the signs yesterday were that they were supporting the currency fairly actively once it slipped below $2.03.

Exactly what sparked off yesterday's selling, and why, is the usual mystery in foreign exchange markets. The Mexican decision to cut their oil price by $4 a barrel was not unexpected, any more than a cut in the North Sea price would come as a surprise. What we seem to have at the moment, however, is a combination of factors working against sterling: worries about the oil price, fears that dollar interest rates may not come down quickly, and a feeling that sterling has come to look increasingly overvalued *vis-à-vis* EMS currencies.

The United Kingdom Government would probably not object to some further depreciation against the European currencies but it must be worried about a further fall against the dollar. So far, we have been able to stand aside in the international interest rate war. The question now must be whether or not we can continue that stance if sterling remains under pressure over the next few weeks.

EUROCURRENCY INTEREST RATES

	1 week	1 month	3 months
Sterling	11⅞	12⅛	12¾
Dollar	18½	17⅝	17⅝
Swiss Franc	6¾	9¾	10½
Deutschmark	11⅞	12¾	12⅞
Guilder	11¾	12	12¼
French Franc	24	24¼	23½
Lira	19⅜	22	22
Yen	6⅞	7⅞	7⅞

Marley

Deferred hopes

Marley set the scene for a dismal series of results from the building materials sector yesterday with news of an interim profits collapse from £10.4m to £5.1m. But the market had been steeling itself for even worse and the shares rose 1½p to 45p yesterday. None the less, the continuing relative strength of Marley and many of its rivals



Mr Owen Aisher, chairman of Marley.

is somewhat surprising given the long period of outperformance these groups enjoyed until March.

That relative strength was based on hopes of a continuing downward spiral in interest rates reactivating a somnolent housing sector. Recent events have of course suggested, if anything, a complete reversal of that projection.

Meanwhile, for Marley itself, spending heavily on DIY expansion the interest rate problem is doubly onerous. With borrowings rising to £90m as the group approaches the seasonal peak, interest charges of £5.9m have absorbed almost three-fifths of trading profits.

Marley has, of course, been hit especially hard because of the wet spring and should improve in the second-half on the performance which more than halved United Kingdom trading profits to £4m. Meanwhile, overseas trading profits, up 11 per cent at £6.1m, thanks mainly to a strong South African performance, should continue to show resilience.

Even so, Marley seems unlikely to produce profits of much more than £17.5m against the previous year's £15.9m in spite of the absence of rationalization costs which took £5.4m out of the pretax total last year.

Assuming of course that signs of the upturn emerge next year, Marley's longer-term attractions are as bright as any in the sector. But on a likely p/e ratio of 11 and historic yield of 7 per cent—the interim was partly financed from reserves—the shares could offer better buying opportunities before this year is out.

● *Licensed dealers are currently in danger of being tarred with the same brush following the Department of Trade's action against three of them, and the collapse of Norton Warburg whose lincenc was renewed by the DoT less than two months before it failed.*

It is not surprising then, after months of detailed work, that the two-year-old Association of Licensed Dealers in Securities has chosen this moment to present proposals for a sharp tightening of the Code of Conduct and a revision of the law to give it some bite. Broadly, it wants the 40-year-old Prevention of Fraud (Investments Act and the Code weighted towards protection of the unsophisticated investor, and proposes stricter rules for investment managers.

Even with the will to change the law, the Department is unlikely to be given a Parliamentary slot for more legislation, after two huge companies Bills, and any compromise would serve to confuse rather than clarify. Codes of conduct are of little effect without a commitment from participants to abide by the rules, and a big stick if they do not. So there must be doubts about self-regulation's effectiveness in this case. Prerequisites for its membership—although still a secret—are apparently so high that they represent only half potential members. And as many as 20 dealers who hold a current licence have had to be turned down because they do not come up to scratch.

Comet Radiovision

Backing a winner

Comet Radiovision failed to live up to its heady promise yesterday with interim figures showing value and volume turnover up by less than 3 per cent to £118.1m and pretax profits up by 1.4 per cent to £5.74m. The shares, close to their high this year, shed 5p to 156p and the case for the group hinges mainly on the selling flair of the chairman.

The doubts about Comet are strong. The group rose through discounting electrical goods which other people like Currys now do just as effectively. The group admits that it is now so well represented around the country that new branches would simply take trade away from the old ones. The trough of the business cycle is expected to be this month or next and the diversifications outside electrical goods, chiefly into the DIY group, Timberland and, jewelry manufacturing are either losing money or making little. Comet Electrical increased profits in the half year by one third, so the group's shares would stand a lot higher without the non-electrical side.

For the short term Currys' looks the more interesting investment in electrical goods. Comet's appeal still lies in its operational gearing which can turn a 10 per cent increase in volume into a 40 per cent jump in profits. The group makes most of its money in the first half year so somewhere between £7m and £7.5m for the year seems in sight against £6.4m last time, and Comet's record must count for something.

Economic notebook

Not yet a productivity miracle

Are we seeing a productivity miracle in Britain's industry? Many anecdotes from the factories suggest that we are: and even some critics of the Government's policy believe that tough conditions in industry are forcing companies to carry through changes which they should have made many years before.

One key piece of evidence which may look less than miraculous, but is in fact an encouraging pointer, is that the figures for productivity during this recession do not show as big a drop as happened in 1974-75, the period which most closely parallels what has been going on over the last 18 months.

The trouble is that all this evidence relates to one half of the recession, the half when output is falling. So far, the figures which support the idea that productivity is doing well are based on comparing the drop in output with the drop in employment.

Traditionally, recessions are marked by falling productivity because companies cut back the amount they produce more steeply than they cut their labour force. In the 1960s this was a striking phenomenon. Unemployment was so low that many firms feared that if they dismissed workers during a downturn they would not be able to find people to fill the jobs when orders came back, as they were certain to do.

Companies hoarded labour. Because productivity is simply "output per worker", this meant that productivity fell when recession got under way then rose as manufacturers started to increase production.

One notable feature of this picture was that the worse the drop in productivity as the recession started, the bigger the productivity gain that could be expected when activity picked up.

The underlying trend of productivity growth, which is caused by changes in working methods and more investment, remained fairly stable. So it was reasonable to look on the downturn in productivity while output stagnated as simply a deviation from that trend which would soon be reversed.

On that theory, the fact that productivity has not fallen very much is bad news, not good, in terms of prospects for productivity growth in the future.

What the optimists hope is that we are seeing something quite different from the past. They think that the underlying trend may have changed rather than that the explanation is simply that companies have adjusted more quickly to the gloomy prospects for the economy.

At this stage of the cycle we cannot say whether this is right. It could be that if companies ever find increased demand they will be able to meet it without taking on extra labour simply by using the workers they have more efficiently. Or it could be that they have just decided to carry less spare capacity in the form of plant and people through the recession. There are certainly arguments in favour of the latter view.

No company manager can be sure that orders will ever come to justify holding on to his labour force. All companies have seen the disaster which the cash crisis of 1974 and 1975 caused to many companies in the private sector. The pressures are thus all in favour of shedding labour as fast as possible.

So it could be that the explanation of the fairly favourable productivity figures is simply that companies do not expect that they will be able to get output up again in the reasonably near future. This would certainly fit in with the fact that the drop in employment during the present recession has been particularly marked.

As the National Institute pointed out in a discussion of the issue this week, the drop in employment during the present recession has been more than twice as large in percentage terms as it was in the 1974-75 downturn. It may be significant that a fall in the number of people employed has been more important in maintaining productivity compared with 1974-75 than has been a reduction in hours worked. Dismissing people is a much more final act than cutting back on overtime or introducing short-time working.

One other piece of negative evidence completes the gloomy side of the picture. Manufacturing investment fell far more sharply than employment over the past year. Investment is forecast to decline again over the next year. At the end of this year it is expected to be about 30 per cent below the levels of late 1979.

That suggests that industry is battening down the hatches for a long period of low activity, rather than gearing up for a high productivity growth. Indeed, without the machinery to produce the goods, it is hard to see how workers will be able to increase their productivity very much.

One answer which is often given is a change in attitudes on all sides. There is certainly a willingness at present to accept cuts in manning levels to preserve jobs. But these cuts in manning levels are made against a background of falling demand. There is no reason yet to think that workers who were prepared to accept a cut in the number of jobs as output fell will not demand an increase in the number of jobs if output goes up.

The latest Confederation of British Industry survey contains rather ominously, reports from the North and North-west regions suggesting that labour attitudes may be hardening again.

That is the case against believing that productivity will do better over the present cycle than it has in the past. The case in favour is in part one of necessity. Unless it does, a lot of companies will go out of business over the next few years. Indeed, as long as the Government holds demand in check, the process of bankruptcy will ensure that only those who become more efficient survive.

What happens if productivity does rise? This question shows what a mess the Government has got itself into over the way it runs the economy. The view seems to be that this will be good because it will allow the economy to grow faster without facing inflationary pressures. At a time of reasonably full employment, that would be an impeccable analysis, but with unemployment at three million this winter, it has a rather different meaning.

The more that increased productivity becomes the deciding factor in the rate of growth, the more the Government is accepting the inevitability of high unemployment for as far ahead as it can see.

If it wanted to the Government could raise productivity at a stroke by cutting off the many schemes which it has to protect jobs. That would reduce the number of people employed by perhaps half a million, without having anything like an equivalent effect on output.

That would do little to help the economy or the Government. Productivity is certain to increase when output picks up. But we do not yet know whether the gain will be faster than at the end of previous recessions. And, if it is, the Government's unemployment problems will get worse.

David Blake

Business News staff examine the debate over public corporation financing

Why state industry chairmen are angry

Peter Hill

Yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council was a significant juncture in the campaign to persuade the Government to adopt a more flexible approach towards the financing of major public corporation investment schemes.

There is every indication that the debate on this issue will become increasingly intense as the summer wears on and decisions start being made on the next batch of state industry financing limits. The industries have already managed to attract considerable support for their cause of loosening the constraints and, significantly, the National Economic Development Office itself, in a lengthy paper to yesterday's meeting, says that detailed consideration of alternative means of financing public enterprise investment "appears desirable".

There are differences of emphasis among the advocates of a new approach, but it is quite clear that some examination of the scope for (at the very least) modification of present procedures would be both constructive and beneficial. The decision yesterday to establish a tripartite working party to study the alternatives is a modest step in the right direction.

The chairmen of the various nationalized industries are growing increasingly angry and frustrated about the way the Treasury tightly restricts their ability to finance worthwhile and potentially profitable major investment projects. Greater flexibility, the chairmen argue, would produce beneficial effects throughout industry, both public and private, and need not send the public sector borrowing requirement soaring steeply upwards.

The nationalized industry heads (like many others) are tiring of what they consider to be a "barren and divisive" debate over ownership in the public sector.

The two sectors of industry are massively inter-dependent—about £21,500m of business flows between the two each year — and in a carefully worded paper to the NEDC, the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group, said: "It is altogether unrealistic to suppose that the well-being of either part of industry can really be enhanced by pursuing courses which weaken and constrain the other. The public and private sector businesses will either prosper together or decline together".

In the view of the chairmen's group the policy of attempting to control the money supply, while in many ways desirable, is a blunt instrument in so far as it inhibits the ability of state industries to plan effectively and carry through important investment programmes.

The Government and the Treasury (supported by the indomitable Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors) take the view that any loosening of the shackles which would lead to higher investment will increase the PSBR and thus reduce the availability of funds for investment by the private sector.

The Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group responds that this is not necessarily so. The theory of "crowding out" is "noticeably ill supported" by empirical evidence, they say.

Faced, then, with a stony-faced Chancellor and a praetorian guard of Treasury mandarins around the PSBR, what do the state corporation chiefs think can be done to loosen the straitjacket?

They suggest that there are "moderate and sensible accommodations" which would make life easier for nationalized industries without in any way undermining the foundations of the Government's economic policies. (What the state industries consider moderate and sensible the Government may, of course, consider totally immoderate and nonsensical.)

The chairmen's group argues in its paper that there is scope for relaxation in three principal areas. The first concerns the determination of investment levels. The corporations believe that the Government's assessment of its own short-term financial situation should not be the only criterion used to determine the level of investment that should be allowed. The chairmen want a wider range of factors to be taken into account in the decision-making process.

As well as the link between the PSBR and the corporations' annual, external financing limits these other factors would include the corporations' medium-term financial targets, which have considerable implications for investment and financing; the already established procedure under which ministers annually authorize the scale and content of public enterprise capital spending programmes; and the Government's views on pricing policies which bear closely on the need for external finance.

The chairmen's group has also called for a more precise distinction between revenue spending and capital spending within the framework of the so-called PSBR rules. As a preliminary to a hoped-for change the group wants an examination of the way in which the existing rules bear on the public sector.

As part of this study it advocates that the external financing limits should be broken down into their component parts to establish whether all of them need to be linked to the PSBR with the same degree of rigidity.

Finally, the group has put forward a plausible case for greater access to private sector finance. It argues that since the Government's own financing burden is increased appreciably by the large capital requirements of public enterprise businesses, it would be reasonable to consider means of reducing that burden by allowing the corporations to seek substantial funds from private sources to finance capital expenditure.

True, the Government already favours such a course, but is insisting on conditions, most notably the transfer of parts of state businesses to private sector ownership, which in some cases may be imprac ticable and, in others, commercially undesirable.

Mr Brittan's muddled thinking

The nub of the problem over financing state industry investment is that by convention their borrowings are included in the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR). This is because state industries explicitly or implicitly borrow on risk-free government credit.

The Government is trying to curb the PSBR in its efforts to control money supply growth and inflation. But the industries claim that the limits on what they can borrow have been set so tight that they have been forced to scrap plans for worthwhile investment.

The Treasury response is that extra borrowing by state industries, whether privately or through the National Loans Fund as now, will soak up available funds or drive up interest rates, choking off investment by private industry. This is the so-called "crowding out" argument. (Alternatively, other public spending would have to be cut to prevent the total of state borrowing from rising.)

As put by Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, in the Budget debate on March 11, "Allowing nationalized industries to raise money would be substituting additional investment in railways or water for investment in, for example, engineering or agriculture and would delay the recovery of the private sector."

There are two reasons why this view is mistaken. First, as Mr Geoffrey Chandler, the director general of the National Economic Development Office, has pointed out, what evidence there is suggests that less borrowing by state industries would not produce an equivalent rise in borrowing by private industry, especially when demand is already depressed.

On the contrary, the substantial interdependence of public and private industry—with nationalized industries taking 80 per cent of telecommunications output, 85 per cent of mining machinery and 25 per cent of heavy electrical machinery, for instance—may even produce a "crowding in" effect. Extra public investment creates additional demand for private sector products, encouraging extra private investment.

The second reason why Mr Brittan is wrong is that there is absolutely no reason why public investment should not displace private investment if it can produce higher returns.

The chief complaint of the nationalized industry chairmen is that investment—such as expansion of the telecommunications network — which is clearly profitable by market standards and which would if in the private sector have no difficulty in raising finance is being prevented from going ahead. British Rail claims, for instance, that its electrification plans now under consideration by ministers—costing £775m over 20 years—would produce a return on capital of 11 per cent. By comparison, the present rate of return on capital in the private sector averages an abysmal 2 per cent (even before deducting interest and tax), down from about 6 per cent in 1978 before the start of this recession.

This provides some perspective for remarks made in April again by Mr Brittan that the return on much nationalized industry investment in the past has been "appallingly low"—broadly nil on average in recent years.

Instead of trying to devise clever means of taking profitable investment by state industries out of the PSBR by changes of definition or control —through privatization, leaseback from private firms and the like — the Government should be asking itself two questions: is the investment worthwhile in terms of its rate of return or other relevant criteria; and is it more worthwhile than other projects in the private or public sector that it would displace, if any?

If the answer to both questions is yes then means should be found to enable the investment to go ahead, even if this means increasing the PSBR. Otherwise, the Government will be failing in its duty to provide adequately and sensibly for the economic future of its citizens.

Frances Williams

Business Diary: Super Mac's soporific Chancellor • Ship builders

Loath as I am to add to Sir Geoffrey Howe's worries in these troubled days, I feel bound to reveal that the Chancellor has acquired a strange nickname from that archetypal Tory figure Harold Macmillan.

Apparently SuperMac, who many now regard as the last of the true Tories, constantly refers to Sir Geoffrey as "the Anaesthetist". Surprisingly, this does not arise from Sir Geoffrey's soporific speaking qualities (the ones which once led Denis Healey to say that being criticized by Sir Geoffrey was like being savaged by a dead sheep). The description was bestowed on him by Macmillan in memory of the time the former Conservative prime minister was waiting in the drawing room for the birth of his first child.

In stepped a mild, bespectacled anaesthetist who turned out, Macmillan later reflected, to be the spitting image of the present Chancellor.

The nickname has caught on, notably among the wets who make up the meaningless clique known as the Bow Group. This motley collection of ultra-damps now refers to the leaders of our country as "Herself, the Mad Monk and the Anaesthetist" and seems hard pressed to find one good word to say about the Conservative Party of which it is allegedly a part.

Small wonder that two leading lights of the group, Jimmy Gordon and Ron Wotherspoon, have defected to the SDP. Their names were scarcely known outside left-wing Tory circles, so the atmosphere at Number Ten is scarcely one of panic.

● For once a royal wedding cuvée with some special claim to be appropriate. The Macallan, described by some as the Rolls-Royce of malt whiskies, is issuing a limited edition of a special blend made up of the two vintages of Prince Charles's and Lady Di's birth dates—1948 and 1961.

Such pretty compliments are not open to the wine men, for whom a blend of 1948 and 1961 could be guaranteed to be a vinous disaster.

The Royal Wedding Macallan has, as they say, been "marrying in the vat" since the couple's engagement was announced. Bottling started this week.

● Those sane human beings among us who still fail to understand how aircraft get off the ground will doubtless be gratified to know that two of the craft taking place in the *Observer* Transatlantic Yacht Race are made of concrete.

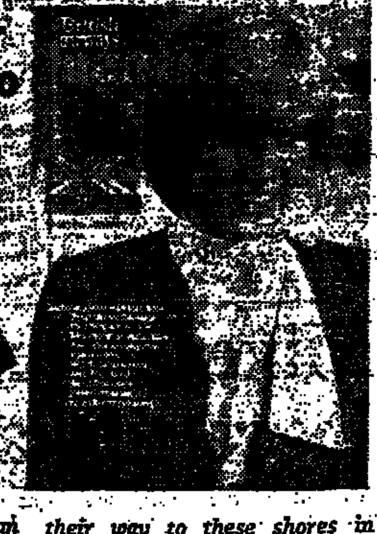
Are their masters mad? Certainly not, says the Cement and Concrete Association—concrete boats are popular among amateur yacht builders and one took part in the *Observer* race a couple of years ago.

I say "took part" advisably; the hapless vessel failed to finish and a concrete yacht has yet to reach the end of the gruelling race.

Investment brokers Allan Moore and Partners are sponsoring one of the boats, Amp UK Overseas, a 40-foot, 12½ ton Bermudian sloop, and the other is the 41½-foot 11½ ton centreboard ketch Wild Thyme.

Both are made from ferrocement, a thin flexible shell produced by plastering sand-cement mortar on to an armature of wire mesh. My yachting colleagues tell me that neither is expected to romp home first in the race, but there is great interest to see which of the concrete-clads leads the other at the finishing line.





What a patriotic young woman is Lady Diana Spencer. If you open out the colour cover of the latest copy of High Life, the British Airways magazine (shown above), you can see the good lady holding up the Rothmans Concise Guide to London as if she would hardly be seen anywhere without it.

Bearing in mind that many of the foreigners who wing their way to these shores in July will be here to see her marriage, it is perhaps appropriate that she should be the one to be seen commending a guide book to London.

Of course, what has really happened is one of those coincidental marryings of advertising copy and editorial text which occasionally happen to all of us, though not always in so pleasing a fashion.

● When it is cold outside it is best to huddle together to keep warm. Such thinking has led the Café Royal and two communications design companies to set up a joint operation for marketing conferences.

Famous for the *fin de siècle* opulence of its Grill Room, a restaurant patronized by Whistler, Shaw and Wilde, the Café Royal in fact has 21 conference and banqueting suites on the seven floors above and derives three quarters of its revenue from conferences.

To launch the joint marketing venture the Café, which belongs to Trust Houses Forte, wined and dined its guests in the Dubarry Suite, a mirror-lined hall with seating for 350. One of its partners, Octopus Productions, provided the stage, lighting and lecterns, and the other, Edco Reed, an audio-visual display

Rodney Widdowson, general manager of the Café Royal, announced plans for a purpose-built conference centre for 200 people and a preview cinema in the basement of the building. He hopes that these facilities, which will cost between £250,000 and £300,000, will be ready by the middle of next year.

● The opening of the London branch of Berliner Bank AG, the eighth largest private bank in Germany, yesterday, should serve to remind us of our entrepreneurial past.

According to Dr Dietrich Beier, the Berliner's chief economist, the new branch continues a long-standing relationship between the two cities. For instance, Berlin apparently owes its running water to British enterprise.

In 1853 the London Waterworks Company was set up to supply Berliners with water. Not only did we supply the technical skills, but also the capital by subscribing to the shares.

The British left the enterprise with its pockets lined. In 1873 the city of Berlin took over the waterworks company's shares.

Berliner itself has a unique history. It was created in 1950 by the city's most famous mayor, Ernst Reuter, who in post war Berlin saw the necessity of capital for the city's reconstruction and consequently founded the bank.

Since no private banks were allowed, Reuter set up the Berliner and the city of West Berlin took it over.

Today, the chairman is the mayor's son, Edzard Reuter, who is also chairman of that other well known German institution, Mercedes.

Social disaster is confidently predicted at the fifth annual Mid-American Consumer Conference to be held later this year in Oklahoma City. The programme starts — "Wednesday evening: 4.00 Registration opens; 6.00 Get-Acquainted Reception; 8.00 Dinner on Your Own."

David Hewson

Stock markets

Equities drift in quiet session

Business activity was low yesterday but the market remained relatively firm despite the revival of inflationary fears from the fall of the pound on foreign exchanges.

But the quiet trading came as no surprise with many investors and dealers away at the Derby. Once again special situations and trading statements provided most of the news. Continued uncertainty about the outlook for interest rates and the pound's 18 per cent drop against the dollar kept leading equities and government securities subdued through the day. Talk of rights issues is still a strong undercurrent to the market, which expects one from every large company about to announce results.

So the quiet start to trading continued through the day until after the Derby. Prices then steadied before easing by the close. The expected poor results today from BP for the first quarter were also a dampening factor.

After a 1.4 dip at 10 am, the FT Index attempted to climb. At noon it was up 1.4 at 548.4 but by 3 pm it had dropped back to measure a 0.1 rise. By the close it was 0.3 down on overnight levels at 546.7.

Gilts remain a nervous market on worries of interest rates and dealers reported very little trading interest. Longs opened up to £⅜ lower to recover during the day. But by the close they had drifted down again to £⅜. Shorts were steadier but still unclear where to go. Quiet conditions kept prices drifting and shorts closed £1/16 easier.

With many dealers absent the blue chip reported little trade with only modest plus signs against a few prices.

The news from Beecham that it has been given the go-ahead for its new drug Augmentin saw the shares gain 9p to 199p in late trading atfer drifting during the day ahead of today's results. The good prospects expected to be announced today saw Glaxo move up another 6p to 356 in sympathy. Glaxo is believed to have attracted recent United States buying. mogmwm

Unilever continued its recent gains with another 7p rise to 560p but otherwise equities drifted to close unchanged. Fisons stayed at 156p, Courtaulds at 69p and Hawker Siddeley at 304p, but ICI gave up 4p to 284p. BAT Industries gained 5p to 360p, Debenhams, after recent good results, gave up 3p on profit taking. Reed International, on further consideration of figures, eased 7p to 251p. After the annual meeting at Blue Circle, at which the chairman's forecasts were not encouraging, the shares were unchanged at 456p. Tube Investments, after its denial of rights issue plas, moved up 2p to 170p but Vickers was unchanged at 180p.

Although the extension of finance to British Telecom was announced on Tuesday the news saw the electricals sector sparkle from the start of business. Standard Telephones and Cables whiuh stands to benefit gained 10p to 520p and Telephone Rentols jumped at one time 20p to 348p, but closed 12p up at 345p. Farnell Electrocomps put on 24p to 514p, Ferranti 5p to 500p and Electrocomponents 13p to 803p. But GEC gave up 2p at 686p and Plessey rose only 2p to 317p. The news that the deal with Tatung of Taiwan had fallen through hit Racal, down 6p to 365p.

Dealers described particulorly thin conditions which helped the exaggerated price movements. With several of the major electrical companies due out with results next month jobbers are speculating whether these will produce the rights issues the market is waiting for. Racal and Plessey, which have both expressed interest in further United States expansions, are favourites.

Shares were suspended in Myson at 48p on the board's request because of a takeover approach. Shares have risen sharply from 25p a few months ago and only six weeks ago the group was bailed out by bankers.

Mixed trading news came from companies reporting. The predicted losses and no dividend at Avon Rubber saw shares dip 4½p to 97½p. On poor statements from Comet the shares fell 5p to 156p and Deritend gave up 33p to 87p McCorquadale eased 4p to 146p after dismal results Marley managed a 1½p rise to 45p despite lower profits but a maintained diivdend.

But better profits at East Midland Allied Press boosted shares 5p to 118p and satisfactory earnings put on 4p to 116p at Coalite.

Higher than forecast profits saw Atkins Bros 4p better at 44p and Rowlinson Construction 4½p up at 48½p.

Ahead of results on Friday Bath and Portland made a 4p gain to 56p and Davies and Newman, with its annual meeting today, added another 7p to 136p after recent speculative interest.

Insurance broker Hogg Robinson, long regarded as a likely takeover target for an American broker, will today announce an acquisition of its own in the United States. The shares rose 3p yesterday to 118p.

Dundonian, after recent higher profits, retreated 3p to 74p, as did De La Rue with a 20p dip to 740p.

Satisfactory earnings at Alfred Dunhill saw shares gain 5p to 198p, and after announcement of Edbro's subsidiary sale, shares put on 7p to 46p. Still drawing strength from better profits was Martin the Newsagent up 8p to 254p. But after the denial from 600 Group of an impending bid, F Pratt gave up 6p to 89½p.

After the fading bid hopes at Polymark renewed talk of another takeover approach lifted the shares 17p to 112p. But after recent large gains on the back of a counter-offer, Charles Hill of Bristol slid 10p to 112p on profit taking. Elsewhere, speculative buving boosted Cawoods 6p to 228p and Pleasurama gained another 10p to 325p from interest.

Second City's £2m rights issue pushed the shares 5p down to 72p but news of a United States venture lifted Fothergill Harvey 6p to 151p.

Ahead of results next week Metal Box, a dull market after rights issue rumours, rose 8p to 190p and with the annual meeting today, Austin Reed added 8p to 74p. Speculative demand lifted Dejan 11p to 175p and MP Kent 8p to 144p. Tozer Kamsley was 3p better at 69p.

Shares were suspended on Haw Par on the Singapore market and dealings halted in London pending the news that Charter Consolidated sold its 11.7 per cent stake for S$56.5m, (£12.8m) to United Overseas Securities.

On the bid front TW Ward has once again urged Tunnel Holding's shareholders to accept its takeover offer. Ward's shares advanced 7p to 132p aftet satisfactory profits but Tunnel, unimpressed, was unchanged at 440p.

Insurance jobbers reported a thin market but some reinvestment activity into composite insurances with profits made from the Allianz raid on Monday for Eagle Star. Eagle Star added 1p, but Guardian Royal Exchange put on 6p to 292p, Commercial Union 3p to 164p and Royal 5p to 383p. Phoenix advanced 10p to 262p and General Accident 8p to 308p.

Banks were a quiet market but prices ended firmer through the sector. Midland finished 5p better at 318p, Barclays 3p at 403p and National Westminster 2p up at 358p, but Lloyds was unchanged at 346p. Hambros, with figures soon, jumped another 15p to 900p.

Equity turnover for June 2 was £145m (bargains 15,427). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, Racal, Commercial Union, Polymark, Edbro, Shell, Reed International, Transparent Paper, Glossop, Charles Hill of Bristol, Debenhams, General Accident and Daejan Holdings.

Traditional options: Dealers reported quiet conditions yesterday. Calls were made in ICI, Burmah, Mersey Docks, Ultramar, Eagle Star, Amalgamated Estates and Phoenix.

Latest results

Int or Fin Company	£m Sales	£m Profits	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Atkins Bros (F)	12.28(11.6)	0.45(0.5)	—(—)	3.6(2.9)	—	4.65(4.65)
Acon Rubber (I)	78.3(81.1)	1.5*(0.78)	22.8*(7.6)	Nil(4.0)	—	—(5.0)
John Carr (I)	11.2(11.34)	1.1(1.75)	1.76(2.64)	0.5(0.8)	23/7	—(—)
Coalite Grp (F)	358(335)	21.8(20.5)	24.01(19.9)	2.8(2.6)	3/8	4.2(3.8)
Comet (I)	118.1(114.8)	5.7(5.6)	13.7(13.6)	1.5(1.4)	31/7	—(3.8)
Deritend (F)	31.4(35.1)	0.17(1.9)	10.2*(37.8)	4.4(—)	22/7	6.6(8.5)
A Dunhill (F)	61.25(65.5)	2.8(6.5)	42.0(51.4)	6(6)	29/7	10(12)
E Midlands (F)	39.8(32.3)	4.05(3.30)	11.0(11.6)	2.35(1.75)	14/7	3.5(2.75)
Eva Inds (F)	—(—)	0.4(2.03)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Ldn and Lennox (F)	—(—)	0.6(0.51)	2.08(1.97)	1.4(—)	22/7	1.9(1.60)
Marley (I)	166.4(165.9)	5.06(10.38)	0.7(3.4)	1(1)	1/10	—(2.25)
McCourquodale (I)	42.9(40.1)	2.3(2.7)	10.3(12.8)	2.7(2.6)	27/7	—(7.9)
Mountview (F)	3.5(3.5)	2.28(1.92)	21.9(18.5)	2.2(1.7)	—	2.9(2.4)
Rowlinson (F)	10.2(6.5)	0.42(0.06)	—(—)	0.43(0.43)	10/7	0.6(0.6)
Scruttons (†)	13.2(10.4)	0.8(1.29)	6.2(13.7)	—(—)	—	3.7(—)
Second City (F)	—(—)	1.27(1.2)	—(—)	1.6(1.6)	—	2.2(2.2)
Talbex Gp (I)	4.8(8.2)	0.03*(0.26)	1.8*(0.27)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Time Products (F)	31.0(37.05)	3.25(5.5)	5.8((10.8)	1.8(1.8)	—	2.25(2.25)
T W Ward (I)	134.4(154.8)	7.8(7.3)	9.4(9.9)	2.6(2.4)	—	6.5(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Loss. †=Fifteen months (year).
ENDS

Coalite lifts payout after slight rise in profits

Coalite Group, the solid fuels maker with interests in oil refining, builders' merchanting and vehicle building, edged up second-half profits and after a 16 per cent interim increase to £7.35m, the year's total was up from £20.5m to £21.9m before tax.

But although profits have risen, the underlying trend appears to have been static or even downwards. The previous year was depressed by a lengthy strike which reduced smokeless fuel production and cost the group about £3m in lost profit.

Group sales in the year to March 31 rose from £335m to £358m. Coalite seems to have seen some benefit, mainly in the second half from interest received on the £10.9m raised from shareholders last July. In the first half, net interest received was down from £464,000 to £170,000 but ended the year only £49,000 lower at £538,000.

The final dividend has been raised from 3.66p gross to 4p, leaving the year's total up by 8 per cent to 5.94p on the capital enlarged by the rights issue. The shares closed 4p higher at 116p yesterday.

Earnings per share have benefited from the release of stock relief under the provisions of the 1981 Finance Bill. This reduced the tax charge by £2.86m to £2.19m compared with £5.84m the previous year. Earnings per share increased from 19.9p to 24.0p.

Under current cost accounting, pretax profits are reduced to £13m. The main impact of the current cost adjustments came from £4.18m of extra depreciation and a £3.03m cost of sales adjustment. However, the dividend was still covered more than three times by current cost earnings per share.

Coalite raised money through a rights issue last year to fund further expansion, and possible investment, in the North Sea.

The group has a near 6 per cent stake in Sovereign Oil & Gas.

EMAP tops forecast with rise to £4m

By Peter Wilson-Smith

A strong performance by its national magazines allowed East Midland Allied Press to keep profits moving ahead in 1980, despite the decline in advertising experienced by provincial newspaper groups. Both BPM and United Newspapers have reported much reduced profits in recent months but EMAP's have risen from £3.30m to a better-than-expected £4.05m in the year to March 28.

The final dividend also is higher than was forecast at the time of last November's £2.9m rights issue. The 3.29p gross final leaves the year's total up by 27 per cent to 5p and with the "A" shares up 5p to 118p yesterday the yield is 4.2 per cent.


Mr Frank Rogers, chairman of East Midland Allied Press.

Interest on the rights issue money contributed about £100,000 to profits but the main impetus came from national magazines, where profits rose from £1.4m to £2.3m. This partly reflects much lower losses from *Match Weekly*—the football magazine—which cost £600,000 in 1979-80 when launched. But advertising revenues also rose sharply in national publications, with EMAP benefiting from its strong market position in the gardening, angling and motorcycling markets.

Although EMAP's provincial newspapers have limited exposure to employment advertising—the area worst hit by the recession—advertising volume was still 7.7 per cent lower, and an 8 per cent rise in advertising revenues has been far outstripped by a 19 per cent rise in costs, so newspaper profits almost halved from £1.5m to £800,000. This year, with the decline in advertising now bottoming out, EMAP expects to maintain volumes, and rate increases in both newspapers and national publications should broadly cover higher costs.

Both contract printing and the retail division raised profits although profitability in contract printing could be threatened if the strike at *Time Out*, which EMAP now prints, is not resolved soon.

EMAP expects some increase in group profits this year but Mr Frank Rogers, the chairman, said it would be a struggle to achieve real growth. Meanwhile with nearly £5m of cash after the rights issue, EMAP continues to look for acquisitions, having been outbid for the *South Wales Argus* by Express Newspapers. It was also invited to offer for News International's provincial group, The Berrow's Organisation, but decided it was out of its range.

Time Products holds dividend as profits dip

Time Products, the watch and clock distributors, manufacturers and jewelers, saw pretax profits dip from £5.5m to £3.25m in the year to January 31. Turnover fell from £37m to £31m.

The final dividend is unchanged at 2.57p

The board says that the company has been holding its market share and should be able to react swiftly to any upturn.

Commenting on the present year, the board says: "Though conditions during the first months of the current year continue to be difficult we are confident that once circumstances permit, the company will return to its long-established record of growth."

Dunhill has worst year since 1972

For Alfred Dunhill, at the luxury end of the tobacco market, last year turned out to be one of the toughest on record. The group, which is 51 per cent owned by Rothmans, saw pretax profits plunge from £6.5m to £2.8m.

The group has not produced a worse result than this since 1972, and until 1979 boasted a continuous growth record which saw profits peaking at £10.8m.

Mr John Wood, the group's company secretary, sai dyesterday that the figures covering the 12 months to March 31 had been hit by exchange factors, inflation, high dollar interest rates and worldwide recession.

In spite of the setback, Dunhill has lifted the final dividend fractionally to 8.57p gross. But this does not fully compensate for a cut in the interim, and total payments are down by almost one fifth at 14.28p gross.

Attributable profits in fact rose slightly to £4.7m, thanks to a tax credit as a result of a stock relief write-back, and an extraordinary profit of £1.2m from the sale of subsidiaries, and the group's investment in Asprey, the jewellers.

In December, Dunhill sold its Collingwood jewelry business for £1.36m after making an unsuccessful move to buy Asprey.

Briefly

Toye and Co: Mr Bryan Toye, chairman, says in his annual statement that whilst there are signs of an improvement in trade, he does not believe that a real upturn will emerge until the spring of 1982.

Towles: Mr W. H. Towle, chairman, says in his annual statement "there are some small signs that recession may be lifting. We have, however, a long way to go to get back to normal". Order book has improved a little but margins are still very slim.

Mountview Estates: Turnover for year to March 31, totalled £3.53m (£3.55m). Pretax profit £2.28m (£1.9m). Earnings per share 21.97p (18.52p). Dividend 4.14p gross (3.4p).

Eva Industries: Pretax profit year to March 31, £418,000 (£2m) after redundancy and severance costs £293,000 (£95,000) and interest £916,000 (£541,000).

T. C. Harrison: Mr Edward Harrison, chairman, told annual meeting that first four months have seen sales of new and used cars down from same period of last year, but despite this the profits of car division have increased.

Highams: Dividend for year to March 31 held at 5.1p gross. Turnover £19.6m (£25.6m). Pretax profit £681,000 (£1.41m). E P S 9.63p (11.05p). CCA profit pretax £291,000.

John Carr (Doncaster): Turnover for half year to March 31 totalled £11.220m (£11.343m). Profit £1.10m (£1.75m) before tax of £519,000 (£881,000). Earnings per share 1.76p (2.64p). Interim dividend, 0.75p gross (1.14p).

W. Williams and Sons (Holdings): Mr W. E. Williams, chairman, says in his annual review that depressed state of the economy continued to affect group in early months of 1981, and as a consequence, it was decided to move non-ferrous foundry at Pontyclun to Caerphilly site and sell off the freehold site at Pontyclun.

Lee Cooper Group: Mr H. Cooper, chairman, says in his annual review that 1981 should show an improvement over 1980, although this is very much subject to value of pound against other currencies. Board is confident that 1982 will see the resumption of profitable growth. Mr Cooper is to retire at end of 1981 after 45 years' service.

Ellis and Goldstein (Holdings): In his annual statement, Mr A. J. Philpott, chairman, says strength of group is displayed in balance sheet where current assets exclusive of stocks more than covered current liabilities. Structural changes made and improvements to productivity and efficiency will bring benefits particularly on any improvement in demand.

McCorquodale lower

The overseas operations of specialist printer McCorquodale have again helped towards making up for the problems in the domestic market, although profits for the half-year to March 31 have still fallen by 13 per cent to £2.34m.

Higher interest charges—up from £558,000 to £716,000—account for part of the downturn, but United Kingdom trading profits were also lower, with the packaging operations entirely to blame. Hit by the recession and serving the depressed whisky industry, sales of the main packaging company weer down by over a quarter in volume.

Other United Kingdom operations did slightly better overall, with cheque printing increasing volume, and book binding returning to a small profit after making losses in the preceding half year. The major rationalization in book printing has now been completed with the closure of McCorquodale (Newton) and this accounts for most of the £609,000 extraordinary item.

A 28 per cent profit rise to £886,000 from associated companies reflected the progress in Brazil and South Africa while elsewhere overseas North America provided the main improvement contributing about £200,000 more.

McCorquodale says there are signs that the worst of the recession is over,

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10½%.

Error in Walker Lunt result

The Talbex group, which placed its Walker Lunt subsidiary into receivership last October, revealed yesterday that what should have been shown as an interim loss for the Bootle-based soap and detergents offshoot, was shown as a profit.

In a letter to shareholders, Mr David Green, the chairman, says that in the light of the results of Walker Lunt for the year ended July 31, 1980, the board is of the opinion that the 1980 interim results must be regarded as having been incorrect.

"If apportioned on a time basis, the Walker Lunt results for the six months to January 31, 1980, would be a loss of £228,000 which compares with a reported profit of £103,000", he says.

In the circular that details the Talbex group results for the six months ending January 31, 1981 and seeks shareholder approval to sell the Robert Fielding hairdressing business for a maximum of £400,000, Mr Green says that the outcome of the Walker Lunt receivership remains unclear and there are substantial areas where recovery remains doubtful.

In the 1980 annual accounts the Talbex group reserved £635,000 for terminal losses on Lunt. This included the group guarantee to Midland Bank of Lunt's overdraft, which on October 16, 1980, was £1.3m. The receiver has already paid £400,000 on account and Talbex says the ultimate deficiency to the group is likely to fall between £400,000 and £800,000.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	71	—	4.7	6.6	11.3	15.6
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	49	—	1.4	2.9	20.2	46.7
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	106	—	6.9	6.5	4.0	8.2
129	103	James Burrough	129	—	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	318	—	31.3	9.8	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	4.0	4.0
224	202	Torday Limited	202	—	15.1	7.5	3.4	7.8
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.5	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	43	—	3.0	7.0	6.6	10.5
103	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	8.9
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8

Mixed fortunes of the retail giants

The feel of the retail market depends on what you are selling, as statements by the chairmen of Sainsbury, British Home Stores, and Combined their respective reports and accounts, out yesterday.

Sir John Sainsbury sees his group's buoyant growth—profits rose from £46m to £65.8m in 1980-81—as the result of real rise in spending on food, boosted in Sainsbury's case with longer trading hours and success in own-brand goods. The group has spent £112m in five years on its stores; last year alone accounted for £82m, of that while borrowings, net of cash, edged up £1.3m to £12.1m. Spending will go on rising, particularly on electronics.

In contrast, Sir Jack Callard, chairman of British Home Stores, talks of the recession's depressing effect on demand for most of its merchandise, except food—which sold well.

Sir Jack does not expect retail sales volume to rise in 1981, and therefore warns shareroldеrs that a better net profit will be hard to come by this year. Pretax profits fell £2.17m to £39.7m last year.

Mr Murray Gordon, chairman of Combined English Stores, is taking a more optimistic line on future profits. He expects CES to do better than last year's £3.21m, down from £4m, though trading conditions are still difficult.

Cons Gold has 5.6pc of Ultramar

Consolidated Gold Fields, the mining finance house, revealed yesterday that it has built up a 5.56 per cent stake in Ultramar, the oil company.

But a Cons Gold spokesman said that there was no intention of taking over Ultramar, or even of acquiring a strategic stake. Cons Gold said, however, that it might continue to buy Ultramar shares in the market.

Cons Gold's previous stake in Ultramar was 3 per cent. The extra 2.56 per cent was bought as a block from an undisclosed seller for £6m. The shares will be held as a portfolio investment.

House of Fraser plans expansion

House of Fraser has agreed to invest £2.9m in the building of a single storey computerized warehouse and distribution centre in the Bristol area intended to serve the Dingle Group of stores.

The Warehouse will be fully operational by the spring of 1983. Anticipated savings in distribution and warehousing costs will prove substantial.

The board has also agreed to invest £2.7m in expanding the existing Army and Navy Store in Bromley, Kent. The building work will begin immediately and add a further 30,000 sq ft to the existing store.

Deritend Stamping's net loss tops £1m

On turnover down from £35.1m to £31.4m, taxable profits of Deritend Stamping dropped from £1.9m to £168,000 for the year to February 28. After tax there was a loss of £1.39m against a profit of £1.97m.

The dividend was cut from 12.1p to 9.4p gross.

The group is currently trading profitably, and demand is picking up.

Hill and Smith acquisition

Hill and Smith has acquired Birtley Manufacturering, a maker of galvanized steel lintels and garage doors, for £530,000 cash. Net tangible assets of Birtley as at July 31 were £2.45m and net losses £128,000.

After taking into account capital sales and transfers made by Birtley since July 11, its net tangible assets on aquisition amounted to some £1.34m.

Rowlinson jumps to £420,000

Taxable profits of Rowlinson Constructions Group went up from £62,500 to £420,500 for the year to March 31. The result reflects a tax credit of £493,000, against a debit of £18,000, and came on turnover of £10.2m against £6.5m. The dividend is held at 0.85p gross.

The board expects profit to rise this year.

Avon Rubber in red

By Catherine Gunn

After returning in a first-half loss of £1.51m, the Avon Rubber tyre group expects to make a loss for the full year to September 31. Over the whole of last year a fall in demand in the second half left the group with a profit of £840,000.

The group took a further bearing in the first quarter of the current year with demand for tyres still falling, while a strong pound turned export sales into losses. Avon ended the six months to April 14, with the pretax loss against a profit of £784,000.

There is no interim dividend, against 5.7p gross, and the shares fell 5p to 97p yesterday.

The market for tyres and tyre-related products remains a shambles, with serious overcapacity in Europe. However, the reorganization and related redundancies carried out at Avon last year, and in the first part of this year, now total 1,800 jobs lost. This should reduce tyre losses, while the much smaller other interests are doing well. If tyre prices can be increased, which Mr Peter Fisher, group managing director, doubts, Avon Rubber could break even in the second six months of this year. But Mr Fisher said the group will definitely make a full-year loss.

Although the group is concentrating its expenditure on its non-tyre operations, which are growing fast, the bulk of the business still comes from the tyre market, and a £2.68m drop in operating profits to £1.83m before depreciation, reflects its collapse.

Turnover fell by £2.86m to £78.3m, reflecting the fall in demand and the recent sales of Avon Medicals and Agricultural Engineering, whose combined annual turnover is £13m.

Proceeds from those sales will go towards further reducing debts. Interest costs in the first half fell by 24 per cent to £1.77m.

Reorganization, closure and redundancy costs came to £501,000 in the first half, and a further £948,000 was written off after disposals. All are shown as extraordinary items.

Mr Fisher takes a very cautious view of the future. "The tyre market continues to be our biggest headache"

Second City cash call for £2.2m

Second City Properties, the housebuilder, contractor and property company, is making a cash call of £2.16m through a rights issue of one-for-four at 60p a share.

Control Securities, a property and investment group with Swiss, German and Dutch connexions, has built up a 10.8 per cent stake in the group wherein Mr Geoffrey Joberns is thought to control around 15 per cent. Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society has a further 14.5 per cent.

Labofund A G is interested in 11.3 per cent, which includes the Control Securities stake because Labofund owns more than one third of Control. For good measure, 7.7 per cent is in the name of Glyns Nominees, held for Slavenburg Oyens and Van Eeghen NV.

The issue has been underwritten by Samuel Montagu, and the brokers are Hoare Govett. It is not yet known whether the other holders will be taking up their rights. The shares fell 5p to 72p on the latest news: the market interpreted the issue as a way of diluting stakes held by potential predators, and it feared that the Second City issue would go the way of the recent cash raising by London Shop Property Trust, where McLeod Russel was a 20 per cent shareholder. Some 71 per cent of that issue was left with underwriters.

Second City reports that pretax profits in the year to April 30 were at least £1.28m against £1.2m.

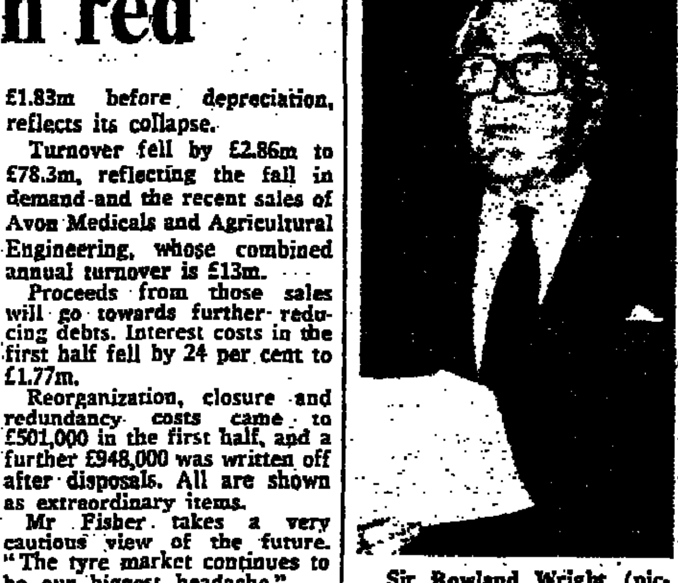
Net tangible assets are estimated to be 78.9p a share, which the rights issue will dilute to 75p a share. The group makes no forecasts with the issue, but it is thought that housebuilding will perform better this year than last. Towards the close of 1980 housebuilding as an industry all but seized up.

Dow to float off further 20pc of banking arm

American giant Dow Chemical expects to float off a further 20 per cent of its Swiss banking arm, Dow Banking Corporation, next year. In November, a quarter of Dow Banking's equity was sold to the public and the bank was listed on the Zurich Stock Exchange.

Dow Chemical has no intention of losing control of its Swiss bank. The value of its investment in Dow Banking has risen from the $24m (about £11m) original outlay 14 years ago to more than $150m now with just three quarters of the shares.

The only thing stopping Dow Chemical from realizing another parcel of its investment now is the weak Swiss stock market and, in particular, the slide in banking shares there.



Sir Rowland Wright (pictured), chairman of Blue Circle Industries, Britain's largest cement manufacturer, told shareholders at the annual meeting in London yesterday that performance overseas continued to be highly encouraging, whereas at home the picture remained depressing. By the time the results for the first half of 1981 were reported in August he hoped to have formed a reasonable view of prospects for the year.

The continuing recession in the United Kingdom construction industry is reflected in the level of both our cement and non-cement home sales.

How producers lost control of the price of platinum

Mining

Control over the price of platinum metals seems to have slipped from the hands of the producers after some 40 years of market domination. A sure sign is the odd fact that the free market price of about $458 an ounce is $17 below the producer price, while in New York near delivery prices are lower than for deliveries on the futures market.

Another telling feature is that for the first time sizable stocks seem to be passing into the hands of long-term investors.

The producers have never made a secret of their dislike of extensive free trading in platinum metals, and their suspicion of futures markets is deep. But two forces have jolted their confidence and weakened their authority in the market. One is partly of the producers' making: the rapid growth of platinum consumption in the last few years, led by new technical applications such as car exhaust catalysts. The other is related: the expansion of futures markets generally and the heightened interest of investors and speculators in precious metals.

Platinum's status has always been ambiguous. On the one hand it has been promoted as the most valuable of the precious metals; on the other, its main use by far has been industrial. Indeed, it was precisely because the scale, cost and difficulty of extracting platinum from the Merensky Reef in the central Transvaal made the metal so valuable that its price to industrial fabricators had to be stable.

Western countries buy around 170 tonnes of newly mined platinum, palladium, rhodium and other rare metals a year, a fifth of which comes from the Soviet Union. This is a tiny amount compared with the 1,000 tonnes of gold, 10,000 tonnes of silver and 500,000 tonnes of nickel consumed annually. Even so, just two decades ago the western market was a quarter of its present size. Of the total, roughly 40 per cent is palladium and 5 per cent rhodium.

Much the biggest producer in the West is South Africa (including the homeland of Bophutatswana), which mines over 2m ounces a year. The Republic's two main platinum mining companies, Impala and Rustenburg, are huge operations. A grade of 1.5 ounces of metal for every 10 tonnes of material brought to the surface means that 60,000 tones of ore are extracted each day.

The mines found that in such circumstances they could not adjust production easily to every fluctuation in price. They therefore tacitly agreed on a producer price, which manufacturers were content to pay. A small free market gave some comparison, enabled manufacturers and traders to hedge their needs, and provided an outlet for investors. Since London offers only a physical price, those of a more speculative turn of mind went to New York where the New York Mercantile Exchange offers a futures contract.

It was this market which shattered the old producer pricing system. In 1979 the market was subject to two pressures: exciting about the quantity of platinum metals required for the car exhaust catalysts which became obligatory in the United States and Japan, and speculation in gold and silver.

As technical innovation raises demand, investors have decided that the price can only go up, so market sources think that at least 800,000 ounces are now held long term. So long as these circumstances persist, the producers will not regain the price initiative.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Full-year loss at Itel reduced to $62m

International

Itel Corporation's loss for 1980 was $62.1m (£30.7m) compared with a loss of $443.3m in 1979. Itel's 1980 loss results primarily from the burden of high interest expense—$154.7m in 1980 compared with $123.3m in 1979—and from lower operating revenue from continuing operations because of weakened economic activity in the United States during 1980.

The loss from continuing operations was $74.7m on revenue of $207m compared with a loss of $49m on revenue of $221.6m in 1979. Itel says it expects revenue from continuing operations to remain at a reduced level in 1981.

The announcement of Itel's 1980 results was made in connexion with the company's delayed filing of its 1980 form 10K annual report with the Securities and Exchange Commission. On January 19 Itel filed a voluntary petition for reorganization under chapter 11 of the United States bankruptcy code and the company is operating its businesses as debtor in possession.

City of Dublin advances

City of Dublin Bank has announced a 13 per cent increase in pretax profit from Ir£377,000 (about £290,000) to a record Ir£426,000 for the six months to March. Earnings per share are up from 2.48p to 2.51p and the interim dividend is unchanged at 0.875p per share.

Mr Thomas Kenny, the chairman, reports a further growth in deposits to Ir£52.97m against Ir£40.89m. Cash balances and government securities increased from Ir£14·9m to Ir£21.4m.

Mr Kenny said that the decline in interest rates aided the profit increase. The outlook was fair, he said, but added that the rate of inflation and the declining value of the Irish currency in relation to sterling were danger signals.

Monsanto optimistic

Mr John Hanley, chairman and chief executive of Monsanto, said in London yesterday that 1981 should be a much more acceptable year for the company's profits than 1980.

Mr Hanley said that first-quarter results were encouraging, with textiles operations in the black for the first time, while the company's full-year figures should benefit from growth in the United States economy projected for the second half.

Monsanto had a first-quarter net income of $176m (about £86m) against $164.2m in 1980 on sales of $1,980m against $1,820m.

Business appointments

Mr David Palmer to be chairman of Willis Faber

Mr David Palmer is to become chairman of Willis Faber at the end of this year. Mr Richard Bowes will be a deputy chairman of Willis Faber and Willis Faber & Dumas from July 1.

Mr Rupert Hambro, executive director of Hambros Bank, has been made a director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.

Mr D. L. Highington, formerly managing director of Northern Strip Mining, is now a joint managing director of Mincorp (Europe). Mr J. R. Hall becomes managing director of Northern Strip Mining. Mr J. T. Stringfellow is now managing director of Mincorp's subsidiary Martin Kenuelly.

Mr Malcolm Perkins has joined the board of Unochrome Industries.

Mr G. L. P. Kidson has been made a director of Godsell (LDA).

Mr R. E. Ford becomes a non-executive director of Hiltcroft Holdings.

Mr Norman Harrison, managing director of Norank Engineering has been made a director of the new company, C-TRAK, which has been formed to take over the BERNCO conveyor business of Bernard Collins, now in liquidation. Other members of the C-TRAK board are Mr J. A. Merritt and Mr A. L. R. Morton.

Mr John Gilbert has joined the board of the Silverthorne Group.

Mr John Harman becomes a director of Guild Training, a division of Guild Sound & Vision.

Mr John Hall, media director of Charles Barker, has been made vice-chairman.

Mr Jonathan R. T. Battey has been made a partner of Sir Fredrick Snow & Partners (North East) Mr Robert Hargreaves becomes a partner of Sir Frederick Snow & Partners (North West).

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £852-52.50 a metric ton: three months, £877-77.50. Sales, 5,800 tons. Cash cathodes, £847-47.50; three months, £866.50-867. Sales, 500 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £857-82.50: three months, £876.50-877.00. Settlement, £853.50. Sales, 13,400 tons. Cash cathodes, £845.50-846; three months, £866.50-867. Settlement, £846. Sales, 325 tons.
TIN was quiet.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,170-75 a tonne: three months, £6,290-93. Sales, 120 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,170-75; three months, £6,290-93. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,175-80: three months, £6,295-6,300. Settlement, £6,180. Sales, 295 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,180-85; three months, £6,295-6,300. Settlement, £6,185. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin closed for Malaysian King's birthday.
LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £349-350 per tonne; three months, £358.25-58.50. Sales, 5,350 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £348-49: three months, £357-57.50. Settlement, £349. Sales, 6,200 tonnes.
ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £402-404 per tonne: three months, £412-413. Sales, 3,150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £406.50-407.00: three months, £414.75-415.00. Settlement, £407. Sales, 7,950 tonnes.
PLATINUM was at £237.65 ($458.50) a troy ounce.
SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 531.20p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,039.90); three months, 536.90p (1,095.30c); six months, 555.60p (1,138.30c); one year, 585.60p (1,218.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 520-21p; three months, 536-36p. Sales, 17 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 520-21p; three months, 535.5-36.0p. Settlement, 521p. Sales, 105 lots.
ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £637-28 per tonne; three months, £647-47.50. Sales, 1,650 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £626-26.50; three months, £646-46.50. Settlement, £626.50. Sales, 3,025 tonnes.
NICKEL was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,050-55 per tonne; three months, £3,105-3,106. Sales, 390 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,045-55: three months, £3,105-3,108. Settlement, £3,065. Sales, 528 tonnes.
RUBBER was quietly steady (pence per kilo): July, 60.40-60.50; Aug, 61.50-61.60; July-Sept, 61.60-61.70; Oct-Dec, 64.70-64.80; Jan-Mar, 67.70-67.80; April-June, 70.60-70.70; July-Sept, 73.60-73.70; Oct-Dec; 76.60-76.70; Jan-March, 79.50-79.70. Sales, three at five tonnes; 946 at 15 tonnes.
RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot, 59.25-60.50; Cifs: July, 61-61.50; Aug, 61.75-62.25.
COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 910-912; Sept, 917-920; Nov, 916-917; Jan, 913-917; March, 909-915; May, 907-920; July, 905-916. Sales: 3,087 lots including 27 options.
ARABICAS (officials at 1,645): June, 134-145; Aug, 130-137; Oct, 128-137; Dec, 128-136; Feb, 127-135; April, 128-136; June, 128-135. Sales: nil.
COCOA was steady at the lower levels (£ per metric ton).—July, 840-841; Sept, 864-865; Dec, 903-904; March, 932-935; May, 951-953; July, 970-973; Sept, 989-990. Sales: 3,500 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 3) 79.34c; indicator price (June 3): 5-day average 81.38c (US cents per lb).
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £220; the "whites" price was £1 higher at £235. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 215.50-215.55; Oct, 216.50-217.00; Jan, 215-217; March, 217.75-218.00; May, 218.50-220.00; Aug, 220.50-221.50; Oct, 221-224. Easier. Sales: 8,342 lots. ISA prices (June 2): daily 18.68c; 15-day average 15.67c.
SOYABEAN MEAL quiet (£ per tonne): June, 131-131.70; Aug, 131.30-131.50; Oct, 133.20-133.40; Dec, 134.80-135.00; Feb, 136.60-137.00; April, 137.50-138.60; June, 138.50-142.00. Sales 214 lots.
WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 392-397; Oct, 396-399; Dec, 399-401; Jan, 400-404; March, 404-406; May, 411-415; Aug, 418-423; Oct, 421-423; Dec, 420-428. Sales: 150 lots. Very steady.
GRAIN: (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: June £108.50; July and August £108 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: June £108; July £107.50; Aug £108 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: June £116; Sept £105.50; Oct £107.50; Oct-Dec £109 east coast.
MAIZE.—French: June £126.75 trans-shipment east coast. South African white, unquoted. South African yellow: June-July £90.
BARLEY.—English feed fob: June £107; Aug £96.75; Sept £98; Oct-Dec £102.75; Jan-March £108.50 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.
BARLEY was slightly easier: Sept, £95.20; Nov, £98.90; Jan, £102.40; March, £105.90; May, £109.10. Sales: 20 lots.
WHEAT: old crop steady, new crop slightly easier: July, £116.80; Sept, £101.20; Nov, £104.90; Jan, £108.80; March, £112.40; May, £115.90. Sales: 40 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	£101.70
E Mids	—	£114	£101.90
N East	—	£114.30	£100
Scotland	—	£116.10	£101.30

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 3: GB cattle 95.84p per kg lw (+0.26); UK Sheep 192.52p per kg est dcw (−0.85); GB Pigs 75.76p per kg lw (+0.59). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 16.4 per cent, ave price 95.67p (−0.30); Sheep nos up 6.6 per cent, ave price 194.30p (−3.31); Pig nos down 21.8 per cent ave price 75.76p (+0.59). Scotland Cattle nos down 22.5 per cent ave price 96.62p (+2.29); Sheep nos down 30.5 per cent ave price 176.90p (+6.25).
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE: April, May. June, $270-71.50; July, $273-72.50; Aug, $276-76.25; Sept, $281-81.50; Oct, $286.25-86.75; Nov, $291.50-91.75; Dec, $296.25-96.50; Jan, $301-01.50; Feb, $303-06.50. Sales: 692 lots of 100 tonnes each.

US silver sales defended

Washington, June 2.—Despite criticism from Congressman Larry McDonald, the Reagan Administration defended its proposal to sell the remaining 139.5m ounces of silver held in the strategic stockpile.

At a House armed services subcommittee hearing, the General Services Administration (GSA) Commissioner, Mr Roy Marcon said other strategic materials are needed for the stockpile much more than silver.

"Although silver for photography and electronic purposes is essential in war, our emergency scenario indicates available supplies would be more than adequate for our needs. We do not have silver missiles or silver bullets in our arsenals," he said.

"It is far more important for us to have adequate supplies of cobalt, chromium, manganese or titanium than it is for us to maintain excess stocks of silver in our inventory."

Mr McDonald, a Georgia Democrat, is sponsoring legislation that would call for the appropriation of $131m for the purchase of silver for the stockpile.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 142.49 on June 2 against 143.96 a week earlier.

Discount market

Funds ran to surplus, which the authorities took out by selling a large quantity of Treasury bills. Rates opened around 11-10½ per cent, but fell back to 9½ per cent by midday and later to 6 per cent. After the Bank of England had mopped up, books were finally ruled off within a band of 8 to 9 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling extended recent losses on foreign exchanges, closing at its lowest level against the dollar since February, 1979. The pound fell a further 2.05 cents to $2.0175, having touched $2.0110 at one time. With the pound down in terms of major continental currencies, the effective exchange rate index dropped 1.2 to 96.9.

High United States interest rates, worries about the civil servants' dispute and the United Kingdom economy in general, with downward pressure on oil prices were all cited as reasons for sterling's decline. Some dealers thought the Bank of England had intervened modestly.

The dollar generally finished with small gains, easier Eurodollar rates having depressed the currency slightly at the outset. German marks fell from 2.3682 to 2.3595, Swiss francs from 2.0900 to 2.0902, and French francs from 5.5925 to 5.5862. The Japanese yen softened

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 3	Market rates (close) June 3	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.0110-0360	$2.0170-0180	0.85-0.95c disc	2.60-2.70c disc
Montreal	$2.4250-4500	$2.4320-4330	1.40-1.50c disc	3.90-4.00c disc
Amsterdam	5.27-35fl	5.29½-30½fl	¾c prem-¼c disc	¾c prem-¼c disc
Brussels	77.40-78.50f	77.70-80f	30-40c disc	85-95c disc
Copenhagen	14.95-15.10k	15.00-01k	410-525ore disc	1540-1700ore disc
Dublin	1.2960-3130p	1.2995-3005p	30-45p disc	100-125p disc
Frankfurt	4.74-82m	4.76-77m	par-½pf disc	¼-¾pf disc
Lisbon	125.00-126.50e	125.45-65e	50-120c disc	125-300c disc
Madrid	188.00-190.00p	188.60-80p	130-160c disc	340-390c disc
Milan	2360-85lr	2367½-69½lr	16½-18½lr disc	52½-55½lr disc
Oslo	11.69-82k	11.72-73k	65-210ore disc	175-340ore disc
Paris	11.22-38f	11.25-26f	16½-17½c disc	37-39c disc
Stockholm	10.07-17k	10.10-11k	270-350ore disc	810-905ore disc
Tokyo	448-58y	450½-51½y	215-175y prem	580-535y prem
Vienna	33.50-34.00sch	33.65-70sch	4 prem-1gro disc	5 prem-4gro disc
Zurich	4.20-26f	4.21½-22½f	1½-½c prem	3¼-2¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 1.2 at 96.9.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7740-1.7890
Bahrein	.7585-.7615
Finland	8.9125-8.9525
Greece	115.15-117.15
Hongkong	11.0805-11.1205
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	.562-.565
Malaysia	4.7285-4.7585
Mexico	48.1-49.6
New Zealand	2.3065-2.3265
Saudi Arabia	6.825-6.855
Singapore	4.3345-4.3645
South Africa	1.7285-1.7435

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	96.9	−28.1
US dollar	107.9	+1.8
Canadian dollar	87.1	−17.8
Schilling	111.6	+21.5
Belgian franc	105.8	+0.1
Danish kroner	85.7	−12.1
Deutsche mark	116.8	+37.9
Swiss franc	133.4	+77.5
Guilder	106.4	+13.8
French franc	83.5	−11.1
Lira	57.6	−55.7
Yen	143.0	+37.3

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.5525-1.5545
†Canada	1.2070-1.2073
Netherlands	2.6230-2.6360
Belgium	38.48-38.53
Denmark	7.4280-7.4320
West Germany	2.3690-2.3600
Portugal	62.10-62.30
Spain	93.50-93.55
Italy	1173.60-1174.60
Norway	5.8135-5.8175
France	5.5850-5.5875
Sweden	5.0030-5.0080
Japan	223.35-223.55
Austria	16.68-16.69
Switzerland	2.0895-2.0910

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $ 0.8292-8295

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11 Low 6
Week Fixed: 11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11¹⁷⁄₃₂	2 months	11¹⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	11½	3 months	11⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11²³⁄₃₂-11½	3 months	12½
3 months	11²³⁄₃₂-11²³⁄₃₂	4 months	12½
4 months	11¾-11⅝	6 months	12¼
6 months	11¾-11⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13½-12½	7 months	12⅞-12⅞
2 months	13¼-13	8 months	12⅞-12⅞
3 months	13¼-13	9 months	12⅞-13½
4 months	13¼-13	10 months	13⅞-13½
5 months	13-12¾	11 months	13⅞-13½
6 months	12⅞-12⅞	12 months	13⅛-12⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12³⁄₁₆-11¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	12⁷⁄₁₆-12½
3 months	12¹⁵⁄₃₂-12⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	12¾-12⅝

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11¾-11½	3 months	12½
7 days	11½-11¼	6 months	12⅝
1 month	12-11½	1 year	13

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 11¼-11 Close 9

1 week	11½-11	6 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	12¼-12	9 months	12¾-12⅝
3 months	12½-12⅜	12 months	12⅞-12¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13 | 6 months 13⅛

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.4185	+1.52	+1.40	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.99947	+1.01	+0.89	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.54088	−0.16	−0.28	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.02060	+0.42	+0.30	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.82511	+0.42	+0.30	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692599	+1.09	+0.97	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1263.71	+0.06	−0.06	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¾-17¾; seven days, 18¼-18⅝; one month, 17¹³⁄₁₆-17⁹⁄₁₆; three months, 17½-17¼; six months, 16¾-17.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $474.00 (an ounce); pm, $475.50 close, $473.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $488-491 (£242-243.50).
Sovereigns (new): $118-120 (£58.50-59.50).

Wall Street

New York, June 3.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower with the index off 0.02 to 75.87 and the average price per share down one cent. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.23 to 989.71, but declines led advances 847 to 645 as volume increased to 54,700,000 shares from 53,930,000 yesterday.

The decline in oil stocks this morning was the main factor in the market's overall weakness. A slightly firmer trend in the bond market in the afternoon also contributed to the better stock market tone, analysts added.

Among oils, Atlantic Richfield ended ⅛ lower at 41⅝, while Standard Oil of Indiana gained ⅞ to 50⅞ and Texaco and Mobil were unchanged at 34 and 54¼, respectively, all in active trading.

British Petroleum lost 1⅛ to 29¾ on expectations Britain may be forced to cut its North Sea oil prices as well. Standard Oil of Ohio, which is 53 per cent owned by BP, slipped ¼ to 43¼.

Oil service stocks were also impacted, with Ocean Drilling and Exploration down 1⅞ to 30⅛, Halliburton off ⅛ to 55⅞ and Baker International off ⅛ to 37⅞. Reading and Bates lost 1⅞ to 30 and Sedco declined 1⅞ to 27⅞.

Some rails were also weaker, as Burlington Northern slipped 1⅞ to 55 and Santa Fe Industries ⅞ to 25⅞. However, Union Pacific rose 1⅛ to 51⅛.

Airlines, which would benefit from lower fuel prices, were generally strong. Volume leader American climbed 1⅜ to 21¼, while Eastern was up ⅞ to 12⅞ in active trading.

US Commodities

GOLD futures were.—CHICAGO IMM. July, $552.40 asked; Sept, $565.50 asked; Oct, $572.10 asked; Dec, $585.20 bid; Jan, $591.80 asked; March, $605.00 bid; April, $611.60 asked; June, $624.90 bid; July, $631.60 asked; Sept, $644.90 asked. NY COMEX.—June, $469.90-471.50; July, $475.40; Aug, $480.80-482.50; Oct, $493.00-495.20; Dec, $505.50-507.00; Feb, $519.50; April, $529.00-532.00; June, $545.10; Aug, $557.90; Oct, $570.80; Dec, $583.80; Feb, $596.90; April, $610.20.
SILVER futures closed at new contract lows on fresh liquidation. Closely-monitored July silver settled 28 cents off at a new low of $10.39 an ounce. June, 1026.50c; July, 1037.00-1042.00c; Aug, 1055.50c; Sept, 1070.00-1075.00c; Dec, 1116.50c; Jan, 1131.50c; March, 1161.50c; May, 1191.50c; July, 1221.50c; Sept, 1251.50c; Dec, 1297.50c; Jan, 1313.00c; March, 1344.00c.
COPPER futures closed 2.20 to 2.30 cents lower in the nearby months as sell-stops were triggered at 79.50 cents and again at 78.90 cents. June, 77.30c; July, 78.25-78.45c; Aug, 79.60c; Sept, 80.70-81.00c; Dec, 84.10-84.60c; Jan, 85.35c; March, 87.80-88.10c; May, 89.95c; July, 92.15c; Sept, 94.40c; Dec, 97.75c; Jan, 98.65c; March, 101.05c.
COTTON futures were: July, 83.20-83.35c; Aug, 82.80 bid-83.60c asked; Oct, 79.99-80.00c; Dec, 78.01-78.10c; March, 79.90c; May, 81.20 bid-81.55c asked; July, 82.80 bid-83.00c asked; Oct, 82.60 bid-82.85c asked.
SUGAR futures were: July, 17.28-17.33c; Sept, 17.45-17.50c; Oct, 17.61-17.70c; Jan, 17.70c; March, 17.90-17.95c; May, 18.05c; July, 18.14-18.16c; Sept, 18.17-18.18c; Oct, 18.25c.

	June 3	June 2
Allied Chem	53½	54¼
Allied Stores	27¼	28¼
Allis Chalmers	25⅝	25⅝
Alcoa	33	32¾
Amax Inc	54⅛	54¾
Amerada Hess	27¾	27¾
Am Airlines	21¼	19⅞
Am Brands	41⅞	40¾
Am Broadcast	30⅛	30½
Am Can	40¼	40
Am Cyanamid	35	34½
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16⅞
Am Home	33⅞	34
Am Motors	3⅞	3⅞
Am Nat Res	40	40⅞
Am Standard	41	42½
Am Telephone	56	56⅛
AMF Inc	25¼	25¼
Armco Steel	32⅞	34
Asarco	39¼	40⅛
Ashland Oil	30⅞	30¼
Atlantic Richfield	41⅝	41⅞
Avco	28½	28¾
Avon Products	40	38
Bankers Tst NY	31¼	31¾
Bank of America	25¼	25
Bank of NY	38⅛	39
Beatrice Foods	22⅞	22¾
Bendix	59¼	60
Bethlehem Steel	25⅞	25⅞
Boeing	31¼	31¼
Boise Cascade	45	45⅛
Borden	27⅞	27⅞
Borg Warner	48⅞	47⅞
Bristol Myers	55⅛	55¼
BP	29¾	30⅞
Burlington Ind	22⅞	22⅞
Burlington Nthn	55	56⅞
Burroughs	43¼	43¼
Campbell Soup	28⅞	29
Canadian Pacific	40	38½
Caterpillar	68¼	68⅞
Celanese	64¼	64⅞
Central Soya	13¼	13⅞
Chase Manhat	52	52
Chem Bank NY	57½	58¼
Chrysler	6⅞	6¾
Citicorp	27⅞	27½
Cities Service	38⅞	39¼
Clark Equip	33¼	32⅞
Coca Cola	36¼	37
Colgate	17⅞	17
CBS	58⅞	59
Columbia Gas	32⅞	32⅞
Combustion Eng	38	38
Comwlth Edison	19	19
Conoco	82½	82⅞
Cons Edison	23	23
Cons Foods	32⅞	31½
Cons Power	18½	18⅞
Continental Grp	35¼	35½
Control Data	81½	75½
Corning Glass	69¼	69
CPC Intnl	34⅞	35
Crane	39¼	40⅞
Crocker Int	38½	37⅞
Crown Zeller	41	41⅞
Dart & Kraft	50¼	50⅞
Deere	41⅞	42⅞
Delta Air	78¼	78
Detroit Edison	11½	11⅞
Disney	65½	64¼
Dow Chemical	32¼	32
Dresser Ind	38⅞	41⅞
Duke Power	18	18¼
Du Pont	51⅞	50
Eastern Air	12⅞	12
Eastman Kodak	76½	76
Eaton Corp	38⅛	33
El Paso Nat Gas	21¾	22¼
Equitable Life	12⅞	12⅞
Esmark	69¼	69⅞
Evans P. D.	23½	23½
Exxon Corp	64⅞	65
Fed Dept Stores	40⅞	40
Firestone	13	13¼
Fst Chicago	18⅞	18½
Fst Nat Boston	42¼	42¼
Fst Penn Corp	4⅞	4⅞
Ford	23½	23¼
GAF Corp	13⅞	13½
Gen Dynamics	32½	31½
Gen Electric	66⅛	65⅞
Gen Foods	32⅞	32⅞
Gen Mills	36⅞	35⅞
Gen Motors	56½	55¼
Gen Pub Util NY	4½	4⅞
Gen Tel Elec	30	30⅛
Gen Tire	27¾	27¾
Genesco	10⅞	10⅞
Georgia Pacific	27⅞	28⅞
Getty Oil	66¼	67¼
Gillette	33⅞	34
Goodrich	24⅞	24⅞
Goodyear	17⅞	18⅛
Gould Inc	25⅛	24⅞
Grace	44½	44⅞
Gt Atlc & Pacific	5⅞	5½
Greyhound	19⅞	19¾
Grumman Corp	36⅞	27
Gulf Oil	31	31¼
Gulf & West	18⅞	18¾
Heinz H. J.	54½	54⅞
Hercules	24¼	23⅞
Honeywell	90⅞	88¼
IC Inds	37⅞	37⅞
Ingersoll	74	73¼
Inland Steel	32¼	33⅞
IBM	59¼	59⅞
Int Harvester	17⅞	17¼
INCO	21⅞	21⅞
Int Paper	47⅞	47⅞
Int Tel Tel	32	32½
Irving Bank	51¼	51⅞
Jewel Co	40½	40½
Jim Walter	25⅛	25⅞
Johns-Manville	20⅞	20⅞
Johnson & John	37	37⅞
Kaiser Alumin	24⅞	24⅞
Kennecott	61⅞	61½
Kerr McGee	65⅞	66
Kimberly Clark	68¼	68½
K Mart	22¼	22
Kroger	23⅞	23¼
L.T.V. Corp	25⅞	24½
Litton	65⅞	69¼
Lockheed	38¼	37⅞
Lucky Stores	15	15¼
Manuf Hanover	36⅞	36⅞
Mapco	32¼	33¼
Marathon Oil	45¼	45½
Marine Midland	21¼	21⅞
Martin Marietta	73¼	73⅞
McDonnell	38	37⅞
Mead	29	25
Merck	100¼	100⅞
Minnesota Mng	57⅞	57¼
Mobil Oil	54¼	54¼
Monsanto	78	78⅞
Morgan J. P.	55⅞	58½
Motorola	83	82
NCR Corp	65¼	66⅞
NL Industries	34¼	34⅞
Nabisco	29¼	29¼
Nat Distillers	25¼	25⅞
Nat Med Ent	27½	25⅞
Nat Steel	27⅞	28
Norfolk West	44	44⅞
NW Bancorp	29½	29¼
Norton Simon	15⅞	15⅞
Occidental Pet	28¼	27⅞
Ogden	37⅞	39¼
Olin Corp	24⅞	24⅞
Owens-Illinois	31¼	30⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅞	21⅞
Pan Am	5⅞	5½
Penney J. C.	34⅞	34
Pennzoil	38⅞	37⅞
Pepsico	34⅞	35
Pfizer	53⅞	53
Phelps Dodge	42½	42⅞
Philip Morris	51½	51½
Phillips Petrol	35¼	35⅞
Polaroid	27½	25½
PPG Ind	47⅞	49
Proctor Gamble	71	70¼
Pub Ser El & Gas	17½	17⅞
Raytheon	101⅞	103
RCA Corp	24⅞	24¼
Republic Steel	31⅞	31
Reynolds Ind	43⅞	43⅞
Reynolds Metal	33½	33⅞
Rockwell Int	40⅞	41
Royal Dutch	32¼	31¼
Safeways	33	33⅞
St Regis Paper	38½	38¼
Santa Fe Ind	25⅞	26¼
SCM	29¼	29¼
Schlumberger	95¼	95½
Scott Paper	18¼	18⅞
Seagram	51⅞	51½
Sears Roebuck	19⅞	19
Shell Oil	38½	39
Shell Trans	29⅞	30
Signal Co	30⅞	31⅞
Singer	21⅞	21¼
Sony	24⅞	25¼
Sth Cal Edison	25⅞	25⅞
Southern Pacific	48¼	49½
Southern Rly	83¼	84
Sperry Corp	51⅞	52
Std Brands	27⅞	27½
Std Oil Califnia	36⅞	36⅞
Std Oil Indiana	50⅞	49¾
Std Oil Ohio	43¼	43⅞
Sterling Drug	23⅛	22⅞
Stevens J. P.	16¼	16¼
Sunbeam Corp	19¼	19¼
Sun Comp	32⅞	32¼
Teledyne	162⅞	161
Tenneco	37⅞	37⅞
Texaco	34	34
Texas East Corp	45	45½
Texas Inst	107½	107⅞
Texas Utilities	19⅞	18⅞
Textron	34⅞	34⅞
TWA	27¼	25¼
Travelers Corp	49	46¼
TRW Inc	61	61
UAL Inc	29	28⅞
Union Carbide	56⅞	56½
Union Oil Calif	28⅞	29⅞
Un Pacific Corp	51¼	50
Uniroyal	9⅞	9
United Brands	13	13½
US Industries	9⅞	9⅞
US Steel	33	33
Utd Technol	55⅞	55½
Wachovia	28	28
Warner Lambert	24	23½
Wells Fargo	31¼	31¼
West'n Bancorp	40⅞	40⅞
Westnghse Elec	32⅞	32⅞
Weyerhaeuser	34⅞	34⅞
Whirlpool	28⅞	27⅞
White Motor	2⅞	2⅞
Woolworth	25¼	25¼
Xerox Corp	57	54½
Zenith	21¼	21¼

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	27	27
Alcan Alumin	38½	38½
Algoma Steel	47½	48
Bell Telephone	19⅞	18⅞
Cominco	68¼	69¼
Cons Bathurst	27½	27½
Gulf Oil	28½	28⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	23	22⅞
Hudson Bay Min	30⅛	30⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	37⅞	37⅞
Imasco	38	36½
Imperial Oil	35	34⅞
Int Pipe	15½	15½
Mass.-Fergsn	4½	4½
Royal Trust	19⅞	19¼
Seagram	62⅞	62½
Steel Co	36⅞	36¼
Thomson N 'A'	22⅞	22
Walker Hiram	28⅞	29
WCT	14½	14¼

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 1.9895 (2.0423); three months, 2.0160 (2.0735); Canadian dollar 1.2079 (1.2063).
The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 390.53 (396.31). The futures index was 389.66 (396.07).
The Dow Jones average.—industrials, 989.71 (987.48); transportation 432.22 (430.45); utilities 105.56 (106.22); 65 stocks, 381.74 (331.17).
New York Stock Exchange index, 75.87 (76.89); industrials 87.83 (87.97); transportation, 76.18 (75.67); utilities, 39.02 (38.34); financial, 77.47 (77.26).

COCOA futures were: July, $1.529-1.531; Sept, 1.668-1.610; Dec, $1.770-1.721; March, $1,855-1,805; May, 105.75-106.50c; May, 108.65c asked; July, 106.30-106.31c asked. Sept, 107.50.
COFFEE futures closed a quiet session down 2.34 to 3.05 cents in nearbys, with deferred delivery contracts down the 4.00-cent limit to 1.97 cents. July, 109.25-109.60c; Sept, 109.40-109.50c; Dec, 107.60-107.90c; March.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures closed near the bottom of a 25-cent range, down 15½ to 19½ cents a bushel in active trade. Oil closed 0.47c to 0.26c a lb to $5.50 a ton. SOYABEANS. July, 751-728½c; Aug, 755-732c; Sept, 755-732c; Nov, 767½-742½c; Jan, 784-760c; March, 803½-780c; May, 811½-795c; July, 830-807c. SOYABEAN OIL. July, 22.47-22.46c; Aug, 22.87-22.80c; Sept, 23.27c; Oct, 23.63-23.65c; Dec, 24.22-24.25c; Jan, 24.20 bid-24.35c asked; March, 24.90 bid-24.95c asked; May, 25.25 bid-25.55c asked; July, 25.55c; Aug, 25.55 bid-25.90c asked.
SOYABEAN MEAL. July, $211.00-210.80; Aug, $212.00-211.50; Sept, $214.40; Oct, $214.50; Dec, $220.00-219.50; Jan, $223.00; March, $228.50; May, $230.50 bid-231.50 asked.
CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat futures closed with pared losses, down 1½ to 3 cents a bushel in active trade. Corn futures ended at or near day's lows, down 4c to 5½c a bushel in hectic trade. WHEAT.—July, 405½-399c; Sept, 421-415c; Dec, 443-438½c; March, 466½-460½c; May, 476-465½c; July, 474-473½c. CORN.—July, 347½-342c; Sept, 353½-349½c; Dec, 356½-350c; March, 369-365c; May, 375½-369½c; July, 378½-375½c. OATS.—July, 212½-208½c; Sept, 205-200c; Dec, 213½-207½c; March, 220-216c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
63.1	47.1	American Grwth	61.3	66.0	2.20
53.4	33.1	Capital	51.1	55.2	3.99
		Capel (James) Management Ltd. 100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010			
120.0	88.2	Capital Fnd (2)	118.5	126.1	2.52
90.0	76.4	Income Fnd (2)	86.6	92.2	7.69
119.6	92.7	Nth Amer Fnd	119.6	127.3	2.07
		Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers 20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000			
123.6	99.9	KB Unit Fd Inc	118.9	129.3	5.64
174.8	139.9	Do Accum	168.3	182.9	5.64
87.5	67.3	KB Inv Tst Inc	85.1	93.5	4.08
123.6	69.3	Japan Growth	123.2	132.4	0.41
103.8	44.1	SE Asia Growth	102.7	110.4	0.45
127.4	73.9	U.S. Growth	126.2	135.6	1.16
162.7	82.0	Commodity	150.4	161.7	1.34
166.1	108.9	Energy	148.3	159.4	1.24
133.9	122.3	Property	133.9	141.1	..
117.1	100.0	Flexiplan	117.1	123.4	..
145.6	109.4	Man Pen Fnd	143.4	151.0	..
104.2	100.0	Equity Pen	104.2	109.8	..
98.5	100.0	Prop Pen	98.4	104.7	..
151.7	148.7	Money Units	151.7	159.7	..
121.1	113.1	Do Series A	121.1	127.5	..
128.2	104.8	Fixed Int Ser A	114.8	121.0	..
124.3	98.6	Eq Series Cap A	130.6	137.0	..
184.0	156.7	Pens Man Cap	184.0	193.6	..
176.8	156.5	Money Fnd	..	176.6	..
174.4	155.1	Do (A)	..	174.4	..
181.8	117.5	Actuarial Fund	..	157.0	..
156.1	138.2	Gilt Edged	..	148.4	..
156.1	138.2	Do A	..	148.4	..
		Tyndall Assurance. 18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
169.0	135.8	3 Way Fund (4)	..	169.0	..
233.4	163.7	Equity Fund (4)	..	233.4	..
194.9	183.7	Bond Fund (4)	..	187.9	..

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Stock Exchange Prices

Quiet but firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 1. Dealings End, June 12. § Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS						
99 15/16	91	Exch 9½% 1981	99⅝	..	9.531	10.132
98 9/32	85½	Exch 3% 1981	98 9/32	..	3.057	11.729
100 15/16	93 3/16	Exch 12¾% 1981	100 13/16	..	12.630	10.517
97 15/16	88	Treas 8½% 1980-82	97⅜	..	8.685	12.133
95¼	81⅝	Treas 3% 1982	94⅛	..	3.187	11.932
102¾	90½	Treas 14% 1982	101 7/16	..	13.802	11.947
95 15/16	85¾	Treas 8¼% 1982	95⅛ •	..	8.605	12.444
96	85¾	Exch 9¼% 1982	95 3/16	-1/16	9.884	14.671
94 15/16	84¾	Exch 8¼% 1983	94¼ •	-1/16	9.235	12.485
89½	76½	Exch 3% 1983	89¾	..	3.380	10.287
99 7/16	85¾	Treas. 12% 1983	97⅛	-⅛	12.278	13.428
94 1/16	84⅛	Treas 9¼% 1983	92 15/16	-1/16	9.953	13.179
102⅞	94¼	Exch 13½% 1983	100¾	-1/16	13.468	13.354
94 1/16	84⅛	Exch 10% 1983	93¼ •	-1/16	10.724	13.292
87⅜	76⅜	Fund 5½% 1982-84	85⅞	..	6.405	11.923
97 7/16	86⅞	Exch 11¼% 1984	95	..	11.842	13.498
104 5/16	94½	Exch 14% 1984	101	-1/16	13.861	13.585
80⅝	68¾	Exch 3% 1984	80 •	..	3.750	10.889
99⅝	88	Treas 12% 1984	96½	-1/16	12.494	13.430
109¼	97⅞	Treas 15% 1985	104½	-1/16	14.406	13.537
98⅞	95	Exch Cv 12% 1985	95½	..	12.566	13.519
75¾	68 15/16	Treas 3% 1985	75	..	4.000	10.933
103¼	89½	Exch 12½% 1985	95½	-1/16	12.828	13.609
97½	89¾	Exch 11¼% 1986	93½	-1/16	12.567	13.649
MEDIUMS						
69 13/16	69	Treas 3% 1986	69 13/16	..	4.338	11.289
97⅞	92¾	Treas 12% 1986	93½ •	..	12.794	13.751
89⅞	78⅞	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	83¾ •	..	10.026	12.656
105⅞	90⅝	Exch 13¼% 1987	102⅞	-⅛	13.511	13.743
81¼	70¼	Fund 6½% 1985-87	77¼	..	8.492	12.177
99⅝	91¼	Treas 12% 1987	92⅞	-¼	13.100	14.007
83	71¼	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	79¼	..	10.045	12.981
65¾	54⅞	Trans 3% 1978-88	61¼ •	-⅛	4.880	10.966
98	82⅛	Treas 11½% 1989	89⅝	-¼	13.306	14.467
68¼	57¼	Treas 5% 1986-89	64¾	-⅛	7.805	12.017
104¼	89¾	Treas 13% 1990	99⅝	-¼	13.913	14.350
95⅞	89⅝	Exch 12½% 1990	91¼	-¼	13.938	14.609
82	69½	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	75⅞ •	-⅛	10.942	12.948
96¼	81⅞	Treas 11¾% 1991	84⅞ •	..	13.852	14.482

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price
208	117	AAH	186
200	96	AB Electronics	104
247	111¼	AGB Research	234
29	12	AI Ind Prod	24
298	161	APV Hldgs	278
71	46	Aaronson Bros	59
88	42½	Acrow	59½
50	25	Do A	34
65	28	Advance Serv	60
200	142	Adwest Group	198
428	109½	Aeron't & Gen	393
37	15	Aero Needles	23
800	285	AKZO	440
70	30	Allen W. G.	52
143	85	Allied Colloids	143
36½	24¾	Allied Plant	29½
323	222	Amal Metal	273
63¼	51¼	Amal Power	84½
39½	23	Amber Day	29
38	24	Amber Ind Hldgs	31
181	82	Amstrad	181
108½	53¾	Anderson Strath	92
94	60	Anglia TV 'A'	86
23½	7	Anglo Amer Ind	£23⅞
37½	22½	Aquascutum 'A'	30½
60	34	Arenson Hldgs	40½
152	55½	Argyll Foods	116
114	80	Arlington Mtr	107
288	166	Ash & Lacy	288
93	35	Ass Biscuit	68½
273	178	Ass Book	273
155	85	Ass Brit Food	137
114	45	Ass Comm 'A'	65
79	39½	Ass Engineer	45
78	42	Ass Fisheries	63

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	32½		6.8	20.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£34	..	500	14.7	..
37½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£20	..	146	7.3	7.4
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	203	-3	10.1	5.0	9.6
185	93	Milford Docks	118	..	9.8	8.3	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	500	14.9	

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allgotic Resources	105
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100‡)	£1¼prem-⅛
Crouch Group 8% Cnv 1993-96 (Par‡)	£⅞prem-1/16
Intasun 10p Ord	87
Laing Props 8¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100‡)	£3¼prem
Leeds (City of) 13½% Red 2006 (£97¾b)	£44½-⅛
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£93½
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	21½
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	101+1
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£97½
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1‡)	16½-3
Swansea (City of) 13¾% Red 2006 (£96¾)	£93⅞-¼
Treasury 11½% 1985 (†‡)	£77 3/16
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1996 (†)	£96¾-¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Allied Irish Bnk (IR£1‡)	..	13½prem-½
Amal Power (190‡)	July 10	55½f
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	590+10
Cadbury Schweppes (77p)	July 3	4prem
Change Wares Units (60‡)	..	49½f
Fine Art Dev (55‡)	Aug 11	11½prem+½
GRE (250‡)	July 24	40½prem+6
Horizon Travel (205‡)	July 24	61½prem
NEI (70‡)	July 24	6½prem-½
Smurfit Jef (120‡)	July 3	21½prem-2
S.A.Land (R5.7‡)	May 22	

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Running our office services could stretch your organising ability

The Head Office of Unigate, whose dairy operations and food products are famous nationwide, is conveniently located on Western Avenue, London W.3. It is here that we now need a really efficient young man or woman with a sound secretarial/admin background to assume all the responsibilities of Office Services Administrator.

Working directly with the office Services Administration Manager, you will plan, organise and control the effective use of all office resources, including reception and outdoor staff, equipment, stationery and company cars and chauffeurs. Your job will also involve processing all the "housekeeping" invoices and correspondence for which you'll need to be proficient in typing.

Since your success will depend so much on effective relations with everyone from Directors to gardeners, you must be someone who genuinely enjoys dealing with all kinds of people. Over and above that we'll expect you to be well educated and numerate, with the tenacity to see every task through to completion and the sense of humour you'll need as you respond to the inevitable series of office crises.

In addition to an excellent salary—which you'll certainly earn working longish hours on a flexi-time basis—we can offer all the benefits expected of a leading organisation and attractive prospects of early promotion for the right person.

Aged 25 to 30 and you see this as your big opportunity? Then please write for an application form to: Brenda Raynsford, Personnel Officer, Unigate Limited, Western Avenue, London W3.

Recruitment Opportunities

THEATRE ROYAL PLYMOUTH

The Theatre Royal, Plymouth, is due to open in the late Spring of 1982. It will be run by an Independent Trust and in offering a great variety of activities will be one of the foremost theatre complexes in the country.
Applications are invited for the following posts:

HOUSE MANAGER

Salary £8,000 per annum

The successful applicant will be responsible to the General Manager for the control of all activities in respect of the Box Office, Theatre Shop, general housekeeping and control of the public.
He or she will be expected to take up the position in early October.

CATERING MANAGER

Salary £10,000 per annum

The Theatre will contain a restaurant, a snack bar, staff canteen, two licenced bars and a coffee bar. On occasions other catering will be required. It is intended that the facilities will be open to the general public throughout the day as well as the evenings. The successful applicant will be responsible directly to the General Manager for ensuring that the theatre's catering operations are attractive and profitable. He or she will be required to take up the position in early September.

SUBSCRIPTION & INFORMATION OFFICER

Salary £7,500 per annum

The Marketing Department at the Theatre Royal will consist of three officers who, although employed by the Theatre Royal, will also be responsible for marketing the Regional Theatre Company also resident in the complex. The Subscription and Information Officer will be the third member of the marketing team and will be responsible for the organisation of subscription series for the theatre company, concerts and other events within the programme. In addition this officer will also act as general Information Officer for the Theatre Royal complex.
He or she will be expected to take up the position in early September.
Application forms and further information are available from: The General Manager, Theatre Royal, Royal Parade, Plymouth, PL1 2TR, and should be returned not later than 22nd June.

Merchant Bank's Trustee Department

We wish to fill two new vacancies that have arisen within our very active and expanding Trustee and Personal Financial Planning Department.

Applications are invited for the following posts:

Trust Controller

A person preferably aged 35-40 seeking a challenging opportunity and who has substantial experience in all aspects of the administration of a wide range of trusts and estates. The individual will possess appropriate qualifications and have a thorough working knowledge of the relevant trust and tax legislation and have advanced to a senior level of responsibility.

Trust Administrator

A person preferably aged 27-30 and legally qualified who has been involved in the practical administration of a variety of trusts and estates and possesses the potential to progress to dealing with more complex situations leading eventually to a managerial position.

In addition to a competitive salary other employee benefits include mortgage assistance, BUPA, season ticket loan, non-contributory pension scheme, and free life assurance.

Please apply in writing, with full curriculum vitae to:
P. F. G. Barnes, Assistant Director, Personnel,
Kleinwort, Benson Limited,
20, Fenchurch Street, London, EC3P 3DB.

KLEINWORT BENSON
Merchant Bankers

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SECRETARIES AND ADMINISTRATORS

EDITOR

The Institute requires the services of an experienced Editor for its journal, Professional Administration (11 issues a year: circulation 51,000). A new international edition is to be launched in September and supplementary journals are planned for specialist groups of the Institute's diverse membership. The Editor, ideally a member of the Institute and under 35, should be an accurate and creative writer. Knowledge of the subjects with which the Institute is principally concerned—finance, law and practical administration is essential. Journalistic experience in one or all of these fields is desirable.

A five figure salary is envisaged. Applications should include a curriculum vitae and envelopes should be marked "Editor" and addressed to The Secretary, The Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, 16 Park Crescent, London, W1N 4AH.

JCR CONSULTANTS JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD

MARKETING SERVICES MANAGER
MILTON KEYNES, c. £10,000 + CAR

Our client is the rapidly expanding U.K. subsidiary of a leading American Health Care Company. Reporting directly to the Managing Director, the successful candidate, male or female, would be:
— Aged 24-30.
— Educated to degree standard.
— Have at least 3 years' fmcg. experience, either client or agency based.
— Combine analytical skills with a creative mind.
— Free to travel occasionally.

The ideal applicant will be a self-starter capable of initiating and implementing a wide range of marketing and advertising services. Future prospects are excellent as the company is expanding quickly and offers a "ground floor" career opportunity.
For further details, please call Jane Crosthwaite on 01-581 2977/2947.
21 Beauchamp Place, London SW3 Telephone 01-581 2977

PARLIAMENTARY LIAISON OFFICER

National I.S.I.S. (The Independent Schools Information Service) requires a Parliamentary Liaison Officer to keep Members of Parliament informed about Independent Education. We are particularly looking for a young person with good political contacts to start in September 1981. Salary: Commence £6,000 per annum. Apply in writing with c.v. and references to:

I.S.I.S., 26 Caxton Street, London SW1H 0RG

CONFERENCE PRODUCER

We need an energetic, resourceful person to devise, compile and run conferences on a range of business and financial topics. You should be a graduate with at least 4 years' commercial experience, able to research subject areas quickly and tackle a heavy but interesting workload with tight deadlines. Some foreign travel involved.

Salary c. £9,000-£10,000, plus profit share.

Write with c.v. to Miss S. Lovell-Greene, Institute for International Research, 70 Warren Street, London W1P 5PA.

STONE'S OF BELGRAVIA WINE MERCHANTS

need enthusiastic assistants, aged between 20 and 30, prepared to work hard in congenial surroundings between Hyde Park and Knightsbridge stations.
Salary by arrangement.
Telephone Vicki on 235 1612

REQUIRED: SENIOR EXECUTIVE

age 50 plus as replacement for Director-General retiring in 1982. Fluent in Spanish and with knowledge and experience of Latin America, to administer organisation in London engaged in fostering economic and cultural relationships with Spanish and Portugese speaking countries. Salary, etc, negotiable.

Reply to, Chairman, Executive Committee, Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, London, SW1X 8PJ.

FANTASTIC OPPORTUNITIES

Well established London based company is expanding and creating new job opportunities, with high income. If you are ambitious and determined telephone Patrick Milson on 01-404 4522 or 01-404 4467.

FREELANCE ARCHITECT required to measure up and prepare plans of all properties S.W.7. and S.W.1. areas. Tel. 370 4673.

DIOCESE OF GUILDFORD. Diocesan Secretary and Secretary of the Diocesan Board of Finance. Applications are invited for the above post. The successful applicant will as Diocesan Secretary, be responsible to the Bishop for the general administration of the Diocese and, as Secretary of the Diocesan Board of Finance, he will be Chief of the Staff employed by the Board and be generally responsible to the Chairman for all the work undertaken on behalf of the Board. Please apply by letter giving details of education, qualifications and experience to reach the Bishop's Secretary, Willow Grange, Woking Road, Guildford, GU4 7QS by 27th June 1981 marking envelope "Diocesan Secretary" in top left hand corner.

ARTPOST INTERNATIONAL

Artpost International—a subsidiary of The South China Morning Post—Multi-million Hong Kong Dollar organisation with world wide interests in printing and publishing is looking for an agent to develop its business in England. Artpost International Ltd. has developed and perfected the reproduction of fine graphic arts onto canvas capturing the authentic feel of the masterpiece.

This concept of fine art on canvas will generate a new spectrum for the marketing of reproductions through the art and commercial world. Agents will need to show current profitability in the U.K. arts field.

All applications should be airmailed to Richard Blady Artpost International Ltd., Morning Post Building, Tong Chong Street, Hong Kong.

Personal interviews will be held in London between 26th June and 2nd July, 1981.

Assistant Secretary

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary. Candidates should have experience preferably in the Health (or similar including the Academic) field. Writing ability and an interest in research will be an advantage. Salary by arrangement. Applications (closing date 29th June) marked personal to:

The Secretary,
3 Prince Albert Road, NW1 7SP

MANAGING DIRECTOR
for U.K. Export/Confirming House

Based in London sought. Extensive experience of West African commodity market a pre-requisite, including UK suppliers and contacts for Company seeking to substantially increase its turnover. Extensive experience required in relation to the finance of such exports, banking and shipping procedures thereon, together with experience in general office administration. Salary of £12,000 p.a. plus an expense allowance.

For interview phone 405 1514

NEGOTIATOR

Small, active and specialist estate agents in Pimlico are looking for a high powered negotiator to work for their residential side. Applicant must have previous experience in Central London properties. 20-30 years. Salary negotiable.

Tel. 01-834 1032

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP IN BUSINESS POLICY IN THE STRATHCLYDE BUSINESS SCHOOL

Candidates should have at least a good Honours Degree in an appropriate discipline, offer experience in industrial and/or academic life and have a demonstrated research interest in the field of Business Policy. As existing staff in post have strong research and teaching interests in international business, a specialist interest in this particular area of business policy would be welcomed.

The appointment which will be from 1 October 1981 or as soon as possible thereafter will be on the salary scale £6,070-£12,860 per annum, with placing according to age, qualifications and experience. USS benefit.

Application forms and further particulars (quoting 26/81) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9in. x 4in.) can be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW with whom applications should be lodged by 31 July 1981.

TRAINEE NEGOTIATOR required by George Knight and Partners (London's leading specialist agents in residential lettings) for their head office in Hampstead. Must be over 21 and able to drive. Circa £4,000 p.a. Tel. Mark Broomfield, 794 9287.

EGON RONAY ORGANISATION requires inspectors for 19-20 weeks, full time with possibility of permanent employment. Please do not apply without fulfilling all these conditions: Age 25-52; demonstrably excellent taste in food; driving licence; located in or near London; absence from home and constant motoring; start about mid-June. Hand written applications only, with CV & references to Egon Ronay Organisation, Greencoat House, Francis Street, London, SW1P 1DH.

U.S.A. CAMPING TOURS. Tour leaders, travel, leadership, driving, mechanical experience required. Approx. £90 p.w. Tel. 01-373 5087.

PROJECT LEADER URGENTLY REQUIRED

A Project Engineer, experienced in the Cheese/Food Industry, capable of Project Management, is urgently needed to join a small autonomous team within the Alfa Laval International Group.

An excellent salary and the usual benefits and expenses are offered to the right person, who will be expected to manage Research and Development Projects and Production Targets in the field of Cheese-making equipment. A considerable amount of international travel may be involved in some of the projects and applicants should be prepared for this, as well as for a large measure of responsibility.

The position carries the advantages of individual effort within a small team allied to the background of a multi-national and expanding Group, well-known in the food industry as well as in many others.

Write, giving details of previous experience and qualifications, in the first instance to:

M. K. Pring,
Office Manager
Alfa Laval
Cheddar Systems Ltd.
10 Oxford Road,
Yeovil, Somerset.

LONDON BASED SHIPPING COMPANY SEEKS ACCOUNTANT

conversant with all aspects of shipping accountancy to include disbursements and post-fixture work. Fluency in Hebrew language essential. Salary according to age and experience. Full particulars to Box No. 0351 G, The Times.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/FUNCTIONS ORGANISER

Large historic house seeks capable person with office and catering experience to organise functions. Absorbing and varied life. Please apply with cv to:

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Hagley Hall Hagley,
Stourbridge, West Midlands.

MANAGEMENT TRAINEES to £3,850. Career with finance co. 01-589 9222, KP Personnel.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
Norwich

Applications are invited for the post of

INFORMATION OFFICER

from graduates with appropriate experience. The Information Officer is responsible to the Vice-Chancellor for press liaison, public relations, the internal dissemination of information, and a number of University publications, and is also involved with the management of the University's printing facilities.

Appointment on Administrative Grade II, £10,160-£12,880 per annum with USS benefits.

Applications (one copy only) giving the name of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ (telephone: 0603 56161 ext. 2126) from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 30 June, 1981. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can be immediately approached.

COMPUTER ENGINEERS

Service Engineers required for London and Home Counties on business systems and associated peripheral. Résumés to F & P Appointment Services, 361 Oxford St., W.1.

01-408 1160 (Agy)

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT/LIBRARIAN

To organize and develop resource centre and information service and assist with general administration in small office. Appointment for one year only initially. Salary: £5,800 to £7,000. Further information from Child Accident Prevention Committee c/o Faculty of Clinical Sciences, UCL, University Street, London, WC1E 6JJ. (388-5652).

MANAGER and wife/cook with knowledge of Caribbean required to run small private hotel on Nevis. C.V. to Box 0354 G, The Times.

Recruitment Opportunities are featured every THURSDAY for details, or to book your advertisement, ring 01-278 9161

MEDIA AUDITS LTD

is a media research consultancy providing a statistical and analytical service to the country's largest advertisers.

We require an additional young

ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

to deal with clients and advertising agencies at all levels. The successful candidate, who will be highly numerate, will be trained to prepare and present analyses and in due course contribute to the development of the business. This is a career opportunity and would suit someone who is self-motivated and will enjoy a highly able small company environment.

Salary negotiable around £5,000. Most suitable age, early 20s. Please reply to:

MEDIA AUDITS LTD.,
Planet House, Deverox Court,
Strand, London, WC2R 3JJ.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL requires a

RESEARCHER

for the MIDDLE EAST DEPARTMENT of its London-based International Secretariat.

Work involves investigating human rights situations and individual cases in the Middle East, preparing prisoner biographies, briefing missions and formulating policy.

Candidates should have a specialist knowledge of the area and objective political judgment.

Fluent English and a good working knowledge of Arabic essential. Knowledge of French or German an asset.
Salary: £7,800 + per annum (index-linked).

For a detailed job specification and application form send an sae to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, or telephone 01-836 7788, ext 289.

Closing date for the return of completed forms: 15 July, 1981.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT

required to carry out varied bookkeeping, accounting, PAYE and cashiering duties in small progressive, hardworking company in the entertainment business. Salary negotiable from £5,500. Apply in own handwriting, including c.v. to:—

SIMON BANKS
63a King's Road, London, S.W.3

KING OR QUEEN OF CORFU?

The UK's liveliest tour operator is looking for a Chief Courier to be responsible for the Island of Corfu. Reasonable fluency in Greek is essential, as is the confidence and maturity to make on the spot decisions and live with the consequences. The job is based in Corfu town, there are four resort couriers to supervise and we offer a good salary, accommodation, and the use of a modern car.

Apply in writing to:
Mrs Chris Nason,
Sunmed Holidays,
455 Fulham Road,
London, SW10.
Tel: 01-351 2366

Christian Aid

invites applications for London based post of

PROJECT OFFICER

for India, Bangladesh and Nepal. Qualifications: knowledge of the area—preferably from experience there—Christian commitment and belief in church's development role. Good health and readiness to travel. Salary £6,850 p.a. Please apply to: Executive Secretary, Christian Aid, P.O. Box no. 1, London, SW9 8BH, with full C.V., naming two referees.

SEMI-RETIRED AND PART-TIME

We require a person qualified to undertake the Financial Management of a small progressive business. A semi retired, part-time person who wishes to maintain interest in commerce and small business.

Tel.: 0428 53338

TRAINEE TRAVEL MANAGER

£6,500 + excellent benefits. Established City Travel company offer first-class managerial training to a person, male or female, with several years' general travel experience, good organisational and administrative ability, to deal with both business and retail travel. Recent assistant managerial or supervisory experience an advantage. Excellent career prospects. For more details ring 404 5858.

CONNECTION
Personnel Consultants.

PART-QUALIFIED ACMA £6,500

Publishing group, based Sutton, require graduate or P.E.I. student to assist management accountant. Study leave and course fees. For details call

STEVE MILLS
499 9274
rec. cons.

GEOLOGIST.—Based in W1 min. 5 yrs well site exp req. £15,000 neg. TED apv 885 3921.

GRADUATE required for literary and political research; should have broad sympathy with Conservative views; experience in desk research would be useful; willingness to help in general office administration essential.—Write Box 0341 G, The Times.

ANGLO AMERICAN FAMILY

Located Quito Equador, seeks tutor for 7 year old boy to prepare for entry to Dragon school, September 1983. British Oxbridge graduate preferred. Athletic outdoor background essential. Live as family. Own room and bathroom. Initially 1 year contract starting January 1982. Return air fares provided. Salary by negotiation. Final personal interviews in London September 1981.

Applications, with C.V., photo & references including recent tutor to Box No. 0174 G, The Times.

PRETTY SMART INDIVIDUAL SALES ROLE IN ADVERTISING

We are a leading London Recruitment Advertising Agency. Our new business track record is impressive even in a recession. We are now looking for an ambitious sales-orientated man or woman to join our young team, and be responsible for creating business leads and converting them to clients.

This will involve both telephone selling and face-to-face contact. It will require a highly self-motivated person able to work on their own initiative but with the support of an enthusiastic, professional group of people. This is not a 9-5 role but one that demands a high degree of personal commitment.

You will probably be in your twenties with a strong background in telephone selling. A knowledge of advertising or personnel is a plus, but not essential. More important is an attractive personality, good sales technique and the ability to think on your feet.

If you're as good as you think you are, you won't be frightened of a basic of £6,000 plus commission. You should be able to earn £10,000+ in your first year. A car will come later when you need it.

Telephone Mrs. Roger Juniper, on 01-836 3464

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

COLLECTORS SALE
ASTON MARTIN DB5. Superleggero. Dubonnet Rosso, with black interior. 1965. Superb condition, 5 speed. MOT. £8,950 ono.
MERCEDES SPORTS 230SL 1966. Registration number 889 DON. White. Hard and soft top. Fuel injected. Taxed & MOT. £4,975 ono. Telephone 01-636 1796 office hours, Saturdays included.

XR3 ESCORT
Metallic silver, under 2,000 miles. Showroom condition. All available extras.
Divorce forces sale. £5,490 or very near office.
Tel. Reading (0734) 596234

VOLKSWAGEN/AUDI. For prompt personal sales and leasing please contact 01-390 3441.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TWO London University Students seeking employment in S. France from mid June-mid Sept. Nearly anything considered.—045873 637.

FLAT SHARING

KENSINGTON girl 25+, own room in mixed flat, £25 pw excl. Tel: 937 3963 (eves only).
W11. Girl to share flat, own room. £50 pw. 221 0217 after 7 pm.
W6. Attractive bedsit. Use kitchen etc. £20 pw. 603 8595 after 6.
HURLINGHAM SW6. Own large rm. £140 pcm inc—731 6075 (eves).
3RD PROF/GRAD. Girl 27+ for Kensington flat, non-smoker pref. Own room. £120 pcm inc.—Tel 229 5118, after 6 pm.
CHELSEA BEDSIT.—Prof female share k. & b. £28 pw incl.—352 5322, after 3.30.
CHISWICK bedsitting rm, bath and cooking facilities in family house. £28 pw incl.—994 8184 eves.
W11, GIRL 24+, own room, £100 pcm.—229 1762 eves.
WEST HAMPSTEAD 2nd man, own spacious room, share flat. £80 pcm incl.—328 6370, (after 5.30 pm).
W4 BEDSITTER.—Mature person, non-smoker. £30 pw.—994 2807, eves.
N4 Spac single bedsit in gdn flat. £160 pcm incl.—607 3396.
W1, off Baker St, large room for man in mixed flat. £11 pw. Returnable deposit £1,100.—Tel 935 5016.
SW13 (Close tube Picc Line). m/f own room in large luxury flat. £35 pw incl.—Ring between 5-6.30 pm. 01-741 1761.
SW17 Prof. m/f, own room luxury mixed house nr Tube. £100 pcm. —673 1180, after 6 pm.
CLAPHAM SOUTH.—Cheerful prof person, 24+ to share mixed hse m/f, non-smoker preferred, own room. £150 pcm excl phone).—673 7589 (eves).
W.1. 3rd girl, own room, £90 p.m. excl.—499 0675.
N17.—Person to share 3 bedroom house with owner. 25 minutes City/West End. £26 p.w. inc 808 1230 eves weekend.
HAMPTON.—Prof person, 25-32, to share delightful flat. £26 p.w. excl. Tel 01-941 3563. Thurs or Fri after 6.30.

FLAT SHARING

FLATMATES.—315 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.
SHARE A FLAT (est. 1958) for profs.—175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.
MAIDA VALE.—Share lux. mews house. Own double room. £150 p.m. 215 9791 or 286 9120 (eves.).
FLATSHARE.—213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.
N.13.—Large room in flat for female; easy access City/W. End; £100 p.c.m.—Tel. 779 3754 day.
W.12. 4th person, own room, share lux house. All mod cons, plus cleaner, etc. Convenient to Tube, buses. £30 p.w. incl. 749 2037.
NW1, own room, large mansion flat for prof executive. Mon-Fri only. £35 p.w.—723 2817.
BATTERSEA/CLAPHAM. Own room in beautifully fully equipped flat. £160 p.c.m.—Tel: 228 6765 after 7 p.m.
SOUTH KEN. Bedsit, ch, 4 mins station. Girl only. £30 p.w.—584 1453 after 6 p.m.
E8, SHARE HOUSE. Own room £91 pcm incl. Easy access to City. 254 5979 (eves).
S.W.12.—Prof person share large house. £30 p.w. incl. 675 5624.
S.W.20. Own large room in luxury house. £108 p.m. Tel: 543 3200 after 6.00 p.m.
GARDEN SQUARE. Mon-Fri. Prof Gent own room share k & b, 1 other neg. 381 0228.
SOUTH KENSINGTON. Attractive furnished bedsitting room in Mews flat. £38 pw (1 person). £48 pw (2 persons). Tel: 584 2841.
ISLINGTON.—2nd girl share large double bedroom, c.h. flat. £130 p.c.m. incl. Tel. 359 0216 after 7 pm.
KENSINGTON.—Lux bed sit, prof person. Mon-Fri and occasional weekend. £35 p.w. Tel. Fri 937 0951 after 5 pm.
SW4.—Girls, own rooms in shared flat, £65 pcm excl. — 671 1705 evo.

RENTALS

ST JOHNS WOOD, N.W.8.—Luxury 6th floor (top) furnished flat, 2 bedrooms, 2½ baths, 2 reception. Available 1 year. £225 p.w. Comanbuild 540 8275.
FLASK WALK HAMPSTEAD.—Furnished home, 2 bedrooms, and studio. Company/visitors lease. £300 p.w. Tel: 01-998 3438.
OVERSEAS EXECUTIVE seeks quality furnished flat/house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required. R.I. & B., 580 4930.
PUTNEY HEATH.—Very well appointed flat o'looking Heath, 3 bedrooms, 2 recep., £150 p.w. to include c.h., C.H.W. James & Jacobs 930 0261.
HAMPSTEAD, NW3.—Facing Heath. Delightful house. 4 beds., 2 recep., kit., bath., cloakroom, garden. Furn/unfurn. £250 p.w. o.n.o. Gilland & Co. 586 8001.
WILTON RD., SW1.—Luxury 1 bedroom flat, beautifully furnished, new building. Available now Co. let only £150 p.w. David Jaffe Residential Lettings 01-267 2111.
CHELSEA.—Elegant 2 room flat. Short let now £80 p.w. 351 1414
W11.—S/c flat near tube, k. & b., £39 p.w. non-smoking prof. single person. Refs. 229 5940.
CHELSEA.—Magnificent house, own room. £40 p.w. 730 3492.
A SELECTION of flats in Central London from £60-£400 p.w.—Phone Flats de Ville. 937 9801.
WANTED TO RENT for 1st 3 weeks Sept. a 5/6 bed. 2/3 bath house in Sussex/Surrey countryside. Pref. with tennis court.—01-723 1044.
KENS., W8. P/B luxury bright 2 dble beds. col. TV, c.h.w., quarter, £125 p.w. inc.—229 5500. 603 7911.
SUPERB Chelsea flat—in quiet street with large sun terrace, 1st floor, dble bed, recept, k & b, gas CH, 6 mths+, £90 p.w.—01-385 8440.
RIVERSIDE. Regency flat in immaculate order close to City, free parking. £75 p.w.—01-348 4530.

RENTALS

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(continued on page 26)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(continued on page 25)

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE



Mark Wing-Davey and Sandra Dickinson: (The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy (BBC 1, 7.55pm)

● THE HITCH HIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY (BBC 1, 7.55) has already been seen on BBC2, heard on Radio 4 and witnessed on stage. The least said about the latter sorry enterprise the better. Also, a book is available, based on the TV serial that was based on the radio serial. What (you may wonder if you have not already made contact with Douglas Adams's space fantasy), what is there about the work that merits all these transmutations, not to mention repeats? Boundless imagination, for one thing. Sub-Swiftian writing for another. And a sense of high adventure which, at one go, has practically put Mr Adams up there alongside Homer, Haggard, Verne and Wells. He is also strong on funny names. My only criticism is that his excellent jokes come at us so thick and fast that we miss one in three.

● If it was that kind of needling programme, which it isn't, THE PURSUIT OF POWER (BBC 2, 7.50) could have carried the sub-title: "... and how it can give you the slip." For although Norman St John-Stevas is still an MP, much of his power base was cut away when Mrs Thatcher relieved him of his triple-decker responsibilities as leader of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister for the Arts. The advantage, so far as tonight's interrogation by Robert McKenzie is concerned, is that now that Mr St John-Stevas has been distanced from the Cabinet policy-making machine, he can probably review his life with a far greater degree of objectivity.

● DUNKIRK (BBC 2, 8.30), the story of the evacuation that took place 41 years ago today, is a sturdy, worthy and stiff-upper-lip war film more than a distinguished one. Its quality of authenticity derives equally from the skillful use of newsreel material shot at the time and from the contribution to the writing of the screenplay by David Divine, former Sunday Times Defence Correspondent. At the time of the evacuation, Mr Divine was Naval Correspondent to the Thomson Group. Three times, he crossed the Channel and brought troops back to England. For his pains, he was shot in the stomach. For his bravery, he was awarded the DSM.

● STUFFING IT (Radio 3, 7.30), Robin Glendenning's comedy for Radio Theatre 81, is a rather overwrought affair about a Belfast family's Christmas preparations that are turned upside down by the arrival of the daughter's Marxist boyfriend. The refreshing thing about it is that the sectarian troubles take second (if not fourth) place to domestic crises such as sexual permissiveness, the slamming of doors and the stuffing of the festive turkey.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: The Great Instauration; 7.30 Wittgenstein: the Quest for Meaning.
9.47, For Schools, Colleges: Food and Nutrition (2); 10.20 Photography; 10.35 Reggae Roots; 11.05 Deserts.
11.25 Cricket: One-Day Test. England versus Australia. The Prudential Trophy, from Lord's. Further live coverage on BBC this morning at 10.40, this afternoon at 1.20 and (highlights) tonight at 11.30. Closedown at 12.45.
1.15 News and weather.
1.30 Chock-a-Block: For the very young viewer. Closedown at 1.45.
2.00 You and Me: for the very young viewer.
2.15 For Schools, Colleges: *Music Time.* 2.40 *Television Club* (Just Fishing). Closedown at 3.00.
3.55 Play School: Anne Denehy's story Jumping Cat Tune; 4.20 The Perils of Penelope Pitstop: cartoon; 4.40 Heidi: Final episode of this much-loved story of a little Swiss orphan girl. The happy ending, with Klara walking again.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: Sarah Greene goes chimney-sweeping in Framlingham, Suffolk. Also, the chimney pot collection of the Rev Valentine Fletcher. Some are 6ft high.
5.40 News with Peter Woods; 5.55 Regional news magazines; 6.20 Nationwide: Mike Neville from Look North presents the Grass Roots item.
6.55 Tomorrow's World: Science for everyman. Items on under-water painting, a laser telephone card, a new Hitachi camera, a helium voice restorer, and red cell "ghosts".
7.20 Top of the Pops: All the latest hits. With Richard Skinner, and Legs and Co.
7.55 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy: Previously seen on BBC 2, this science-fiction fantasy that started life on radio, now moves to BBC 1. It has attracted a cult following. (See Personal Choice.)
8.30 Butterflies: Ria (Wendy Craig) meets up with an old schoolfriend (Helen Horton). But it is not to prove a happy reunion (r).
9.00 News: with Richard Whitmore.
9.25 The Chinese Detective: Final episode of this police drama series with David Yip in the title role. Tonight, he makes a final attempt to achieve his ambition — settle scores with the former police chief who did his father a grievous wrong.
10.15 Question Time: Robin Day is again in the chair. His panel consists of Lynda Chalker, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security; Denis Healey, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party; Paul Foot, writer and Daily Mirror columnist; and Lord Hill Norton, Admiral of the Fleet.
11.20 Kojak: After his company is taken over by a completely new staff, an elderly jeweller is found murdered on the street. With Telly Savalas.
12.10 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 11.30 am-11.50 Search: The Coastline of Wales. 11.50 pm BBC 1 (Cricket) 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 12.10 am News. Close. SCOTLAND: 1.10 pm-1.15 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 The Current Account Report 12.10 am News Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 11.25 am-11.30 Interval 11.30-11.50 For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 11.50 Join BBC 1 (Cricket) 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six 12.10 am News Close. ENGLAND: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional news magazines. 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40am Open University: Porphyry *Copper* Deposits; 7.05 Computing: hardware structures; 7.30 Evaluating Arguments.

10.40 Cricket: One-Day Test. England versus Australia, from Lord's. The Prudential Trophy. More live coverage, also on BBC2, at 1.20 and highlights at 11.30. Both sides are limited to playing 55 overs.

11.00 Play School; same as BBC1, 3.55 (Jumping Cat Tune). Closedown at 11.25.
1.20pm Cricket: One-Day Test. Back to Lord's. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Tom Graveney.
7.15 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: Making the most of summer vegtables. How to prepare braised peas with lettuce and spring onions; baked marrow with tomatoes and coriander; mushrooms in hot garlic butter; and Eggs Florentine.
7.50 The Pursuit of Power: Fourth in this series of political interviews by Robert McKenzie. Tonight's subject is Norman St John-Stevas (See Personal Choice). This programme can be seen again next Wednesday night.

8.30 Battlefront*: Dunkirk (1940) Spectacular reconstruction of the events that led to the evacuation of Allied troops from France in 1940. Directed by Leslie Norman, and starring John Mills, Bernard Lee, Richard Attenborough, Robert Urquhart and Meredith Edwards (See Personal Choice).

10.45 Newsnight: Bulletins and in-depth coverage of the main stories of the day.

11.30 Cricket: One-Day Test. Action from today's match between England and Australia at Lords. The commentary is by Richie Benaud and Tom Graveney. Ends at 12.05am

Thames

9.30 For Schools: Understanding politics. 9.52 All about reflections. 10.09 Computer technology training schemes. 10.31 Relationships, signs and signals. 10.53 A-level physics. 11.10 Three boys at a school camp. 11.27 Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace. 11.44 Tale of an ivory dragon and a young lad.
12.00 Woofits: Puppet story for children, told by Michael Parkinson, with Digby Turpin's illustrations. 12.10 pm Get up and Go! Beryl Reid show for tiny tots. 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family saga during the last war. A proposal of marriage.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames area news. 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial. An important business meeting for "Sorry" Watson (Ron Paterson).
2.00 Here Today: Harlech Television's magazine programme returns: Smartening up old furniture; keeping fit; and an interview with Baroness Ewart-Biggs. 2.25 Racing from Epsom. We see the 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40 races.
3.50 Look Who's Talking: Songs and jokes from Ken Dodd.
4.20 Watch It! Little House on the Prairie. Laura's old job now goes to Mrs Oleson. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: It's back to work for Jack Sugden.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 Help! The difficulty women smokers encounter when they try to give up the habit.
6.35 Film: Matt Helm (1975) Tony Franciosa plays the private eye hired by a beautiful actress to find the man who is thought to have murdered her father. With Patrick Macnee and Gene Evans.
8.00 Young at Heart: Comedy about a retired couple (John Mills, Megs Jenkins) set in the Potteries. A day's outing to the seaside.
8.30 TV Eye: Alcoholic abuse at work. The civil servant who finally had to give up his job.
9.00 Funny Man: The continuing story of a troupe of entertainers. Now that they're in London, city life is starting to erode old values. But, at the professional level, they're a success. With Jimmy Jewel.
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Thames Report: Ken Livingstone, leader of the GLC's new Labour masters, faces his critics — from all parties.
11.00 Lou Grant: Newspaper drama. Corinne tries to find out the name of a restaurant which Grant has cloaked in secrecy.
12.00 What the Papers Say: with Peter Paterson.
12.15 am Close. Jane Lapotaire, with a reading from Jolande Jacobi's Masks of the Soul.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Policing the 80s.
10.45 Morning Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.†
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: 'Red for Danger.'
4.00 The Laughtersingers.†
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story Time.†
5.00 PM.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 *Time for Verse.*
7.30 Bath Festival 1981 Chamber music.†
8.10 Gemmell's Gardens.
8.30 Bath Festival 1981 (part 2).†
9.10 Friends through 'Blessings', talk.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today In Parliament.
12.00 News.
VHF
9.05-9.30 am For Schools: A Service for Schools; Music interlude.
10.00 For Schools: Sounds, Words and Movement; Music interlude.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00-11.40 For Schools: Time and Tune; Man; Advanced Studies: Geography.
2.00-2.40 pm For Schools: Living Language; Capricorn Club; Living through History.
5.50 PM.
11.00 Study on 4; Prefaces to Shakespeare: Richard II.
11.30-12.10 am Open University: The Historical Study of Slavery.

Radio 3

7.00 am News.
7.05 Morning concert.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning concert (continued).
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Chausson. †
9.50 Haydn, Brahms and Berg song recital.†
10.40 Cricket: England v Australia; the first day.
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Scores and reports from the Schweppes Championship.
7.30 Radio Theatre 81.†
9.10 Karl Amadeus Hartmann. †
9.45 Words (series); Talk by Patrick Nuttgens.
9.50 Michel Beroff: piano recital. †
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 *Prague Collegium Musicum.* †
VHF with mf above except as follows:
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Ideologies of School Music; The Geneva Episode; People and Work.
10.40 Mozart.†
11.15 Scottish Baroque Ensemble: Concert.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital: Ravel, Kodaly.†
2.00 Yvonne Minton: Yvonne Minton talks to Graham Sheffield.†
3.00 Jakob Lindberg: Lute and Baroque guitar recital.†
3.55 Schoenberg and Beethoven: concert.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Stephen Dodgson.†
7.00-7.30 Ravel Songs: Recital.†
11.15-12.55 am Open University: Nitrogen and the Haber Process; Control of Education; Local Environments of Cells; Legislating to Control Pollution; History of Computing.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 David Hamilton.† *10.00*: Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The News Huddlines. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 One in Ten. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 *The World Today.* 9.30 *Financial News.* 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Theme and Variations. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 A Composer Speaks. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Music Now. 1.00 Short Story. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music from Scotland. 2.30 The Poetry of Europe. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45-5.45 *Little House on the Prairie.* 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England their England. 10.30 Here and Now. 11.00 News. 11.05-12.05am Lou Grant.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. *5.15* Captain Nemo. *5.20-5.45* Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Three's Company. 10.35 Your Westminster. 11.05-12.00 New Avengers. 12.20am Weather, followed by God in Hastings.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.20-5.45 Film: Bugles in the Afternoon (Ray Milland). 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Father Dear Father. 10.30 Celebration. 11.00 What the Papers Say. 11.20 Darts: World Knock Out Cup. 11.55-12.25am Police Surgeon.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25 News. 1.20pm News. Lookaround. 4.20 Fantastic Four. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Benson. 10.30 News. 10.32 Soap. 11.00 Check It out. 11.30 Double Top. 12.00-12.05am In A Looking Glass.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.32 News. 10.36 Paris by Night. 11.05 Police Surgeon. 11.35 Faith for Life. 11.41 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Spiderman. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England Their England. 10.28 News. 10.35 Show Extra. 11.05-12.00 Fireside Theatre.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30am-9.45 Cymru A'r Mor. 12.00-12.10pm Owain A'r Ollon. 4.20-4.50 Brendon Chase. 4.50-5.20 Ser. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.35-11.20 Brass in Concert. 11.20-12.15 am Fireside Theatre.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.28 News. 10.36 Paris by Night. 11.05 Police Surgeon. 11.35 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.00 Father, Dear Father. 10.30 SOAP. 11.00 Thriller. 12.15 am-12.20 News.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Square One. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Leave It To Charlie. 10.30 Preview. 11.00 Scottish History. 11.20 Late Call. 11.25-12.20 am Tenspeed and Brownshoe.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Jason of Star Command. 4.45-5.45 Sierra. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Survival. 10.30 Calendar Carousel. 11.00 Monte Carlo Show. 12.00 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.20 Police Six. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England Their England. 10.30 New Avengers. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.50-4.20 Andy's Party. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Survival. 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Survival. 7.30-8.00 Benson. 10.30 Snooker. 11.00 240 Robert. 12.00 Paris by Night. 12.30 am Thames.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
STUTTGART BALLET
Until June 13. Evgs 7.30. Mat Wed & Sat 2.30. Ton't. Tomor & Sat: Traume, Hedda Gabler. Forgotten Land (Sinfonia). Mon to Wed: Swan Lake.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail. for all perfs. from 10 a.m. on the day of prf.
SADLERS WELLS ROYAL BALLET Ton't & Tues at 7.30 *Sinfonietta,* The Two Pigeons Tomor. at 7.30 Checkmate, Brouillards Paquita. Sat at 7.30 Paquita, Checkmate, Elite Syncopations. Wed at 7.30 Brouillards, The Two Pigeons
THE ROYAL OPERA Mon at 7.30 Luisa Miller.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Few tkts. still available some August perfs. only Tonight, Sat & Wed 4.55 Le nozze di Figaro. Tomor, 5.55 Sun 4.55 Il barbiere di Siviglia. SOLD OUT. Tel. for possible returns. BOX OFFICE 0273 812411/813424.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1 Tel. 01-37 1672/1673/3856 Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 6 a.m. 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061 Last Three Perfs. GUILDHALL OPERA. Evs. at 7.30 Tonight & Sat. The Marriage of Figaro. Tomor. Ten Belles Without a Ring, plus La Cambiale di Matrimonio Tkts £1 to £4.50 June 8 to 20 MERCE CUNNINGHAM DANCE COMPANY.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. PRO Walter Weller. Peter Frankl. Brahms: Piano Concerto No 2. BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 4 (Romantic). Please note change of soloist & programme.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Evgs. at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0.
TONY BRITTON
JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Now Booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, HANK WILLIAMS—THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY
CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp. bkgs. 836 3962. 379 6061. Eves. 8. Thurs. mat. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8.15 "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCKOUT'", S. Times. DENIS LAWSON Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80
MARVELLOUS MUSICAL
Sunday Times.
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"TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE. Std

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
Ton't part 1, 7.00 p.m. Few day seats and returns.
But seats avail. for Beaumont's THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE
"Riotously funny". Times. "Fabulous and imaginative". F. Times. Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse Piccadilly.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8. Tue 3. Sat 5 30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
DANGEROUS CORNER
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

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CLIVE JAMES
PAMELA STEPHENSON
RUSSEL DAVIES *in*
CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES
An epic with 1,000 voices.
Red. price preview June 9 at 8.0.

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IPI-TOMBI
Evgs. 8.0 Fri & Sat 6 0 & 8.45. Prices from £2.50-£6.50.
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The award winning musical hit
BILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR
Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium —low price tkts). Ton't, Tomor 7.30 DON JUAN by Moliere trans John Fowles. Ton't 6.00 Lunka Januirek's specially commissioned new play IN BOXES directed by Nicholas Wright. 45 mins Platform Perf all tkts £1.20.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Eves 8. Sat 6 & 8.45. 4 WEEKS ONLY
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THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE
Liverpool Everyman prod. Dir by Ken Campbell & Terry Canning. "A DYNAMIC MIX OF MUSIC, TRUTH & MYTH". Times. "Superb performance". Std. "ENTHRALLING TO WATCH & HEAR", Gdn

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DUKE OF YORK'S S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565: 930 0731 (4 lines) (9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group bookings 836 3963: 379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Saturdays 5.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90.
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GEORGE SEWELL
and LYNETTE DAVIES in
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THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
BY RICHARD HARRIS
"Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational" Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

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"THE PREMIERE OF A NATIONAL CLASSIC. A RESPLENDENT CAST". I. Wardle. The Times.

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GOOSE-PIMPLES
"THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE — IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT 5 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Opens Tonight 7.0. sub evgs 7.45. Mat Sats 2.30. Shaw's THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.

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in
OVERHEARD
a new play by
PETER USTINOV
Evgs. Mon-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30. Sat. at 4.30.

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IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING PRODUCTION OF
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Directed by PETER HALL
"TREMENDOUS PLAY GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." BERNARD LEVIN. TMS.

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NICOLA PAGETT
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TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News.
LAST WEEK MUST END SAT.

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"Continual laughter" S. Tel. "Not to be missed" D. Mail. Evgs. 8.

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THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL
ADDITIONAL BOX-OFFICE (at normal theatre prices) The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre) St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2. 01-240 2150. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. LATECOMERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED WHILST AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PROMPT ARRIVAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED & BARS OPEN 1 HOUR PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

OLIVIER (N.T.'s open stage). Today 2.00 (low price mat) & 7.15 AMADEUS by Peter Shaffer. Tomor 7.15 THE LIFE OF GALILEO.

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Roger's & Hammerstein's
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Mon-Thurs. 8.00. Fri. Sat. 6.00 & 8.30.
Decadent prices £2-£6.
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PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed: 3. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's hit comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out.
A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED" S. Tms.
RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD, S cc Box Off. 437 6877, cc Hotline 439 8499 Grp sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in
IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales box office 379 6061.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
PETER JEFFREY BARBARA FERRIS
MOVING
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RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7. 9. 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS. 01-748 3354 Ton't 7.30 INGE LONNROTH & TANDY BEAL—double bill of contemporary dance.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564
ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE CO.
Last three perfs. Evgs. 8.
Brian Cox. Dilys Hamlett Derek Griffiths & John Phillips in
HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE?
with Susan Littler as Zeze. ". . . not to be missed . . . crackling with energetic desperation; guilty panic and lust" The Times
Max Wall Trevor Peacock in
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Opens Tues June 9 at 7. Sub. Evgs. 8. Mat. Thurs. 2.30 & Sat. 4.30. Until June 27.

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SUSAN HAMPSHIRE GERALD HARPER in
FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S
HOUSE GUEST
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"A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER, IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D. Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore" Sun. Mirror.

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave. W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group Bookings Only 01-839 3092.
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THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances" D. Mail. Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50, £2.50, O.A.P's £4.00 (Wed. Mats only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0, Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

ST GEORGE'S Tufnell Pk 607 1128. Tonight & Tomor 7.30.
MACBETH
Thurs. Fri & Sat 7.30
SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL & THE LOVES OF HENRY VIII
"Love in many moods-shines, touches & amuses" Stage.

ST GEORGE'S Tufnell Pk. 607 1128 Tonight, Tomor & Sat. 7.30
SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL & THE LOVES OF HENRY VIII
"Love in many moods-shines, touches and amuses" Stage. Tues & Wed. 7.30: MACBETH.

ST. MARTIN'S, cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0 & Saturdays 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
Group sales box office 379 6061.
NO MATINEE TODAY

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, today 2.00. "a production that glistens with intelligence and heart" Guardian. HAMLET tonight 7.30, Sat 1.30. ". . . like discovering the play all over again" D. Mail. AS YOU LIKE IT tomor 7.30. Special offers: Balcony seat/pizza or lasagne £1.95. Stalls or circle seat/3 course meal £13.50. Call (0789) 293226. Also Shakespeare Stop-over. Call (0789) 67262.

THEATRE ROYAL Stratford E15 534 0310. Lindsay Anderson prodn of HAMLET. Mon-Sat 7.30 "thrilling" The Times. "Fine production" D. Tel "dashing . . . very impressive Hamlet from Frank Grimes" Gdn.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd. NW6. 328 8626. Many British Artists present the Inter Action Prod of SHOW TRIAL. Artists enquiry into the Arts Council. Devised by Ed Berman. Evgs. 7.30. Last three perfs.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45 Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer

VAUDEVILLE s cc 836 9988 EVENINGS 7.45 Mats. Wed. 2.45. Saturdays 4.0.
DONALD SINDEN
DINAH SHERIDAN
GWEN WATFORD
POLLY ADAMS in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
"THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS" . . . "A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S.Tms. Grp. Sales Box Office 379 6061.

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre. Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Seats avail ton't 7.30 p.m. OUTSKIRTS by Hanif Kureishi—joint winner of the George Devine Award 1980. "A fine play" Times. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WHITEHALL. Box Office Tel: 930 6692/7765. Credit Card 839 6975. Whitehall's Latest Farce:
"ANYONE FOR DENIS?"
by JOHN WELLS, directed by DICK CLEMENT. Mon.-Sat. evenings 8.15 p.m., Sat. Mat. 5.00.

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly, Mon-Sat. 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8 00. Sat 6 & 8.15. Bell & Braces in Dario Fo's
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
The West End's longest running farce! "A brutally funny political satire" S. Times. "A BIG HIT". Newsweek.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 9th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40.
ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun), 4.50, 8.00. Last weeks.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES (X) Progs. 4.40 (Sat/Sun only), 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town, 485 2443 (opp. Tube) ANDRZEJ WAJDA'S ROUGH TREATMENT (AA) Progs. 1.15 (Sat & Sun only), 3.35, 6.10, 8.45. Last perf. bookable, same day only.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Theatre closed until Royal Charity Premiere on Monday, June 8 of THE COMPETITION (A). Daily performances start Tuesday June 9. Cont Progs Dly 1.10 (not Sun) 3.30, 5.50 8.15 p.m. Late Show Fri & Sat 11 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon St, W1. 499 3737. BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sunday), 4.05, 6.20, 8.40. Opening June 18: Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A)

DOMINION, Tott Court Rd. (580 9562). ASSAULT ON PRECINCT 13 (X). Cont Progs Wks 2.10, 5.35, 9.00. Sun 4.40, 8.05. HALLOWEEN (X). Cont Progs Wks 3.45. 7.10. Sun 6.15.

EMPIRE Leicester Square 437 1234. A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Seats bookable for the last evening performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11 am to 7 pm (not Suns). Credit card bookings Ring Teledata 200 0200 Sep progs daily. 12.30. 4.00. 7.30. Now RITZ, Leicester Square THE FIRST DEADLY SIN (AA). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill, 221 0220/727 5750. MELVIN AND HOWARD (AA) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Last 7 days. BETWEEN THE LINES (AA) & F FOR FAKE (A) 11.15 p.m.

GATE TWO CINEMA, 837 8402/1177 Russ Sq Tube. A CHANGE OF SEASONS (AA) 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Last 7 days. DECAMERON (X) & THE CANTERBURY TALES (X) 11.00 p.m. Lic'd bar.

GATE THREE CINEMA, 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Town Tb. PORTRAIT OF TERESA (A) 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. FAME (AA) & PAT GARRETT AND BILLY THE KID (X) 11.00 p.m. Lic'd bar.

GATE MAYFAIR, 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. Green Pk. Tb. KAGEMUSHA (A). 5.30, 8.20.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) GREEN ICE (AA) Sep progs daily 2.05, 5.10, 8.15. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.45. Seats bookable w/ends. last eve. Prog. & late shows.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra perf. Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. "It is all stunningly beautiful" S. Times.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A) Sep progs daily 2.25, 5.50, 8.55. Late night show Sat 11.45.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE (X). Sep progs drs open Sun-Sat 1.00, 4.15, 7.30. Late night show Fri and Sat. drs open 11.15. All seats bookable in advance at Box Office or by post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W.2 (723 2011/2) IT'S MY TURN (AA). Sep Progs. Drs open dly 3.30, 7.30.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE (X). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep Progs Wks 1.00, 4.15, 7.45. Sun 4.15, 7.45.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 2.15, 5.30 8.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
•1. NIGHTHAWKS (X). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.00, 6.00, 8.40.
••2. THE FAN (X). Sep progs daily. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
•3. THE LONG GOOD FRIDAY (X). Sep progs daily, 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
•4. ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
•• No smoking area
• No smoking

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN 226 3520. Winner of 2 Oscars. MELVIN AND HOWARD AA 3.50, 5.40, 7.30, 9.30. (Evg Perfs bookable on 226 3791 after 4 pm).

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Helma Sanders-Brahm's GERMANY, PALE MOTHER. 'AA'. 2.45, 4.50, 7.00, 9.10. Tel.: 435 9787 after 3 pm for advance bookings.

STUDIO 4, Oxford Circus 437 3300 Lic'd Bar. SUPERMAN II (A) Progs 12.25, 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Lte show Fri & Sat. 11.00.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. W1. 629 6176. LIFE AND LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1670-1870. Until 31 July. Also special exhibition of ALESSANDRO ALGARDI'S marble portrait bust of Monsignor Antonio Cerri. Until 17th July. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W.1. British Art 1900-80 Richard Long. 629 1578.

BERNARD DE CLAVIERE. Equestrian paintings. June 3-19. Mon-Fri. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. PARTRIDGE Fine Arts Ltd., 144-146 New Bond St., London W.1.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum). TREASURES FOR THE NATION. until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING. until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984
LESLIE HURRY
Artist of Dream and Theatre.

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Fine Prints for Collectors
Mon.-Fri. 10—6, Sats. 10.30—1. WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 7, Royal Arcade, Albemarle St, W.1

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, S.E.1. PHILLIP KING: SCULPTURE and PHOTOGRAPHS BY RAYMOND MOORE: Until June 14. Mon.-Thur. 10-8, Fri., Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. £1. All day Mon and Tues-Thurs 6-8: 50p.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats 10-1.

LEINSTER FINE ARTS, 9 Hereford Road, W.2. 01-229 9985. Bernard Stern, Graphics and mixed media. Until June 6th. Tues.-Fri. 10-6, Sat. 11-5.

LOUISE WHITFORD GALLERY, 25a Lowndes Street, SW1. 235-5155. "Dreamers and Academics", 1981 exhibition until 5th June. Mon-Fri. 10-6.30 pm Sat 10-1 pm.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W.1. 499 5058. Fine prints by: Braque, Matisse, Miro, Picasso, Folon, Hamaguchi.

MARGARET FISHER, 2 Lambolle Road, London, N.W.3. 794 4247. Drawings and Lithographs by Jean Cocteau.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St W1. IRVING PENN. 50 photographs in platinum metals: images 1947-1975. Until 19 June.

NEW ART CENTRE, Gallery I: MARY POTTER. Gallery II: Epstein, Hitchens, Matisse, Moore, Pasmore, Picasso, Piper, Sutherland until June 26th, weekdays 10-6, Saturdays 10-1. 41 Sloane Street, SW1. 235 5844.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY
42 Old Bond Street W1. 499 1800 "MARGARET NEVE paintings and CHERRYL FOUNTAIN First exhibition paintings.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, Crisp Rd. W6 01-748 3354. Ends Sun! Daily 12 to 8 pm DAVID HOCKNEY—Paintings and drawings for 'Parade'. A French triple bill for the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

ROYAL ACADEMY
Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August. Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20
Exhibs open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays.
students, children and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS 87th Annual Exhibition at the Mall Galleries, The Mall, SW1. Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Until 10th June. (Closed Bank Hol. Mon. 25th). Adm. 50p.

ROY MILES
Summer Show
of
Post Impressionist & Victorian Paintings
6 Duke Street, St. James's, SW1 Gallery hours: Mon.-Fri. 9.30 am-5.30 pm. Sat. 11.00 am-1.00 pm

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG: Until 14 June. Adm. £1. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, St James's SW1. 930 5247. Paintings by Helen Lessore. Monday-Friday 10-5. until 19th June.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. Wkdys. 10-5.30 Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

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THE TIMES ★★★★ First Published 1785

A chronology of conflict

Seven months of defiance from Tony Benn

By Fred Emery
Home Editor

Mr Wedgwood Benn's humiliations of Mr Michael Foot, which have provoked the unprecedented challenge to him to fight it out for the party leadership, came after a seven-month crescendo of defiance. Indeed, Mr Benn vowed that he would be a candidate for the leadership even after Mr Foot had belatedly decided to enter the race against Mr Healey, but only once the party had set up its electoral college.

October 21, 1980: In a speech at Queen Mary College, London, Mr Benn derided the leadership election being conducted by the party's MPs. "What is happening now is not the real election. When there is a real election I will be a candidate", he said.

November 10: Mr Foot wins the Labour leadership on the second ballot by 139 votes to 129. Mr Benn subsequently discloses he voted for Mr Foot in both ballots even though he had originally declared an election by the party's MPs alone to be illegitimate.

November 13: Mr Denis Healey elected unopposed as deputy leader.

November 18: Mr Benn announces candidates for election to the shadow Cabinet after consulting Mr Foot and being encouraged to stand.

November 20: Mr Benn on the first day of the new session of Parliament lets it be known to his supporters that after a meeting with Mr Foot he will not now be a challenger for the Labour leadership.

December 4: Mr Benn fails by two votes to gain election to the shadow Cabinet and indicates afterwards that he will not accept a front bench post at Mr Foot's invitation.

January 24: Wembley special Labour party conference votes to establish electoral college for leadership elections. Mr Benn switches from his pre- the trade unions. Mr Foot's compromise formula of 50—25—25, with the main share for MPs is rejected: Mr Foot supports campaign to reverse Wembley decision.

January 25: Formation of the Council for Social Democracy, forerunner of breakaway Social Democratic Party.

January 27: Mr Benn automatically enters shadow Cabinet upon the resignation of Mr William Rodgers. First clash ferred voting formula to back the surprise winning 40—30—30 ratio, giving the main share to between Mr Foot and Mr Benn at a private meeting of Parliamentary Labour Party.



The growing rivalry: Mr Foot and Mr Benn at the Labour Party conference last October.

January 29: Shadow Cabinet decides to seek reversal of Wembley decision.

February 18: At shadow Cabinet Mr Benn moves that the Wembley decision on electoral college be allowed to stand. There is no seconder and when Mr Benn asks that the matter be put to the parliamentary party Mr Foot retorts that it is wrong for minority views to go out from shadow Cabinet.

March 2: Twelve Labour MPs resign party whip to form the Social Democrats.

March 4: Labour MPs vote 144 to 24 to support Mr Foot's decision to reverse the Wembley decision.

April 2: At 3.30am Mr Benn announces he will contest the post of deputy Labour leader in the autumn election. Mr Foot's plea that he withdraw, until at least another year, is rebuffed by Mr Benn.

April 29: Mr Benn suggests to the shadow Cabinet that Mr Robert Sands, the IRA hunger striker, be freed and allowed to take his seat as MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

May 12: Mr Benn calls for British withdrawal from Ulster and for United Nations troops to be stationed there, in contradiction to official Labour Conference policy.

May 20: Mr Benn defies a shadow Cabinet recommendation to abstain in defence debate and with 73 other Labour MPs votes against the Government.

May 22: In a speech in Philadelphia, United States, Mr Benn goes beyond shadow Cabinet policy in defence in vowing that a Labour government will "close all nuclear bases in Britain, including American nuclear bases".

May 27: Mr Benn leads the NEC in defeating Mr Foot over clarification of reselection procedures.

May 31: Mr Benn challenges traditional leadership view of collective responsibility in the shadow Cabinet. "My view is that we are all collectively responsible for implementing the policy agreed by the party and that limited, collective responsibilities within that are just a cover for reversing the party's policy against nuclear weapons or against the Common Market. These little caches of responsibility cannot be used to prevent the Labour MPs, including members of the shadow Cabinet, from advocating party policy".

June 3: In speech to a union Mr Benn throws down the gauntlet. "Things regarded as sacred like collective Cabinet responsibility are also worth examining because they are conventions at the discretion of the leader. There are other collective responsibilities; a key one is collective responsibility to implement the policies of the party we represent".



The Queen acclaims Walter Swinburn, aged 19, the jockey who won the Derby by 10 lengths on Shergar.

What Shergar said to the Aga Khan

By Michael Horsnell

Nearly half a million punters took advantage of the longest odds of the season (365—1) to pick a glorious summer's day for the 202nd Derby Stakes at Epsom.

The authoritative 10 lengths victory by 11-10 on favourite Shergar was considerably more predictable as the huge crowd roared it home in temperatures which touched the mid-seventies.

The Aga Khan, who boasts the horse among his string of 500, told an enthusiastic audience afterwards: "You see a lot of horses and some say something to you, and some don't. This horse, before he ran, was saying things to me."

Walter Swinburn, the 19-year-old Irish jockey, who became the youngest rider to win the Derby since Lester Piggott on Never Say Die in 1954, added: "I was a passenger on a very good horse. It was an easy ride".

It was a bad day only for the bookies, of whom Ladbroke's paid out on two even-money £40,000 bets on the winner, a world record. But things could also have been better for Gypsy Harriot Lee, who, high on the anthill of perspiring punters overlooking the course, was telling anyone who cared to poke their heads into her caravan that Piggott was certain to win.

She bemoaned her fate afterwards with the immortal words: "Things aren't what they used to be. It must be the atmosphere".

At the other end of the social scale, the Queen, dressed in a red silk coat and matching straw hat, was driven down the stand side of the course at the head of a convoy of six Rolls-Royces, and accompanied by the music of the Band of the Welsh Guards.

Still awaiting her first Derby win, she peered through Royal binoculars at most of the races, occasionally jumping from her gold cane chair in the Royal box to chat enthusiastically with the Queen Mother. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived less sedately in a Wessex helicopter which he piloted from Shepton Mallett where he visited the Royal Bath and West Show. There was a special cheer, too, for Princess Alexandra, who displayed her courage and calm the day before on her visit to Belfast despite security problems.

On the Downs, there was an unusual display of austerity among the top hat classes, cheap German table wine replacing the usual champagne in many a hamper.

As the cash registers chimed, early suggestions that this year's Derby would not be an event of the first class, were refuted by regular Derby watchers. "OK, we've had a few horses pull out, and people are saying this has turned from the sport of kings to a money-making bonanza," said one bookmaker, "but half a million people can't be wrong when they decide it's the best event on earth, can they?"



Treasury doubts on EEC

Continued from page 1

I do hope that the possibility will be seriously discussed".

The two Treasury officials, who work in the Overseas Finance Sector of the department, gave evidence to the Lords in private session on the understanding that the minutes would not be published.

The officals said they hoped increasing electoral opposition in Germany to the costs of her EEC membership will force other countries to make a compromise. "A community without Germany is unthinkable and if the German electorate became dissatisfied with their position in the community it would raise the most profound problems for the future of Europe and although people do not say these things very clearly in public discussion I think it is at the back of everybody's mind."

Mr Hancock dismissed recent suggestions that the European Commission has already worked out a way of solving the budget problems. "As this is a private session I will be perfectly frank", he told the Lords committee when he appeared before them on May 19. "The Commission have been having trouble in getting down to starting their report and they are becoming alarmed, and the rest of us are becoming very alarmed, that they were just not beginning the process of writing it."

The meeting ended with the officials coaching the Lords on what to say in their forthcoming report.

Mr Hancock then drew the committee's attention to three matters of political importance. One was the suggestion that "Britain's negotiators, at the time when we joined, were reassured by an optimistic forecast by the EEC Commission, and over the next page [of the committee's draft document] it suggests that the Labour Government was not so easily taken in. I think that might raise expressed".

He also asked for a change in the committee's reference to the European Monetary System to make it clear that Britain's refusal to join the exchange rate mechanism was not a sign of lack of interest in European integration. In addition he suggested that a reference to the possibility of Denmark, Holland and Luxembourg becoming net contributors was phrased in very blunt language and he wondered whether it might not be advisable to tone it down

He concluded his evidence by saying that it would be sensible to put Britain's demands for reform in as positive a way as possible: "We are suspected of wishing to abolish the club, get our money back and shut up shop, and this goes down extremely badly in the community."

Foot attacks ruthless pursuit of internal feuds

Continued from page 1

matter different from that passed at the party conference. The subject is still open for discussion and those with different views must be *allowed* to state their case.

Tony Benn once said he accepted the view of the last referendum. He has changed that view, as he had every right to do. But if he is allowed to conduct a debate with himself others are entitled to join it.

The nuclear arms race: To me this is incomparably the greatest question of all, and as an old CNDer, I have not changed my approach and attitude. *I do not believe that* nuclear weapons protect the nation; in certain circumstances their existene on our soil could invite our destruction. However, it is the nuclear arms race itself which threatens the annihilation of our country and our world, and above all else, I want to see a new Labour Government playing a leading part in stopping the deadly plunge towards catastrophe.

Indeed, I believe the party, with the right policy, can help change the climate of opinion even before the election. To achieve that, the party must have a disarmament policy which commands as wide assent as possible. The last party conference passed extremely *important resolutions on these* inter-allied subjects, although not all of them are necessarily compatible one with another. On the initiative of the national executive, but with my full support and that of the Shadow Cabinet, meetings have been scheduled comprising representatives of the two bodies to discuss the next steps.

This seems to me a sensible way to proceed, and indeed it was partly for this reason that I so strongly favoured the kind of amendment* which the Shadow Cabinet put down to the Government's White Paper on defence a few weeks ago. That amendment commanded, as it was designed to command, the unanimous support of the parliamentary party. It seems to me it would have been quite wrong for the Shadow Cabinet to have anticipated by its decisions the other discussions which are arranged to take

Northern Ireland: It is not clear whether Tony Benn is invoking conference decisions to help sustain his attitude to Northern Ireland. It would be strange if he did, since he in fact is acting in opposition to conference decisions, whereas the rest of the Shadow Cabinet and myself have faithfully followed them.

The policy of withdrawing British troops from Northern Ireland has been specifically rejected by the last two Labour Party conferences. What the conference did instead—wisely, in my opinion, was to endorse the NEC's proposal to set up a study group to examine the whole question of Labour's Irish policy and to shape the necessary elements of a new *one. It is, of course, no simple* task, but I am sure it is a necessary one.

The study group was in fact set up under the auspices of the home policy committee over which Tony Benn presides, and the national executive committee itself has repeatedly urged that it is not fair to this committee, or the sensible way to devise a new plan, for individual members of the executive to come out with their own *policies in the meantime.*

But that is what Tony Benn has done, not merely without any consideration for the Shadow Cabinet but without any consideration for the other members of the executive or even the home policy committee of which he is chairman. Several of them think this is not the way to respect conference decisions or to divise a ne wpolicy for Ireland, and I agree.

I must add, since literal questions of life and death may be involved in any new declaration of policy about Ireland, that nothing in that new policy will involve any readiness by the Labour Party to condone or assist or excuse the resort to terrorism and violence and intimidation. Where people have the right to settle issues by the vote, the resort to wanton violence, such as is practised by the Provisional IRA, must be condemned by all democrats without any qualification whatever. That is what I have done and will continue to do, so long as I am leader of the Labour Party.

I hope Tony Benn will now respond to the proposal I make, and seek election as leader *under the electoral system he* himself favoured; I think now that is the only course he can properly take. No doubt we shall have some fierce arguments, but no doubt both of us will survive.

However, when the voting is done and the verdict cast, I trust that all of us will henceforth devote our whole minds to the task which should always have been given the overwhelming priority—the defeat of the enemy. The winning of the next election will not derive from the wretched record of our opponents; it all depends on the character of our own party.

Our appearance will not be improved by examples of sectarian intolerance or by the ruthless pursuit of internal feuds. It is our duty to present the real nature of our party—its compassion, its common sense, its comradeship, its idealism and its imaginative understanding of the new and perilous challenge of the 1980s.

It is these enduring qualities in our movement which have served this country at some critical moments in our history and which can enable us again *to win the right to serve the* British people at what may be the most dangerous moment in the century.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, takes salute at beating retreat on Horse Guards in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund and Household Division charities, 9.30 am.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends founder's day parade, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 10.50 am.

Princess Margaret attends luncheon to be given by Friends of Covent Garden to celebrate 50th anniversary of Royal Ballet, Savoy Hotel, 1 am.

The Duke of Kent takes salute at The Queen's birthday parade, Berlin.

The Duchess of Kent carries out engagements in Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Samuel Pepys commemoration *service attended by the Lord* Mayor and sheriffs, St Olave, 12 noon.

Madame Simone Veil, president of European Parliament, attends Franco-British Society lunch, English Speaking Union, Charles Street, 1 pm.

Fine art and antiques fair, Olympia, 11 am-8 pm.

Talks, Lectures

Coronation crown frames by Kay Staniland, Museum of London, 1.10 pm.

Julio-Claudian relief sculptures: a new discovery at Aphrodisias in Turkey by Professor Kenan Erim, 6.15 pm; The early renaissance in Florence by Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1 pm.

George Hart on civilization be*fore the pharaohs*, 11.30 am; Dendera, 1.15 pm, British Museum.

Elizabeth Söderström talks to Charles Osborne; Waterloo room, Royal Festival Hall, 6.15 pm.

Rembrandt, an illustrated lecture by Eli Prins, Holburne Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 8 pm.

North-South: the issue is Survival by His Excellency Shridath S. Ramphal, The Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, 6 pm.

Making Fossils Live, by Joyce Pope, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, 3 pm.

Exhibitions

Centenary exhibition of mezzotints by David Lucas (1802-1881), Charrington print room, the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 2 pm to 5 pm.

An exhibition of Seychelles stamps, Stanley Gibbons, Romano House Gallery, 399 Strand, 9.30 am to 4.45 pm.

Royal Academy Schools finals exhibition, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10 am to 6 pm.

Sir Hugh Casson watercolours and drawings, the Workshop, Lambs Conduit Street, 10.30 am to 5.30 pm.

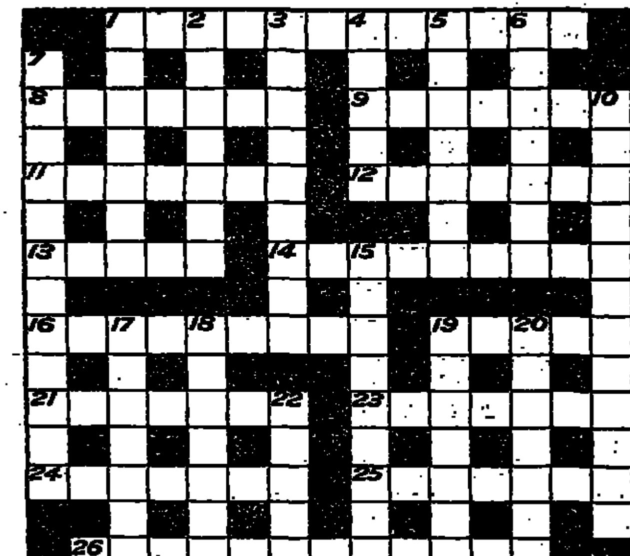
Lunchtime music

Vivian Banfield, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05 pm.

Organ recital by Ian Le Grice, St Giles' Cripplegate, 1.10 pm.

Eric Hill, guitar, St John's, 1.15

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,543



ACROSS

1 Sables, non-U when worn at Ascot (7, 5)
8 Old Egyptian doctor declares his high temperature record (7)
9 He needs patience, I hear (7)
11 Runaway space-shuttle with twin bearings (7)
12 It's best to pick one parent (7)
13 No end of a wicked man, back in Ireland (5)
14 Change his remand to Jewish Council for a possible spell (9)
16 By French convention, time of year for lobster (9)
19 Instinct for fluid melody (5)
21 In court on behalf of the Whigs, say (2, 5)
23 Make money with the inclusion of baked clay (7)
24 Ingredients of fish-meal (7)
25 Incident is captured in verse form (7)
26 Free at last, we transform post-war Britain (7, 5)

DOWN

1 Indian medical officer I am able to understand (7)
2 Makes another copy for the Sappers (7)
3 Struck by claim of Times leader? (9)
4 Wellington omitted to return *soup* (5)
5 Favour meaningless repetition about a group (7)
6 Cook's vessel, but later than the "Discovery" (7)
7 Spanking turnout—great achievement by lady (4, 8)
10 Memento for the royal debt-collector (12)
15 Confident but not cheeky? (9)
17 Get aboard and return me the tool (7)
18 Make a distinction with lines cheaper in Germany (4, 3)
19 First class—about top of the table (7)
20 The loan negotiated for Irish town (7)
22 Duck down for cover (5)

Solution of Puzzle No 15,542

TV top twenty

1	Coronation Street (Wed 20 May)	Granada
2	Coronation Street (Mon 18 May)	Granada
3	Count of Monte-Cristo	ITV
4	Are You Being Served?	BBC 1
5	Butterflies	BBC 1
6	Crossroads (Wed 20 May)	ATV
7	Family Fortunes	ATV
8	Only When I Laugh	Yorks
	Magnum	ITV
10	Crossroads (Tues 19 May)	ATV
11	The Other 'Arf	ATV
12	Where There's Life	Yorks
13	The Cannon and Ball Show	LWT
14	*The Two Ronnies*	BBC 2
	Hart to Hart	ITV
16	Nine O'Clock News (Thu 21 May)	BBC 1
17	Sale of the Century	Anglia
18	Crossroads (Thu 21 May)	ATV
19	The "Ripper"—Five Years of Terror	Yorks
20	Nature Watch	ATV

Week ending May 24.
JICTAR ratings

Cinema first nights

Nighthawks, Plaza 1; Portrait *of Teresa, Gate Three,* Camden Town: That Sinking Feeling, ICA Cinema; and Germany Pale Mother, Screen on the Hill, London, NW.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond St: English and Foreign Silver and Plate, 10.30; Ballet Designs from the Mr and Mrs John Carr Doughty Collection, 10.30 and 2.30; Printed Books, 11: Sotheby's, Belgravia: English Ceramics, 10.30; Christie's, King St: Nineteenth Century Ivory Carvings, Sculpture and Works of Art, 11; Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental Works of Art, 10.30; European *Ceramics*, 2; *Mechanical Music*, 2; Phillips, Blenheim St: Postage Stamps, 11; Costumes, Lace and Textiles, 11; Bonham's, Montpelier St; European Oil Paintings, 11; Oriental Carpets and Rugs, 2.30.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.88	1.77
Austria Sch	35.40	33.30
Belgium Fr	82.50	78.50
Canada $	2.51	2.42
Denmark Kr	15.60	14.90
Finland Mkk	9.28	8.88
France Fr	11.73	11.23
Germany DM	4.96	4.72
Greece Dr	118.00	112.00
Hongkong $	11.45	10.85
Ireland Pd	1.35	1.29
Italy Lir	2420.00	2320.00
Japan Yn	479.00	453.00
Netherlands Gld	5.50	5.24
Norway Kr	12.23	11.63
Portugal Esc	129.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	2.17	2.02
Spain Pta	192.00	183.00
Sweden Kr	10.57	10.02
Switzerland Fr	4.39	4.17
USA $	2.08	2.01
Yugoslavia Dn	78.00	73.00

Rates for small denomination bank-notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Stock Markets

New York: The Dow Jones industrials average closed 2.23 points up to 989.71. Tokyo: Stock prices continued to ease. Hongkong: Prices eased due to profit taking. Zurich: Shares continued to advance. Traders said that foreign buyers were beginning to reappear.

FT index down 0.3 at 546.7

Last chance to see...

The Seagull (Chekhov), Royal Court Theatre, ends on Saturday.

The papers

Two of the leading regional newspapers are concerned today with different aspects of the economy. The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield says the Common Market has finally given the special steels industry a measure of protection which could last just four weeks. "Like pulling a drowning man from the water, giving him a shake and throwing him back", says the paper. The *Northern Echo says that there can* be no more essential investment than the training of young people ready for the upturn in the economy.

The Washington Post yesterday laid stress on the continuing negotiations between the White House and Congress on President Reagan's plan to cut taxes. The leading article discusses spending cuts in the department of education and labour. Similar matters, too, concern Le Monde in Paris. The paper reports the French Cabinet's decision on a package of social measures. *President* Reagan is in the news in Germany, too. Frankfurter Allgemeine says that this summer he has to decide on American security policy for *the next decade.*

The Yorkshir Post accuses the Government of ordinary price increases and then creaming off the resultant revenue to fill the Treasury's coffers.

University terms

Term ends at Cambridge on June 12 and Michaelmas term begins on October 6; at Oxford on June 20 and the new term begins on October 11.

Times world-wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 9 pm in Tokyo; 10 pm in Canberra; 1 pm in Johannesburg; 4 pm in United Arab Emirates; 3 pm in Kenya; 1 pm in Nigeria; 3 pm in Moscow; 8 pm in Hong Kong.

Air

Air traffic controllers are disrupting work today at West Drayton. British Airways longhaul departures from Heathrow anticipate no problems, but inbound traffic may be retimed. The majority of domestic and European British Airways flights expect to operate but there are cancellations—07.30 Newcastle, 08.30 Jersey, 08.15 Frankfurt, 08.15 Dublin, 08.55 Geneva, 09.10 Zurich, 09.15 Dusseldorf, 09.25 Cologne, 09.40 Munich, 09.45 Brussels, 10.00 Amsterdam, 11.55 Marseilles. At Gatwick there is one cancellation—10.55 Lisbon. For British Airways passenger inquiries ring 01-759 2525.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: One-day international: England v Australia (at Lord's, 10.45 to 7.15). County championship (11.0 to 6.30): Lancashire v Surrey, at Old Trafford; Hampshire v Middlesex, at Basingstoke; Nottinghamshire v Gloucestershire, at Trent Bridge; Sussex v Somerset, at Hove; Warwickshire v Northamptonshire, at Edgbaston; Worcestershire v Glamorgan, at *Hereford; Yorkshire v Essex*, at Headingley; Oxford University v Leicestershire, at Oxford.

Tennis: French open championships, at Roland Garros, Paris; Beckenham tournament; Northern tournament, at Manchester.

Golf: British amateur championship, at St Andrews; British women's championship, at Conway, north Wales; Batley international.

Racing: Coronation Cup, at Epsom, 3.10.

Horse show: Bath and West show, at Shepton Mallet.

Cycling: Milk Race, Pennines stage.

Parliament

Commons (2.30): British Nationality Bill, report stage and third reading. Lords (3): Licensing (Amendment) Bill, third reading; Transport Bill, committee; and Fisheries Bill, third reading.

Personal column; Births, Marriages and Deaths are today on Page 26

Weather

General situation: a *ridge* of high pressure over Britain will move away E as frontal troughs approach W areas.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Mainly dry and sunny, possibly rain later; wind S to SW, light or moderate; max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Central S, NW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District: Mainly dry, sunny periods, rain or drizzle later; Wind S to SW, light or moderate; max temp 17 to 20C (63 to 68F).

SW England, Wales: Sunny at first, rain or drizzle spreading from W, clearer later; wind S, light, increasing to fresh or strong, veering W; max temp 15 to 18C (59 to 64F).

Isle of Man, N Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain; wind S, veering SW, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers, becoming cloudy, rain later; wind S, moderate or fresh, veering SW; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Mainly dry, sunny periods, some rain later; wind S, light, increasing to fresh; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney: Bright intervals and showers, more persistent rain in places later; wind mainly S, moderate or fresh; max temp 12 to 15C (54 to 59F).

Shetland: Bright intervals and showers; wind S, moderate; max temp 12C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers, heavy in places.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW, light to moderate; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind SW, light to moderate, backing S, strong; sea slight becoming rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh, backing S, strong; sea rough.

Sun rises: 4.47 am | Sun sets: 9.11 pm
Moon rises: 6.50 am | Moon sets: 11.19 pm
First quarter: June 9

Lighting up time

London 9.41 pm to 4.16 am
Bristol 9.51 pm to 4.26 am
Edinburgh 10.21 pm to 4.1 am
Manchester 10.1 pm to 4.14 am
Penzance 9.56 pm to 4.45 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R 23.6-23.14; WSW; 80 S; ENE. Seasat 23.57-0.6; NNE; 40 NW; WSW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R (June 5) 0.45-0.53; W; 65 NNW; ENE. Seasat 23.57-0.6; NNE; 50 NW; WSW.

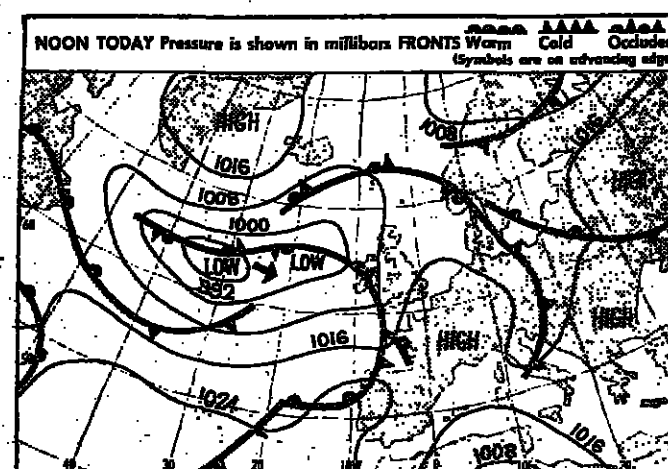
Yesterday's weather

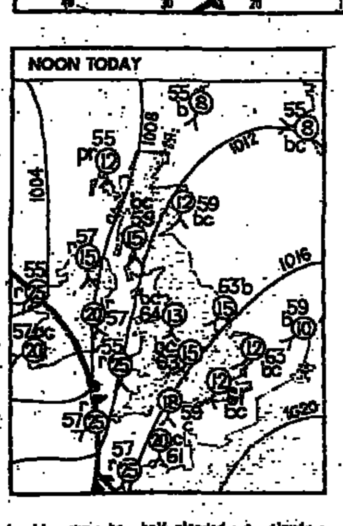
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	15	59	Guernsey	s	14	57
Birmingham	f	17	63	Inverness	c	17	63
Blackpool	f	16	61	Jersey	s	17	63
Bristol	f	17	63	London	s	19	66
Cardiff	f	17	63	Manchester	f	17	63
Edinburgh	f	16	61	Newcastle	c	17	63
Glasgow	r	15	59	Ronaldsway	s	13	55

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 20C (68F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 12C (54F). Humidity, 7 pm, 55 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 12.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,013.4 millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
Aberdeen	3.11	4.3	3.37	4.4
Avonmouth	9.29	13.7	9.39	13.6
Belfast	12.39	3.7	1.5	3.5
Cardiff	9.13	12.7	9.23	12.6
Devonport	8.12	5.4	8.33	5.5
Dover	12.59	6.8	1.12	6.7
Glasgow	2.57	4.7	3.8	4.7
Harwich	1.34	4.2	2.3	4.1
Holyhead	12.4	5.8	12.29	5.7
Hull	8.17	7.6	8.41	7.7
Leith	4.26	5.7	4.50	5.9
Liverpool	1.1	9.7	1.25	9.6
London Bridge	3.42	7.3	4.10	7.3
Lowestoft	11.38	2.5		
Margate	1.41	4.9	2.16	4.8
Milford Haven	8.17	7.3	8.38	7.3
Oban	7.54	4.0	7.59	4.0
Portland	9.16	2.2	9.29	2.3
Portsmouth	1.11	4.9	1.41	4.8
Shoreham	12.55	6.4	1.27	6.3
Southampton	12.29	4.7	1.0	4.6
Swansea	8.23	9.8	8.47	9.8
Tees	5.57	5.6	6.4	5.6
Walton-on-Naze	1.27	4.4	1.53	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	9.2	—	19	66	Sun pds
Bridlington	10.2	.15	18	64	Shwr pm
Gorleston	9.0	—	17	63	Sun pds
Clacton	8.5	—	20	68	Sun pds
Margate	7.3	—	18	66	Sun pds
S COAST					
Hastings	10.1	—	17	63	Sun pds
Eastbourne	11.8	—	17	63	Sun pds
Bognor	13.0	—	17	63	Sunny
Sandown	10.6	—	17	63	Sun pds
Bournemouth	12.6	—	17	63	Sunny
Torquay	12.0	—	18	64	Sun pds
Falmouth	11.7	.01	16	61	Sunny
W COAST					
Morecambe	8.8	.14	16	61	Sun pds
Blackpool	12.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Anglesey	10.1	.02	15	59	Sunny
Ilfracombe	13.2	.01	16	61	Sunny

Best and worst

Highest day maximum temperature: Stansted, London Marham, Benson, Cleethorpes, Clacton, Manston, Honnington, all 20C (68F); lowest day maximum: Mull-of-Galloway, 12C (54F); highest rainfall, Aldergrove 0.24in; highest sunshine, Dyce 14.5hr.

Weather abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	22	72	Cologne	c	17	63	Majorca	f	23	73	Santiago			
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Copenhagen	th	14	57	Malaga	s	26	79	Sao Paulo	c	21	70
Alexandria	f	26	79	Dallas	th	24	75	Malta	s	27	81	S Francisco	s	19	66
Algiers	s	27	81	Dublin	f	16	61	Melbourne	f	16	61	Santiago	f	18	64
Amsterdam	f	19	66	Dubrovnik	s	26	79	Mexico City	s	22	72	Seoul	c	21	70
Athens	s	29	84	Faro	f	21	70	Miami	f	31	88	Singapore	c	31	88
Barbados	c	25	77	Florence	s	30	86	Milan	s	28	82	Stockholm	c	19	66
Barcelona	c	23	73	Frankfurt	c	20	68	Montreal	c	21	70	Strasbourg	c	23	73
Beirut	s	25	77	Funchal	f	20	68	Moscow	f	21	70	Sydney	f	18	64
Belgrade	s	31	88	Geneva	f	24	75	Munich	f	26	79	Tangier	f	21	70
Berlin	th	21	70	Gibraltar	f	23	73	Nairobi	c	22	72	Tel Aviv	s	25	77
Bermuda	s	26	79	Helsinki	s	13	55	Naples	s	27	81	Tenerife	s	24	75
Biarritz	c	17	63	Hongkong	c	26	79	New York				Tokyo	s	23	73
Boulogne	f	15	59	Innsbruck	s	30	86	Nice	s	23	73	Toronto	r	17	63
Bordeaux	r	15	59	Istanbul	s	25	77	Oslo	c	17	63	Tunis	s	26	79
Boston	c	21	70	Jeddah	s	35	95	Ottawa				Valencia	c	26	79
Brussels	s	20	68	Jo'burg	s	19	66	Paris	c	19	66	Vancouver	r	13	55
Budapest	s	31	88	Las Palmas	s	22	72	Prague	s	28	82	Venice	s	25	77
Buenos Aires	c	10	50	Lisbon	f	20	68	Reykjavik	f	15	59	Vienna	s	31	88
Cairo	s	31	88	Locarno	f	24	75	Rhodes	s	27	81	Warsaw	s	26	79
Capetown	c	16	61	Los Angeles	s	21	70	Riyadh	s	45	113	Washington			
Casablanca	s	20	68	Lima	f	20	68	R de Janeiro	c	27	81	Zurich	c	23	73
Chicago	s	26	79	Luxembourg	f	21	70	Rome	f	27	81				
Corfu				Madrid	c	18	64	Salzburg	s	30	86				

